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TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR
OCTOBER 1, 1892.

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ERRATUM.

For the word "*Pike*" on fifth line of page 168 read "*Pope*."

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

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1890/92

President.

J. L. R. WADSWORTH, M. D.

Commissioners.

JOHN M. GOULD, MOLINE.

Term expires 1893.

CHARLES G. TRUSDELL, CHICAGO.

Term expires 1894.

A. T. BARNES, M. D., BLOOMINGTON.

Term expires 1895.

J. C. CORBUS, M. D., MENDOTA.

Term expires 1896.

J. L. R. WADSWORTH, M. D., COLLINSVILLE.

Term expires 1897.

Secretary.

FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, SPRINGFIELD.

5001

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
October 1, 1892.

HON. JOSEPH W. FIFER, *Governor*:

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities has the honor to make you its Twelfth Biennial, or Twenty-third Annual Report, as required by law.

We are, with respect,

Your obedient servants,

J. L. R. WADSWORTH, M. D., *President*,
JOHN M. GOULD,
CHARLES G. TRUSDELL,
A. T. BARNES, M. D.,
J. C. CORBUS, M. D.

FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, *Secretary*.

CHAPTER I.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The following statement of the transactions and present financial condition of the eleven state institutions subject to our inspection covers the two years beginning July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1892.

These eleven institutions are: (1) The Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin; (2) the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee; (3) the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville; (4) the Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna; (5) the Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Chester; (6) the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville; (7) the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Jacksonville; (8) the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, at Lincoln; (9) the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Quincy; (10) the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal; (11) the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago.

By the terms of an act approved June 18, 1891, the State Reform School, at Pontiac, was removed from under our jurisdiction. The first section of this act, which is entitled "An act to establish the Illinois State Reformatory, and making an appropriation therefor," contains the following provision: "After the appointment of the board of managers provided for in this act, the State Board of Public Charities shall no longer have control or supervision over the Illinois State Reform School."

The statement which follows shows the amount of money to be accounted for, and the disposition made of it. It includes the transactions of the State Reform School from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, when our jurisdiction ceased.

Dr,

On the first of July, 1890, there were, in the hands of the local treasurers of the twelve institutions then under our care, cash balances amounting in the aggregate to \$190,541.86.

In addition to these cash balances, the institutions had to their credit, in the state treasury, undrawn, unexpended balances of appropriations made in 1889 to the amount of \$1,494,973.68.

The Thirty-seventh General Assembly appropriated for the use of eleven institutions (not including the State Reform School) the sum of \$2,835,175 for the two years, from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1893.

Besides the income derived from appropriations, the institutions receive a minor income from the proceeds of sales of farm produce, stock, and manufactured articles, from collections for clothing, etc., the amount of which during the past two years, here to be accounted for, has been (including \$1,000 derived from the sale of land* by the Northern Hospital for the Insane) \$175,179.93; to which must be added \$20,954.88 received by the Northern Hospital for the Insane on account of the "Burr Fund," and \$54,379.12 received in 1890-91 by the State Reform School on account of work done, on public account, in the shoe shop of that institution.

The sum of these items, which is \$4,771,204.47, constitutes the amount to be accounted for in the present report and in the reports of the institutions herewith transmitted. It is evident that this amount must have been expended by the institutions, or remain in the state treasury or in the hands of the local treasurers.

Cr.

The cash disbursements by twelve institutions (including the State Reform School in 1890-91), during the past two years, were in the aggregate \$3,277,854.35.

The amount transferred from our books to those of the managers of the Illinois State Reformatory, June 30, 1891, was \$3,306.48, cash in hands of local treasurer.

The amount remaining in the hands of the local treasurers of the eleven institutions now under our jurisdiction, June 30, 1892, was \$106,492.28.

The amount remaining in the state treasury, undrawn was \$1,379,015.39.

The sum of \$4,535.97, appropriated in 1889 but not drawn, (lapsed), remained in the state treasury September 30, 1891.

From the "Burr Fund," belonging to the hospital at Elgin, \$10,817.79 was invested in a loan, which, in the statement of disbursements above, is included (for convenience of statement) with the cash disbursements, but is no part of the actual expenses liquidated.

The same remark applies to the sum of \$58,365.60 paid out by the State Reform School on account of expenses incurred in running the shoe factory.

The sum of these items is \$4,771,204.47, the amount to be accounted for.

The distribution of debits and credits among the several institutions is as follows:

DEBITS DISTRIBUTED.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash July 1, 1890.	APPROPRIATIONS.		Other receipts.	Total.
		1889.	1891.		
Northern Insane	\$34,123 03	\$220,971 23	\$345,181 00	\$39,307 89	\$639,586 15
Eastern Insane	26,293 90	258,097 47	757,169 00	47,849 47	1,089,409 84
Central Insane	19,034 75	243,842 87	356,200 00	26,524 27	645,601 89
Southern Insane	24,716 47	206,208 22	278,182 00	20,500 43	529,607 12
Insane Criminals		50,000 00	52,200 00	87 26	102,287 26
Deaf and Dumb	27,642 19	107,148 29	218,100 00	26,268 95	379,159 43
Blind	405 70	47,220 90	112,540 00	11,572 73	171,739 33
Feeble-Minded	7,474 61	95,929 68	196,400 00	17,990 42	317,794 71
Soldiers' Home	11,836 80	135,500 00	343,300 00	4,174 68	494,811 48
Soldiers' Orphans	18,947 07	52,511 86	117,350 00	1,071 76	189,880 69
Eye and Ear	2,936 26	29 170 27	58,550 00		90,656 53
Reform School	17,131 08	48,372 89		55,166 07	120,670 04
Total	\$190,541 86	\$1,494,973 68	\$2,835,175 00	\$250,513 93	\$4,771,204 47

CREDITS DISTRIBUTED.

Institutions.	Disburse- ments.	Cash June 30, 1892.	Approp'ns undrawn.	Lapsed Sept 30, 1891.	Total.
Northern Insane	\$443,796 91	\$35,592 94	\$159,775 09	\$421 21	\$639,586 15
Eastern Insane	719,860 78	5,272 79	361,276 27		1,089,409 84
Central Insane	431,693 13	8,617 34	203,196 94	2,094 48	645,601 89
Southern Insane	361,510 72	22,667 63	143,880 22	1,548 55	529,607 12
Insane Criminals	67,518 17	313 11	54,455 98		102,287 26
Deaf and Dumb	266,458 89	6,435 22	106,265 32		379,159 43
Blind	126,612 77	832 88	43,827 09	466 59	171,739 33
Feeble-Minded	233,005 81	2,891 78	81,891 98	5 14	317,794 71
Soldiers' Home	322,362 24	18,413 78	154,035 46		494,811 48
Soldiers' Orphans	131,247 95	2,136 48	56,496 26		189,880 69
Eye and Ear	56,423 42	3,318 33	30,914 78		90,656 53
Reform School	117,363 56	* 3,306 48			120,670 04
Total	\$3,277,854 35	\$109,798 76	\$1,379,015 39	\$1,535 97	\$4,771,204 47

Further details of these receipts and disbursements will be found in the tables appended to this report, and in the reports of the institutions named.

It will of course be understood that the figures given above represent cash receipts and disbursements, and that the actual expenses may have been more or less than the cash payments, according to the amount of outstanding indebtedness at the beginning and end of the period. In fact, they were less. The actual expenses have been:

* Balance, June 30, 1891, introduced here to close the State Reform School account. The total balance in hands of local treasurers, June 30, 1892, was \$3,306.48 less than the footing of this column.

Institutions.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$249,206 56	\$180,719 32	\$429,925 88
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	547,438 09	173,990 20	721,428 29
Central Insane Hospital.....	330,420 09	106,733 01	437,153 13
Southern Insane Hospital.....	246,231 68	111,235 57	357,467 25
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	16,418 17	51,100 00	67,518 17
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	236,330 45	27,442 33	263,772 78
Institution for the Blind.....	89,494 64	36,669 91	126,164 55
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	166,767 54	66,238 27	233,005 81
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	270,510 92	51,860 00	322,370 92
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	197,044 65	13,365 60	210,410 25
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	52,717 93	3,705 49	56,423 42
State Reform School (1890-91).....	56,625 07	2,372 89	58,997 96
Total.....	\$2,369,205 79	\$825,372 62	\$3,194,578 41

The agreement between the statement of cash payments and that of actual expenses is shown as follows:

Cash payments.....			\$3,277,854 35
Deduct payments on account of—			
Burr fund, loaned.....	\$10,817 79		
Burr fund, expended.....	3,757 21		
		\$14,575 00	
Shoe-shop, Reform School.....		58,365 60	
Indebtedness outstanding July 1, 1890.....		67,111 77	
			140,052 37
Add indebtedness outstanding June 30, 1892.....			\$3,137,801 98
			56,776 43
			\$3,194,578 41

Surplus.

To meet the outstanding indebtedness the institutions had the following cash resources:

In the hands of local treasurers.....	\$106,492 28
In state treasury, on call.....	14,075 66
Total cash assets.....	\$120,567 94
Deduct amount of debts.....	56,776 43
	\$63,791 51

This surplus was divided among them as follows:

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$20,091 97
Central Insane Hospital.....	9,230 04
Southern Insane Hospital.....	15,404 62
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	313 11
Institution for the Blind.....	478 03
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	2,891 78
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	20,492 76
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	2,136 48
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	3,348 33
	\$74,285 12
Deduct deficits in—	
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	\$5,707 08
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	1,786 53
	10,493 61
Total surplus June 30, 1892.....	\$63,791 51

This statement of surplus does not include ledger accounts (for clothing and incidental expenses of inmates) outstanding and uncollected.

The surplus in some of the institutions is large enough to be taken into the account, in estimating the appropriations necessary for the ensuing two years, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1895.

CLASSIFICATION OF ORDINARY EXPENSES.

On pages 12-13 will be found a classified summary of the ordinary expenses of the institutions, for each of the two fiscal years, 1890-91 and 1891-92, by items.

The number of days' board furnished to inmates, from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, was 2,391,439; from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, it was 2,538,059; total, for the two years, 4,929,498.

If the number of days' board just stated for the year 1890-91 be divided by 365, and that for 1891-92 by 366, the number of days in each year, the quotient will be the average number of inmates for the year. And, if the total number of days' board for two years be divided by 731, we shall have as a quotient the average number for the entire period. Applying this rule, the average number of inmates of all the institutions under our care in 1890-91 was 6,552. In 1891-1892, it was 6,935. The average number for the two years taken together was 6,744.

If the total ordinary expenses for each year, or for the two years taken together, be divided by the average number of inmates, the quotient will be the per capita cost. The total ordinary expenses in 1890-91 were \$1,147,673.23. Dividing this figure by 6,552, we find the per capita cost for that year to be \$175.17. Proceeding in a similar manner, the per capita cost for 1891-92 was \$176.15, and for the two years from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, it averaged \$175.66.

The same process of mathematical reasoning applied to each item of expenditure separately gives the following averages, (for all the institutions taken together.)

Expenses per capita, classified.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Attendance (salaries and wages).....	\$65 21	\$68 70
Food.....	52 87	49 16
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	14 89	13 40
Sundry supplies.....	1 09	1 19
Fuel.....	12 94	14 36
Light.....	3 09	2 98
Medicines and medical supplies.....	1 98	2 02
Freight and transportation.....	2 03	1 85
Postage and telegraphing.....	72	65
Books and stationery.....	1 42	93
Household expenses.....	1 10	1 19
Furniture.....	2 98	3 40
Building, repairs, etc.....	4 40	4 87
Tools and machinery.....	1 03	1 56
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	6 10	6 11
All other expenses.....	3 27	3 73
Total.....	\$175 17	\$176 16

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

Of the Ordinary Expenses of Eleven State Institutions, for One Year, from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.

EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
	Northern.		Central.	Southern.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.						
	Eastern.											
Attendance.....	\$42,392 08	\$101,259 82	\$54,466 00	\$40,029 75	\$62,939 64	\$20,305 13	\$29,957 66	\$34,761 24	\$17,774 58	\$7,935 24	\$15,645 94	\$27,467 14
Food.....	26,572 52	82,767 62	55,678 50	40,919 49	17,634 29	8,002 72	20,177 14	48,856 27	16,684 75	9,737 92	19,376 16	346,392 38
Clothing, bedding, etc...	8,579 30	23,793 37	9,010 47	8,409 99	6,590 90	2,008 55	6,765 99	19,655 28	6,308 13	61 80	7,173 84	97,106 03
Laundry supplies.....	6,672 02	309 06	1,177 11	9,900 82	6,630 76	1,830 55	6,775 99	324 77	112 69	489 27	573 97	7,106 96
Fuel.....	10,261 77	24,576 91	8,852 39	9,429 68	5,314 00	1,800 75	5,691 38	8,694 64	4,518 18	2,178 66	3,126 74	84,735 19
Light.....	2,317 06	5,367 22	3,255 33	3,255 33	1,296 01	1,341 29	879 62	2,847 23	1,022 97	424 38	1,110 74	20,237 37
Water.....	1,265 88	3,913 57	1,412 81	1,972 93	1,116 57	480 95	815 15	2,109 40	755 90	385 80	260 61	6,350 68
Medicine, etc.....	829 08	1,758 43	740 27	707 18	1,732 98	90 75	528 05	1,705 13	75 90	966 34	260 61	12,992 18
Freight & transportation	369 34	1,145 84	421 82	348 93	1,732 98	1,008 75	319 92	1,841 20	442 20	1,077 35	2,880 50	13,307 86
Postage & telegraphing....	339 34	1,458 84	612 65	179 06	1,623 85	330 08	395 06	530 25	220 49	135 51	179 42	4,700 59
Books and stationery.....	354 83	7,663 50	612 65	179 06	1,264 00	486 88	455 88	844 42	376 83	381 01	377 11	6,096 67
Printing and advertising..	341 82	641 63	301 17	213 22	453 71	184 52	148 42	481 45	127 92	201 41	125 11	3,290 38
Music and amusements....	501 44	335 25	447 43	65 90	230 33	177 25	291 02	785 78	409 07	8 00	3 43	3,544 90
Ins. ruments & apparatus..	176 26	226 87	82 78	71 73	265 36	104 42	272 91	8 28	1 75	1 68	3 35	1,115 84
Household expenses.....	849 30	2,019 06	699 54	686 70	514 74	187 85	583 60	566 19	413 27	183 06	635 62	7,248 93
Furniture.....	3,323 24	2,307 77	1,855 45	2,440 93	1,924 23	556 72	1,058 31	2,679 69	932 63	902 34	1,460 91	19,550 92
Building, repairs, etc.....	753 81	5,450 33	3,650 75	1,193 93	4,313 29	375 62	3,689 58	5,298 59	2,453 08	610 95	1,078 86	28,567 29
Tools.....	59 99	200 89	107 70	25 37	79 67	12 92	97 43	162 06	12 30	9 20	9 20	873 91
Machinery, etc.....	129 74	2,224 09	862 61	655 78	990 08	170 31	176 61	321 46	355 74	287 76	41 38	6,297 19
Farm, garden, etc.....	5,216 79	10,823 81	5,719 28	3,541 55	5,898 16	2,502 93	2,180 33	2,010 02	581 21	1,153 77	10 00	39,974 47
Legal expenses.....	50 00	11 75	.....	5 33	70 00	556 00	1,080 00	2,010 02	581 21	1,306 50	5 00	2,932 50
Insurance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 10
Shop expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 50
Burial expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,178 85
Expenses not classified..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,371 01
Total.....	\$105,427 72	\$272,363 25	\$51,716 89	\$112,567 98	\$114,860 33	\$41,863 13	\$77,232 99	\$134,209 07	\$23,200 11	\$27,646 69	\$56,625 97	\$1,147,673 23
Less receipts from state	8,112 43	25,091 75	13,553 26	8,481 79	12,842 39	5,077 73	9,188 18	1,339 52	812 69	786 95	.....	84,719 72
Cost to state.....	\$97,295 29	\$247,111 47	\$38,163 63	\$104,086 19	\$102,017 94	\$36,785 40	\$68,044 81	\$132,869 55	\$22,387 42	\$27,666 69	\$55,838 12	\$1,062,953 51
Days' board to inmates..	218,577	623,041	338,969	225,769	135,397	49,678	151,031	321,867	145,546	48,587	139,495	2,391,457
Av. number of inmates...	598 84	1,796 94	618 55	618 55	136 10	413 78	413 78	881 83	398 76	130 38	382 75	6,571 93
Av. per capita, gross.....	\$73 05	\$139 53	\$166 16	\$181 90	\$309 64	\$307 69	\$186 65	\$152 19	\$135 41	\$212 20	\$147 35	\$173 17
Av. per capita, net.....	162 46	144 77	151 34	168 27	276 37	270 28	161 45	150 67	131 38	212 20	145 89	162 24

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

Of the Ordinary Expenses of Eleven State Institutions, for One Year; from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Total.
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.				
Attendance.....	\$56,925 33	\$110,276 52	\$63,336 63	\$50,583 02	\$7,280 33	\$66,151 05	\$22,819 65	\$38,573 48	\$38,813 99	\$8,001 62	\$176,412 40
Food.....	36,398 58	76,576 81	66,823 35	41,408 72	3,691 55	15,912 33	7,075 02	22,940 21	42,547 34	8,550 30	340,927 67
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	12,353 18	17,622 26	13,829 92	9,405 13	8,299 32	7,934 14	2,655 27	7,532 61	15,103 53	21 55	92,924 46
Laundry supplies.....	1,270 12	819 65	1,257 94	1,531 82	114 68	704 19	177 21	1,101 18	385 40	444 01	8,263 63
Fuel.....	14,069 08	26,733 85	3,357 31	13,913 33	155 21	7,620 35	2,413 23	6,940 11	11,260 23	2,550 89	99,510 73
Light.....	1,630 31	7,402 28	3,365 31	3,945 06	30 12	4,437 58	1,275 15	1,117 52	2,401 11	538 25	20,628 02
Water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,159 51	948 47	955 29	2,334 28	319 50	7,661 43
Medicines, etc.....	2,116 49	3,401 31	2,131 97	2,676 53	278 18	2,410 00	86 18	775 77	808 15	1,408 56	13,994 72
Freight and transportation.....	1,194 41	1,871 55	1,258 70	616 26	1,022 23	2,420 25	892 73	611 33	2,049 09	497 29	12,850 75
Postage and telegraph.....	475 40	917 06	471 06	363 98	44 63	1,557 65	270 59	497 42	2,472 38	122 66	4,537 80
Books and stationery.....	354 01	686 80	581 68	339 72	179 63	1,306 79	400 97	526 77	1,215 64	378 25	6,463 11
Printing and advertising.....	308 12	401 02	161 00	133 00	131 30	50 45	63 76	89 55	336 86	138 25	1,920 16
Music and amusements.....	596 16	505 51	660 75	212 96	17 09	141 05	157 23	371 91	686 93	18 00	3,803 40
Instruments and apparatus.....	248 67	189 41	54 00	56 68	21 97	74 89	16 81	376 05	43 91	.....	1,147 83
Household expenses.....	1,072 66	2,251 06	743 19	1,167 39	107 42	788 71	121 40	726 15	556 93	196 73	8,276 00
Furniture.....	4,392 09	2,650 19	3,150 72	2,587 94	1,145 54	1,469 98	1,274 19	1,239 82	1,791 10	415 49	23,569 63
Building, repairs, etc.....	2,319 19	6,391 76	3,690 63	1,901 71	786 99	5,351 89	721 96	1,394 87	7,891 46	486 11	33,772 71
Tools.....	81 56	6,573 42	60 15	291 45	21 25	1,114 32	109 50	394 65	151 49	20 31	9,293 73
Machinery, etc.....	672 07	2,915 67	1,043 02	734 29	136 57	2,515 77	154 47	713 90	401 16	28 10	42,354 31
Farm, garden, etc.....	6,436 71	11,199 81	4,431 12	1,565 68	963 48	5,515 77	2,673 35	873 13	6,495 74	151 31	2,297 35
Real estate.....	100 35	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	500 00	1,000 00	.....	707 00	1,117 50
Legal expenses.....	28 00	12 75	.....	193 78	.....	150 00	8 35	37 50	30 90	.....	1,153 40
Insurance.....	75 00	240 00	200 00	.....	163 40	730 71	100 00	135 00	163 40	.....	5,203 12
Shop expenses.....	63 46	611 16	31 53	.....	90 00	18 00	2,672 11	708 68	184 19	.....	2,115 11
Burial expenses.....	337 29	357 21	721 52	155 70	.....	.....	4 00	376 00	84 21	21 00	.....
Expenses not classified.....	.....	681 25	.....	279 45	74 80	.....	4 33	.....	.....	.....	1,635 33
Total.....	\$143,778 81	\$275,134 81	\$178,763 20	\$133,663 70	\$16,418 17	\$121,470 12	\$47,631 51	\$38,814 54	\$136,301 85	\$25,051 21	\$1,221,532 56
Less receipts not from state.....	9,210 58	22,657 69	13,171 01	12,015 64	87 26	13,946 56	6,495 60	8,802 21	2,835 16	.....	89,460 21
Cost to state.....	\$131,568 26	\$252,477 15	\$165,532 19	\$121,648 06	\$16,330 91	\$107,523 56	\$41,136 51	\$30,012 33	\$133,466 69	\$25,051 21	\$1,132,072 35
Days' board to inmates.....	331 397	623 291	394 898	203 597	18,729	136 440	58 960	177 508	309 568	48 325	2,558 059
Av. number of inmates.....	905 46	1,702 98	1,078 96	802 18	51 17	372 79	161 09	481 49	945 81	132 06	6,934 39
Av. per capita (gross).....	\$158 79	\$161 56	\$165 62	\$158 62	\$320 84	\$325 84	\$295 68	\$312 91	\$161 15	\$189 69	\$176 15
Av. per capita (net).....	148 62	148 26	153 42	151 65	319 10	288 48	255 36	166 46	157 80	189 69	163 25

The items of expenditure named are self-explanatory, for the most part. Under "household goods" are included all articles usually purchased at a grocery or house-furnishing establishment, which can not be properly classified as food or furniture. The expenditure under the head of "building, repairs, etc.," is in addition to the special appropriations for this purpose, which are calculated not per capita but on the basis of valuation of property to be conserved. Under "farm, garden, stock and grounds" are included not only the farm expenses, but purchases of milch cows, moneys expended in making and keeping up roads and walks, and in the adornment of the premises by plants and shrubbery, and the cost of hauling, (with the teams belonging to the institution), supplies, etc.

We are convinced that we have arrived at the minimum per capita cost of our state charitable institutions consistent with their good management and the comfort and well-being of their beneficiaries. We dare not assume the responsibility of recommending any further reductions. In some instances a slight increase is, in our judgment, advisable.

It must be remembered that the institutions have a small income of their own, derived from charges to counties and individuals, for clothing and incidental expenses, and from sale of manufactured articles or waste material, which slightly reduces the amount of the appropriations required to be made for their maintenance. This petit income, in 1890-91, was \$84,719.72; in 1891-92, it was \$89,460.21. The net cost to the state treasury, for ordinary expenses, in 1890-91, therefore, was \$1,062,953.51, and the net per capita cost \$162.24, or a little less than forty-five cents per day, or \$3.12 per week. In 1891-92, the net cost was \$1,132,072.35; the net per capita cost, \$163.25; the net weekly cost, \$3.14.

For this small charge the inmates of the state institutions receive not only lodging, board, fuel, light, and washing, but tuition, medical treatment, and personal care, according to their individual condition and necessities. No private concern, and no county board, could furnish so much for so little. The care of the pauper insane on some of the county farms costs, to be sure, very much less; but this is because they do not receive proper and suitable care, which the counties, as a rule, are unprepared to give them.

ESTIMATE FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

We base our estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the ordinary expenses of the eleven institutions under our charge, for the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1893, and July 1, 1894, on the expenses incurred heretofore, making allowance for the growth of the institutions and an increased number of inmates in some of them. It will, of course, be evident that the per capita allowance for different items will vary

ESTIMATE

Of the Ordinary Expenses of Eleven State Institutions, for each of two years, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1895; also of the Amounts Necessary to be Appropriated for their Support.

Items.	North'm Insane Hospital	East'm Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'm Insane Hospital	Insane Crim- inals.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers', Sailors', Home.	Soldiers' and Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear In- firmity.	Total.
Attendance.....	\$62,000	\$120,000	\$70,000	\$55,000	\$10,000	\$64,000	\$28,000	\$38,000	\$40,000	\$18,000	\$8,000	\$513,000
Food.....	52,000	104,000	65,000	50,600	9,000	17,000	9,000	25,000	45,000	17,000	9,000	402,000
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	13,000	26,000	17,000	11,500	2,000	6,000	2,500	6,500	14,000	6,000	3,000	105,000
Laundry supplies.....	1,500	3,000	2,000	1,500	300	6,500	300	750	1,000	4,500	300	11,750
Fuel.....	15,000	30,000	12,000	13,000	2,000	6,500	3,000	8,000	11,500	4,500	3,000	108,500
Light.....	1,800	8,000	4,500	1,000	300	1,500	1,200	1,500	2,500	500	500	23,300
Water.....	1,500	3,000	1,500	.....	.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	2,500	.....	400	7,600
Medicines and medical supplies.....	2,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	500	2,200	200	500	1,000	500	1,500	15,400
Freight and transportation.....	1,500	3,000	2,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	500	15,500
Postage and telegraphing.....	1,500	1,000	500	500	200	600	500	750	500	500	200	5,750
Books and stationery.....	400	800	500	400	200	1,300	600	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	7,600
Printing and advertising.....	300	600	500	300	200	100	200	300	300	300	200	3,300
Music and amusements.....	500	600	500	300	200	100	200	500	500	500	200	4,100
Household expenses.....	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	700	300	800	1,000	600	300	10,200
Furniture.....	2,500	5,000	3,500	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	26,500
Building repairs, etc.....	3,000	6,000	4,500	3,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	31,500
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	5,000	10,000	6,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	2,500	2,000	5,000	1,000	500	41,000
All other expenses.....	3,000	6,000	3,500	2,500	600	1,200	3,500	3,400	1,200	1,000	2,500	28,000
Total.....	\$165,000	\$330,000	\$198,000	\$148,500	\$30,000	\$112,000	\$56,000	\$97,000	\$137,000	\$56,500	\$30,000	\$1,360,000
Less receipts not from state.....	10,000	20,000	12,000	9,000	.....	12,000	6,000	9,000	2,000	500	.....	80,500
Annual appropriation needed.....	\$155,000	\$310,000	\$186,000	\$139,500	\$30,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$88,000	\$135,000	\$56,000	\$30,000	\$1,279,500
Average number of inmates.....	1,000	2,000	1,200	900	150	400	200	550	900	400	150	7,850
Per capita cost (gross).....	\$165 00	\$165 00	\$165 00	\$165 00	\$200 00	\$280 00	\$250 00	\$176 00	\$152 00	\$141 00	\$200 00	\$173 25
Per capita cost (net).....	155 00	155 00	155 00	155 00	200 00	250 00	250 00	160 00	150 00	140 00	200 00	162 39
Appropriation for 1894-95.....	\$155,000	\$310,000	\$186,000	\$139,500	\$30,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$88,000	\$135,000	\$56,000	\$30,000	\$1,279,500
Deduct surplus.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	50,000
Appropriation for 1893-94.....	\$155,000	\$310,000	\$186,000	\$109,500	\$30,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$88,000	\$115,000	\$56,000	\$30,000	\$1,229,500
Appropriation for both years.....	\$310,000	620,000	372,000	249,000	60,000	200,000	100,000	\$176,00	250,000	112,000	60,000	2,509,000

in different institutions, according to their respective size, location, and character; but we have endeavored to make the distribution of funds granted as equitable as possible to all of them.

The table on page 15 shows all the elements which enter into the estimate submitted.

According to this estimate the total annual ordinary expenses of eleven institutions will be \$1,360,000. The average number of inmates will be 7,850, and the average per capita cost will be \$173.25.

We estimate the annual receipts from other sources than the state treasury at \$80,500. These receipts will reduce the cost to the state and make the net cost \$1,279,500, or \$162.99 per capita.

Our estimates of per capita cost vary but little from those made by us two years ago. The aggregate amount of the appropriation required for maintenance is much larger than then, owing to the increase of the number of inmates.

The surplus July 1, 1892, in nine institutions was \$74,285.12, from which must be deducted a deficit in two institutions amounting to \$10,493.61, leaving a net surplus of \$63,791.51. This is \$97,386.18, less than it was two years ago. It is our opinion that it will not be safe to diminish the appropriation for 1893-4, on account of any estimated surplus which may be on hand July 1, 1893, except in the case of two institutions, viz: the Southern Insane Hospital and the Soldiers' Home. The first of these will probably have a surplus at that date of \$30,000, and the other of \$20,000.

The cost of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home to the people of the state is less than it appears to be, in our estimate, by the amount paid into the treasury of the state, on account of that institution, by the general government of the United States. By an act approved by the President, August 27, 1888, the United States agreed to pay for the support of every disabled soldier or sailor admitted into any state home at the rate of one hundred dollars a year. This act has since been amended, so that now the payments made are equivalent to one-half the actual cost of maintenance per capita. The sum paid into the treasury of this state, for the support of inmates of the Home at Quincy, from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1892, was \$156,066.58. The actual cost of the Home for maintenance, during the last two years, was \$236,336.24. After deducting the amount paid from the United States treasury, the net cost to the tax-payers of Illinois was \$110,269.66.

The principle of this act is correct, since the disability of these men was incurred in the service of the United States. We were, so far as we know, or have reason to believe, the first to call the attention of the general government to the subject. But

the government ought to go farther: it should assume the whole of this expense.

The payments from this source do not, however, relieve the legislature of the obligation to make an appropriation sufficient in amount to defray the entire cost of maintaining this institution: for the moneys paid are paid into the state treasury, and the Home derives no direct benefit from them.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the house in 1887, we submit a draft of a bill for an act making appropriations for the ordinary expenses of each and all of the institutions included under our jurisdiction from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1895.

A Bill for an act making appropriations for the ordinary and other expenses of the state institutions herein named.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.* That there be and is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the state institutions named in this act, for the year beginning July 1, 1893, the sum of 1,229,500, payable quarterly in advance, and that the said appropriation shall be apportioned between the said institutions as follows:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$155,000
To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	310,000
To the Central Ho-spital for the Insane.....	186,000
To the Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	139,500
To the Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	30,000
To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	100,000
To the Institution for the Blind.....	50,000
To the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	88,000
To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	135,000
To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	56,000
To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	30,000
Total.....	\$1,229,500

SEC. 2. For the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the said institutions for the year beginning July 1, 1894, the sum of \$1,279,500 is appropriated, payable quarterly in advance, (which amount shall be apportioned among them as follows), and at the same rate thereafter until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next general assembly.

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$155,000
To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	310,000
To the Central Hospital for the Insane.....	186,000
To the Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	139,500
To the Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	30,000
To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	100,000
To the Institution for the Blind.....	50,000
To the Institution for the Feeble-Minded Children.....	88,000
To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	135,000
To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	56,000
To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	30,000
Total.....	\$1,279,500

SEC. 3. For the same purpose of enabling the institutions to make such repairs and improvements as may be necessary or desirable, the sum of \$52,000 per annum is appropriated, as follows:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane	\$6,000
To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane	12,000
To the Central Hospital for the Insane	8,000
To the Southern Hospital for the Insane	6,000
To the Asylum for the Criminal Insane	1,000
To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	5,000
To the Institution for the Blind	2,000
To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	2,000
To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	5,000
To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home	2,000
To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	1,000
Total	\$52,000

SEC. 4. For the maintenance of libraries for the use of inmates and employes of the several institutions, including subscriptions for periodical publications, and the purchase of book-cases, or other necessary library furniture, the sum of \$3,750 per annum is hereby appropriated, as follows:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane	\$250
To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane	850
To the Central Hospital for the Insane	500
To the Southern Hospital for the Insane	250
To the Asylum for Criminal Insane	100
To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	500
To the Institution for the Blind	200
To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	200
To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	500
To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home	300
To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	100
Total	\$3,750

SEC. 5. The moneys herein appropriated shall be due and payable to the trustees of the several institutions named, or to their order, only on the terms and in the manner provided in the nineteenth section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the state charitable institutions and the state reform school and to improve their organization and increase their efficiency," approved April 15, 1875.

The following table is printed here for convenience of reference. It shows the entire amount of money to be accounted for since the passage in 1875 of the act to regulate the state charitable institutions and the state reform school, also the actual receipts and expenditures:

*Financial History of the State Charitable Institutions and the
1. 1873, to*

	Northern Insane Ho- spi- tal.	Eastern Insane Hospi- tal.	Central Insane Hospi- tal.	Southern Insane Hospi- tal.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1875 (ten months).					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance December 1, 1874—					
Cash.....	\$6,661 38		\$1,878 62	\$1,868 74	
Appropriations.....	35,756 92		62,333 33	60,591 04	
New appropriations, 1875.....	206,480 00		192,500 00	284,300 00	
Miscellaneous income.....	9,154 90		18,399 26	4,063 50	
Overdraft, September 30, 1875.....					
Total.....	\$258,053 20		\$275,111 21	\$353,823 28	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	89,066 99		88,648 00	91,300 47	
Lapsed.....					
Cash, September 30, 1875.....	6,199 32		16,463 21	11,491 32	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	162,786 99		170,000 00	248,031 49	
Total.....	\$258,053 20		\$275,111 21	\$353,823 28	
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1876.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	168,986 21		186,463 21	262,522 81	
Miscellaneous income.....	22,250 78		20,843 92	6,347 82	
Total.....	\$191,236 99		\$207,307 13	\$268,870 63	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	117,198 23		112,016 83	107,575 44	
Lapsed.....					
Cash, September 30, 1876.....	6,108 48		21,913 68	13,695 56	
Appropriations, balance undrawn.....	67,930 18		73,376 62	147,599 63	
Total.....	\$191,236 99		\$207,307 13	\$268,870 63	
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1877.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	74,038 76		95,290 30	161,295 19	
New appropriations, 1877.....	244,447 85	\$200,000 00	273,953 17	194,700 00	
Miscellaneous income.....	12,032 44		18,780 61	8,952 47	
Total.....	\$330,519 05	\$200,000 00	\$388,024 11	\$364,927 66	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	123,757 66	15,298 65	124,341 12	\$164,230 62	
Lapsed.....				168 12	
Cash, September 30, 1877.....	7,893 67		24,123 21	28,278 92	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	198,867 72	184,701 35	239,556 78	172,250 00	
Total.....	\$330,519 05	\$200,000 00	\$388,024 11	\$364,927 66	

State Reform School for eighteen fiscal years from December June 30, 1892.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
\$27,933 83 43,214 16 181,750 00 8,971 15	\$1,492 98 14,551 65 63,000 00 1,292 15 1,129 15	\$7,338 30 14,247 29 234,000 00 2,423 01	\$6,156 65 30,022 26 103,500 00 463 12	\$2,393 23 9,500 00 24,300 00 1,870 87	\$1,163 77 14,562 93 87,000 00 5,388 33 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	\$59,887 50 284,779 58 1,376,830 00 52,026 29 1,129 15
\$261,869 14	\$81,465 93	\$258,008 60	\$140,142 03	\$38,064 10	\$108,115 03	.....	\$1,774,652 52
98,237 67 26 20,306 30 143,324 91	29,715 93 51,750 00	33,462 20 01 6,634 03 217,912 36	47,916 72 22 26 1,203 05 91,000 00	11,833 37 4,377 65 21,853 08	28,789 03 4,204 97 75,121 03	..... ..... ..... .....	518,970 38 22 53 73,879 75 1,181,779 86
\$261,869 14	\$81,465 93	\$258,008 60	\$140,142 03	\$38,064 10	\$108,115 03	.....	\$1,774,652 52
163,631 21 4,204 40	50,620 85 1,749 25	224,546 39 2,030 56	92,203 05 681 79	26,230 73 2,265 89	79,326 00 3,325 34	..... .....	1,354,530 46 64,299 75
\$167,835 61	\$52,370 10	\$227,176 95	\$92,884 81	\$28,496 62	\$82,651 34	.....	\$1,318,830 21
104,079 59 6,517 71 57,238 31	28,974 85 2,972 95 20,422 30	108,729 13 25 26 118,422 56	48,053 25 6,075 23 38,756 36	17,403 06 1,421 26 9,667 30	45,767 75 3,460 16 33,423 43	..... ..... .....	689,803 13 62,190 29 566,836 79
\$167,835 61	\$52,370 10	\$227,176 95	\$92,884 84	\$28,496 62	\$82,651 34	.....	\$1,318,830 21
63,756 02 178,000 00 4,974 47	23,395 25 62,201 25 1,280 30	118,447 82 154,940 00 2,140 14	44,831 59 99,475 00 84 26	11,088 56 55,925 00 1,308 50	36,883 59 71,800 00 3,494 31	..... ..... .....	629,027 08 1,535,442 27 53,027 53
\$246,730 49	\$86,876 80	\$275,527 96	\$144,390 85	\$68,322 06	\$112,177 90	.....	\$2,217,496 88
89,685 34 13 32 5,011 54 152,020 29	29,710 79 6 08 4,659 93 52,500 00	154,688 14 3,416 63 117,423 19	47,372 14 216 12 12,372 95 84,429 64	27,980 84 1,557 07 38,784 15	37,296 72 6,371 48 68,509 70	..... ..... ..... .....	814,365 02 463 64 93,685 40 1,309,042 82
\$246,730 49	\$86,876 80	\$275,527 96	\$144,390 85	\$68,322 06	\$112,177 99	.....	\$2,217,496 88

Financial History

	Northern Insane Hospi- tal.	Eastern Insane Hospi- tal.	Central Insane Hospi- tal.	Southern Insane Hospi- tal.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1878.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	\$206,761 39	\$184,701 35	\$263,679 99	\$200,528 92	
Miscellaneous income.....	7,906 88		11,538 96	4,807 83	
Total.....	\$214,668 27	\$184,701 35	\$275,218 95	\$205,336 75	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	129,578 92	84,897 89	155,097 95	91,374 23	
Cash, September 30, 1878.....	5,754 17		5,645 20	19,976 01	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	79,335 18	99,803 46	114,475 80	93,896 51	
Total.....	\$214,668 27	\$184,701 35	\$275,218 95	\$205,336 75	
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1879.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	85,089 35	99,803 46	120,121 00	113,962 52	
New appropriations 1879.....	222,030 00	257,500 00	255,496 00	174,000 00	
Miscellaneous income.....	7,470 59	491 00	10,782 95	9,172 52	
Total.....	\$314,589 94	\$357,794 46	\$386,399 95	\$297,135 04	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	112,843 51	107,514 88	154,327 87	100,015 35	
Lapsed.....			2,200 00	206 46	
Cash, September 30, 1879.....	11,511 90	6,311 23	16,796 06	23,855 51	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	190,234 53	243,868 35	213,676 02	173,057 75	
Total.....	\$314,589 94	\$357,794 46	\$386,399 95	\$297,135 04	
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1880.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	201,746 43	250,279 58	229,872 08	196,913 26	
Miscellaneous income.....	11,260 99	690 19	9,287 70	8,394 66	
Overdraft, September 30, 1880.....					
Total.....	\$213,007 42	\$250,969 77	\$239,159 78	\$205,307 92	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	121,806 85	139,816 84	130,388 65	98,580 33	
Cash, September 30, 1880.....	10,353 97	7,805 45	20,285 73	13,041 23	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	80,846 60	103,347 48	88,485 40	93,686 36	
Total.....	\$213,007 42	\$250,969 77	\$239,159 78	\$205,307 92	
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1881.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	91,200 57	111,152 93	108,771 13	106,727 59	
New appropriations, 1881.....	250,735 00	336,350 00	211,750 00	280,435 00	
Miscellaneous income.....	12,559 91	3,072 93	11,352 85	10,031 61	
Overdraft, September 30, 1881.....					
Total.....	\$354,495 48	\$450,575 86	\$331,873 98	\$397,194 20	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Overdraft, September 30, 1881.....					
Disbursements.....	131,033 72	125,453 92	121,842 77	127,198 34	
Cash, September 30, 1881.....	4,645 87	14,394 66	20,913 69	14,992 06	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	218,815 89	310,727 28	189,117 52	255,003 80	
Total.....	\$354,495 48	\$450,575 86	\$331,873 98	\$397,194 20	

—Continued.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
\$157,031 83 8,242 04	\$57,159 93 2,220 04	\$120,839 82 3,688 80	\$96,802 59 738 92	\$40,341 22 100 00	\$74,881 18 5,208 56	.....	\$1,402,728 22 44,440 63
\$165,273 87	\$59,379 97	\$124,526 62	\$97,541 51	\$40,441 22	\$80,089 74	.....	\$1,417,178 25
99,838 67 5,352 41 60,082 79	29,670 62 6,494 80 23,214 55	66,668 03 10,664 16 47,194 43	46,667 05 1,971 52 48,902 94	26,956 22 178 84 13,306 16	48,970 55 6,998 37 24,120 82	.....	779,720 13 63,005 48 604,422 64
\$165,273 87	\$59,379 97	\$124,526 62	\$97,541 51	\$40,441 22	\$80,089 74	.....	\$1,417,178 25
65,435 20 176,979 00 5,124 83	29,709 35 52,634 00 1,697 54	57,858 59 117,255 00 2,816 66	50,874 46 83,000 00 237 22	13,485 00 38,000 00 80 00	31,119 19 55,600 00 5,625 59	.....	667,458 12 1,432,494 00 43,498 90
\$247,539 03	\$84,040 89	\$177,930 25	\$134,111 68	\$51,565 00	\$92,344 78	.....	\$2,143,451 02
94,676 31 3,029 04 149,833 68	33,282 13 145 61 3,229 12 47,884 00	50,893 25 10,547 67 116,489 33	46,942 55 5,348 95 81,820 18	16,491 17 1,472 87 33,600 96	34,327 32 3,280 85 54,736 61	.....	751,314 31 2,552 10 85,483 20 1,304,101 41
\$247,539 03	\$84,040 89	\$177,930 25	\$134,111 68	\$51,565 00	\$92,344 78	.....	\$2,143,451 02
152,862 72 12,369 82	50,613 12 1,497 91	127,037 00 5,132 65	87,169 13 1,233 66 1,201 05	35,073 83	58,017 46 4,009 67 .....	.....	1,389,584 61 53,877 25 1,201 05
\$165,232 54	\$52,111 03	\$132,169 65	\$89,603 84	\$35,073 83	\$62,027 13	.....	\$1,444,662 91
94,130 70 5,769 47 65,332 37	27,271 26 4,943 79 19,895 98	71,894 10 847 28 59,428 27	48,591 60 41 012 24	17,729 25 2,847 95 14,496 63	37,027 76 2,177 86 22,821 51	.....	787,237 34 68,072 73 589,352 84
\$165,232 54	\$52,111 03	\$132,169 65	\$89,603 84	\$35,073 83	\$62,027 13	.....	\$1,444,662 91
71,101 84 192,300 00 9,519 16 3,310 95	24,839 77 99,715 00 1,523 57	60,275 55 117,275 00 6,383 79	44,012 24 97,800 00 664 96	17,344 58 38,912 00 555 65	24,999 37 76,290 00 3,230 56 .....	.....	657,425 57 1,701,562 00 58,694 99 3,310 93
\$276,231 93	\$125,878 34	\$183,934 34	\$139,477 20	\$56,812 23	\$104,519 93	.....	\$2,420,993 49
109,420 70 166,811 23	40,852 86 1,289 74 83,735 74	61,824 46 16,334 88 105,775 00	1,201 05 48,155 48 5,377 39 84,743 28	18,552 42 3,624 18 34,635 63	35,378 91 933 45 68,207 57	.....	1,201 05 819,713 58 82,505 92 1,517,572 94
\$276,231 93	\$125,778 34	\$183,934 34	\$139,477 20	\$56,812 23	\$104,519 93	.....	\$2,420,993 49

Financial History

	Northern Insane Hospi- tal.	Eastern Insane Hospi- tal.	Central Insane Hospi- tal.	Southern Insane Hospi- tal.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1882.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	\$223,461 76	\$325,121 94	\$210,031 21	\$269,995 86	
Miscellaneous income.....	14,431 77	5,192 88	12,727 41	9,249 22	
Overdraft, September 30, 1882.....					
Total	\$237,893 53	\$330,224 82	\$222,758 62	\$279,245 08	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Overdraft, October 1, 1881.....					
Disbursements.....	143,598 71	157,308 98	129,328 62	179,247 92	
Cash, September 30, 1882.....	7,779 54	18,553 51	8,387 11	23,944 83	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	86,515 28	154,362 33	83,042 53	76,012 33	
Total	\$237,893 53	\$330,224 82	\$222,758 62	\$279,245 08	
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1883.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	94,294 82	172,915 84	93,430 00	99,957 16	
New appropriations, 1883.....	254,721 77	910,000 00	377,000 00	254,150 00	
Miscellaneous income.....	13,779 82	5,350 04	9,892 61	9,048 45	
Overdraft, September 30, 1883.....					
Total	\$362,796 41	1,088,265 88	\$480,322 61	\$363,155 61	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Overdraft, October 1, 1882.....					
Disbursements.....	119,742 40	175,958 50	123,957 03	120,024 95	
Cash, September 30, 1883.....	18,496 34	29,882 92	6,511 22	20,120 90	
Lapsed.....	505 97	692 60	351 36	482 14	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	224,051 70	881,731 86	349,500 00	222,527 62	
Total	\$362,796 41	1,088,265 88	\$480,322 61	\$363,155 61	
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	242,548 04	911,614 78	356,011 22	242,648 52	
Miscellaneous income.....	14,616 91	5,432 48	10,764 37	10,424 78	
Total	\$257,164 95	\$917,047 26	\$366,775 59	\$253,073 30	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Overdraft, October 1, 1883.....					
Disbursements.....	146,549 34	455,475 30	190,011 83	145,864 51	
Cash, September 30, 1884.....	24,398 25	34,486 74	699 10	17,272 22	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	86,217 36	459,085 22	176,064 66	89,936 54	
Total	\$257,164 95	\$917,047 26	\$366,775 59	\$253,073 30	
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1885.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	110,615 61	481,571 96	176,763 76	107,208 76	
New appropriations, 1885.....	228,555 53	707,100 00	331,000 00	234,328 00	
Miscellaneous income.....	12,408 50	8,985 02	9,653 73	10,165 98	
Total	\$351,579 64	1,197,656 98	\$417,417 49	\$351,702 74	

—Continued.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
\$166,811 23 9,391 83 62 87	\$85,025 48 2,582 93	\$122,109 88 7,885 66	\$90,120 67 321 58	\$38,259 81	\$69,141 02 4,476 35 397 09	.....	\$1,600,028 86 66,169 63 459 96
\$176,265 93	\$87,608 41	\$129,995 54	\$90,442 25	\$38,259 81	\$74,014 46	.....	\$1,666,708 45
3,310 93 107,058 98 65,896 02	..... 62,503 33 1,469 67 23,635 41	..... 70,483 84 8,537 50 50,974 20	..... 50,036 98 350 43 40,055 74	..... 20,713 49 1,122 63 16,423 69	..... 52,235 49 21,778 97	.....	3,310 93 972,555 44 70,145 22 620,696 86
\$176,265 93	\$87,608 41	\$129,995 54	\$90,442 25	\$38,259 81	\$74,014 46	.....	\$1,666,708 45
65,896 02 210,000 00 9,352 08 1,718 47	25,105 08 71,250 00 1,627 21	59,511 70 125,000 00 6,271 96	40,406 17 118,500 00 363 16	17,546 32 59,950 00 433 00	21,778 97 130,975 00 6,434 00 163 54	.....	630,842 08 2,491,546 77 62,552 33 1,882 01
\$286,966 57	\$97,982 29	\$190,783 66	\$159,269 33	\$57,929 32	\$159,351 51	.....	\$3,246,823 19
62 87 103,443 32 183,460 38	..... 35,261 85 1,841 13 129 31 60,750 00	..... 65,064 97 11,358 40 1,418 96 112,941 33	..... 51,109 36 4,266 66 103,893 31	..... 24,536 37 762 17 32,630 78	..... 397 09 45,810 26 113,144 16	.....	459 96 864,909 01 93,239 74 3,583 34 2,284,631 14
\$286,966 57	\$97,982 29	\$190,783 66	\$159,269 33	\$57,929 32	\$159,351 51	.....	\$3,246,823 19
183,460 38 10,137 51	62,591 13 1,966 82	124,299 73 4,817 29	108,159 97 428 10	33,392 95 212 50	113,144 16 9,672 55	.....	2,377,870 88 68,473 51
\$193,597 89	\$64,557 95	\$129,117 02	\$108,588 07	\$33,605 45	\$122,816 71	.....	\$2,446,344 19
1,718 47 113,642 13 2,341 45 75,895 84	..... 32,926 21 5,427 98 26,203 76	..... 64,840 10 15,505 96 48,770 96	..... 61,337 22 5,616 91 41,633 94	..... 20,011 99 487 80 13,205 66	..... 163 54 88,110 60 445 65 34,096 92	.....	1,882 01 1,298,769 26 103,582 06 104,110 86
\$193,597 89	\$64,557 95	\$129,117 02	\$108,588 07	\$33,605 45	\$122,816 71	.....	\$2,446,344 19
78,237 29 221,800 00 9,640 51	31,631 71 70,500 00 1,826 24	64,276 92 131,000 00 3,766 55	47,250 85 105,400 00 157 62	13,593 46 45,325 00	34,542 57 165,350 00 8,533 42	..... 200,000 00	1,145,692 92 2,440,358 53 65,137 57
\$309,677 80	\$103,957 98	\$199,043 47	\$152,808 47	\$58,918 46	\$208,425 99	\$200,000 00	\$3,651,189 02

Financial History

	Northern Insane Hospi- tal.	Eastern Insane Hospi- tal.	Central Insane Hospi- tal.	Southern Insane Hospi- tal.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	\$130,589 27	\$357,844 77	\$183,604 70	\$115,426 31	.....
Lapsed.....		187,500 00			.....
Cash, September 30, 1885.....	26,718 05	29,163 12	18,726 32	27,010 85	.....
Appropriation balance undrawn.....	194,272 32	623,149 09	315,086 47	209,265 58	.....
Total.....	\$351,579 64	\$197,656 98	\$417,417 49	\$351,702 74	.....
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	220,990 37	652,312 21	333,812 79	236,276 43	.....
Miscellaneous income.....	19,916 79	22,726 12	10,986 69	11,524 83	.....
Total.....	\$240,907 16	\$675,038 33	\$344,799 48	\$247,801 26	.....
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	145,951 07	372,663 62	193,619 89	141,162 47	.....
Cash, September 30, 1886.....	15,220 25	42,100 11	13,770 53	20,043 15	.....
Appropriation balance undrawn.....	79,735 84	260,274 60	137,409 06	86,595 64	.....
Total.....	\$240,907 16	\$675,038 33	\$344,799 48	\$247,801 26	.....
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1887.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	94,956 09	302,374 71	151,179 59	106,638 79	.....
New appropriations, 1887.....	225,345 00	548,500 00	324,500 00	220,477 00	.....
Miscellaneous income.....	9,279 82	22,068 29	11,976 80	13,060 44	.....
Receipts on account of shoe shop.....					.....
Overdraft, September 30, 1887.....					.....
Total.....	\$329,580 91	\$872,943 00	\$487,656 39	\$340,176 23	.....
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	105,073 57	359,354 02	173,442 75	134,499 09	.....
Lapsed.....		2,000 00	3 05		.....
Expended on account of shoe shop.....					.....
Cash, September 30, 1887.....	25,821 71	51,149 37	27,210 59	15,076 31	.....
Appropriation balance undrawn.....	198,685 63	460,439 61	287,000 00	190,600 83	.....
Total.....	\$329,580 91	\$872,943 00	\$487,656 39	\$340,176 23	.....
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1888. (NINE MONTHS.)					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	224,507 34	511,588 98	314,210 59	205,677 14	.....
Miscellaneous income.....	19,766 11	20,598 74	7,177 52	10,682 87	.....
Receipts on account of shoe shop.....					.....
Total.....	\$244,273 45	\$532,187 72	\$321,388 11	\$216,360 01	.....
<i>Cr.</i>					
Overdraft, October 1, 1887.....					.....
Disbursements.....	89,180 76	223,759 48	130,576 19	90,824 84	.....
Expended on account of shoe shop.....					.....
Cash, June 30, 1888.....	17,913 32	50,673 54	33,076 79	16,140 59	.....
Appropriation balance undrawn.....	107,179 37	257,724 70	157,735 13	109,094 58	.....
Total.....	\$244,273 45	\$532,187 72	\$321,388 11	\$216,360 01	.....

—Continued.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
\$111,521 98	\$40,882 30	\$74,635 82	\$53,946 17	\$24,010 91	\$55,185 81	.....	\$1,147,648 04
.....	.....	.....	5 31	.....	.....	.....	157,505 31
3,821 33	75 68	13,532 65	8,986 85	11 00	3,071 81	.....	131,117 66
194,334 49	63,000 00	110,875 00	89,870 14	34,896 55	150,168 37	\$200,000 00	2,184,918 01
\$309,677 80	\$103,957 98	\$199,043 47	\$152,808 47	\$58,918 46	\$208,425 99	\$200,000 00	\$3,651,189 02
198,155 82	63,075 68	124,407 65	98,856 99	34,907 55	153,240 18	200,000 00	2,316,035 67
8,741 00	3,894 76	4,115 33	382 72	352 58	10,247 85	121 60	93,010 27
\$206,896 82	\$66,970 44	\$128,522 98	\$99,239 71	\$25,260 13	\$163,488 03	\$200,121 60	\$2,409,045 94
124,809 77	38,102 02	72,765 16	54,970 01	21,017 46	111,107 94	63,417 54	1,339,586 95
3,793 07	5,449 49	9,882 82	6,675 35	27	10,544 80	121 60	127,601 44
78,293 98	23,418 93	45,875 00	37,594 35	14,242 40	41,835 29	136,182 46	941,857 55
\$206,896 82	\$66,970 44	\$128,522 98	\$99,239 71	\$25,260 13	\$163,488 03	\$200,121 60	\$2,409,045 94
82,087 05	28,868 42	55,757 82	44,269 70	14,242 67	52,380 09	136,704 06	1,069,458 99
217,000 00	76,600 00	136,000 00	113,500 00	57,000 00	136,600 00	406,500 00	2,462,022 00
8,879 40	3,091 67	4,456 87	653 41	.....	7,733 84	238 19	81,438 73
.....	2,661 79	.....	.....	.....	18,384 05	.....	18,384 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,661 79
\$307,966 45	\$111,221 88	\$196,214 69	\$158,423 11	\$71,242 67	\$215,097 98	\$543,442 25	\$3,633,965 56
102,045 21	42,621 88	70,060 88	51,749 60	24,120 97	82,230 57	201,910 83	1,347,109 40
.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	2,003 67
20,336 53	.....	5,653 81	8,891 15	5 25	16,670 3	.....	16,670 93
185,584 71	68,600 00	120,500 00	97,781 74	47,116 45	22,747 20	5,680 60	182,572 52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,449 28	335,850 82	2,085,609 07
\$307,966 45	\$111,221 88	\$196,214 69	\$158,423 11	\$71,242 67	\$215,097 98	\$543,442 25	\$3,633,965 56
205,921 24	68,600 00	126,153 81	106,672 89	47,121 70	116,196 48	341,531 42	2,268,181 59
10,315 30	3,274 71	5,046 59	237 47	.....	27 29	1,041 41	78,138 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,808 48	.....	90,808 48
\$216,236 54	\$71,874 71	\$131,200 40	\$106,910 36	\$47,121 70	\$207,032 25	\$342,572 83	\$2,437,128 08
100,776 02	2,661 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,661 79
.....	30,532 74	54,233 70	39,741 40	20,464 15	43,434 33	178,579 74	1,002,103 35
10,534 40	575 41	6,186 41	11,564 91	145 08	91,662 34	.....	91,662 34
104,926 12	38,104 77	70,780 29	55,604 05	26,512 47	20,635 58	7,475 14	205,221 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,300 00	156,517 95	1,135,479 43
\$216,236 54	\$71,874 71	\$131,200 40	\$106,910 36	\$47,121 70	\$207,032 25	\$342,572 83	\$2,437,128 08

Financial History

	Northern Insane Hospi- tal.	Eastern Insane Hospi- tal.	Central Insane Hospi- tal.	Southern Insane Hospi- tal.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1889.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	\$155,092 69	\$308,398 24	\$190,811 92	\$125,535 17	
Miscellaneous income.....	13,534 73	18,231 28	13,470 25	11,283 57	
Receipts on account of shoe shop.....					
Total.....	\$168,627 42	\$326,632 52	\$204,282 17	\$136,818 74	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	120,595 82	278,062 57	156,900 41	111,741 56	
Expended on account of shoe shop.....					
Cash, June 30, 1889.....	45,707 61	44,771 53	43,850 49	23,639 69	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	2,323 99	3,798 42	3,531 27	1,437 49	
Total.....	\$168,627 42	\$326,632 52	\$204,282 17	\$136,818 74	
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	48,031 60	48,569 95	47,381 76	25,077 18	
New appropriations, 1889.....	314,990 00	537,000 00	411,707 70	343,450 00	\$50,000 00
Miscellaneous income.....	11,822 48	24,684 60	13,517 89	11,918 82	
Receipts on account of shoe shop.....					
Total.....	\$374,844 08	\$610,254 55	\$472,607 35	\$380,446 00	\$50,000 00
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	119,749 13	325,688 63	209,729 73	149,521 31	
Lapsed.....	69	174 55			
Expended on account of shoe shop.....					
Cash, June 30, 1890.....	31,123 63	26,233 90	19,434 75	24,716 47	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	220,971 23	258,097 47	243,842 87	206,208 22	50,000 00
Total.....	\$374,844 08	\$610,254 55	\$472,607 35	\$380,446 00	\$50,000 00
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down.....	255,094 26	281,391 37	262,877 62	230,924 69	50,000 00
Miscellaneous income.....	23,252 81	25,191 78	13,353 26	8,481 79	
Receipts on account of shoe shop.....					
Total.....	\$278,347 07	\$309,583 15	\$276,230 88	\$239,309 48	\$50,000 00
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	232,322 89	290,830 94	208,383 21	198,581 27	23,428 10
Expended on account of shoe shop.....					
Cash, June 30, 1891.....	33,907 65	15,226 75	29,081 37	20,380 12	
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	12,116 53	3,525 46	38,706 30	20,448 09	26,571 90
Total.....	\$278,347 07	\$309,583 15	\$276,230 88	\$239,409 48	\$50,000 00

—Continued.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
\$115,460 52 9,712 81	\$38,680 18 4,652 80	\$76,966 70 7,547 95	\$67,168 96 549 68	\$26,657 55	\$71,935 58 269 75 122,928 86	\$163,993 09 3,533 73	\$1,340,700 60 82,789 55 122,928 86
\$125,173 33	\$43,332 98	\$84,514 65	\$67,718 64	\$26,657 55	\$195,134 19	\$167,526 82	\$1,546,419 01
107,166 82 18,006 51	43,034 04 146 06 152 88	75,775 36 6,691 02 1,778 27	49,684 26 17,968 31 66 07	26,201 13 242 94 213 48	54,895 74 121,110 45 19,055 11 72 89	159,758 95 6,073 86 1,694 01	1,183,316 66 121,110 45 226,423 13 91,948 69 15,068 77
\$125,173 33	\$43,332 98	\$84,514 65	\$67,718 64	\$26,657 55	\$195,134 19	\$167,526 82	\$1,546,419 01
18,006 51 228,200 00 13,244 91	298 94 107,750 00 3,898 95	8,739 29 189,900 00 6,325 08	18,034 38 170,618 00 4,218 33	456 42 59,552 00	19,128 00 96,600 00 302 80 56,942 83	7,767 87 292,000 00 2,014 83	241,491 90 2,792,767 70 91,948 69 56,942 83
\$259,451 42	\$111,947 89	\$195,964 37	\$192,870 71	\$60,008 42	\$172,973 63	\$301,782 70	\$3,183,151 12
124,660 94 27,642 19 107,148 29	64,321 29 405 70 47,220 90	92,354 78 205 30 7,474 61 95,929 68	121,411 78 18,947 07 52,511 86	27,901 89 2,936 26 29,170 27	55,142 12 52,327 54 17,131 08 48,372 89	154,445 90 52,327 54 11,836 80 135,500 00	1,444,927 50 380 54 52,327 54 190,541 86 1,494,973 68
\$259,451 42	\$111,947 89	\$195,964 37	\$192,870 71	\$60,008 42	\$172,973 63	\$301,782 70	\$3,183,151 12
134,790 48 12,342 39	47,626 60 5,077 73	103,404 29 9,188 18	71 458 93 812 69	32,106 53	65,503 97 786 95 54,379 12	147,336 80 1,339 52	1,685,515 54 99,830 10 54,379 12
\$147,132 87	\$52,704 33	\$112,592 47	\$72,271 62	\$32,106 53	\$120,670 04	\$148,676 32	\$1,839,724 76
126,354 35 19,629 73 1,148 79	48,777 77 1,930 52 1,996 04	106,454 19 4,698 72 1,439 56	54,171 97 18,038 83 60 82	29,736 96 2,369 57	58,997 96 58,365 60 3,306 48	138,226 97 8,436 22 2,013 13	1,516,266 58 58,365 60 157,005 96 108,086 62
\$147,132 87	\$52,704 33	\$112,592 47	\$72,271 62	\$32,106 53	\$120,670 04	\$148,676 32	\$1,839,724 76

Financial History

	Northern Insane Hospi- tal.	Eastern Insane Hospi- tal.	Central Insane Hospi- tal.	Southern Insane Hospi- tal.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance brought down	\$16,024 18	\$18,752 21	\$67,847 67	\$40,828 21	\$26,571 90
New appropriations, 1891	345,184 00	757,169 00	356,200 00	278,182 00	52,200 00
Miscellaneous income.....	16,055 08	22,657 69	13,171 01	12,015 64	87 26
Total	\$407,263 26	\$798,578 90	\$437,218 68	\$331,025 85	\$78,859 16
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	211,474 02	420,020 81	223,309 92	162,929 45	44,090 07
Lapsed.....	421 21	.....	2,094 48	1,548 55	.....
Amount transferred to managers of the Illinois Reformatory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash, June 30, 1892.....	35,592 94	5,272 79	8,617 34	22,667 63	313 11
Appropriation, balance undrawn	159,775 09	364,276 27	203,196 94	143,880 22	34,455 98
Total	\$407,263 26	\$798,578 90	\$437,218 68	\$331,025 85	\$78,859 16

—Continued.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
\$20,778 52	\$3,926 56	\$6,138 28	\$18,099 65	\$2,369 57	\$3,306 48	\$10,449 35	\$265,092 58
218,100 00	112,540 00	196,400 00	117,350 00	58,550 00	.....	343,300 00	2,835,175 00
13,926 56	6,495 00	8,802 24	259 07	.....	.....	2,835 16	96,304 71
\$252,805 08	\$122,961 56	\$211,340 52	\$135,708 72	\$60,919 57	\$3,306 48	\$356,584 51	\$3,196,572 29
140,104 54	77,835 00	126,551 62	77,075 98	26,686 46	.....	184,135 27	1,703,222 17
.....	466 59	5 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,535 97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,306 48	.....	3,306 48
6,435 22	832 88	2,891 78	2,136 48	3,318 33	.....	18,413 78	106,492 28
106,265 32	43,827 09	81,891 98	56,496 26	30,914 78	.....	154,035 46	1,379,015 39
\$252,805 08	\$122,961 56	\$211,340 52	\$135,705 72	\$60,919 57	\$3,306 48	\$356,584 51	\$3,196,572 29

Consolidated Account, Decem-

	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.
<i>Dr.</i>					
Balance, December 1, 1874:					
Cash.....	\$6,661 38		\$1,878 62	\$1,868 74	
Appropriations.....	35,756 92		62,833 33	60,591 04	
New appropriations.....	2,292,489 15	\$1,253,619 00	2,731,106 87	2,261,022 00	\$102,200 00
Miscellaneous income.....	251,501 31	185,256 01	227,677 82	169,609 80	87 26
Receipts on account of shoe-shop.....					
Total.....	\$2,586,408 76	\$4,438,875 01	\$3,025,906 64	\$2,499,091 58	\$102,287 26
<i>Cr.</i>					
Disbursements.....	2,390,112 86	3,878,958 83	2,805,530 47	2,330,138 46	67,518 17
Expended on account of shoe-shop.....					
Lapsed.....	927 87	194,367 18	4,651 89	2,405 27	
Cash, June 30, 1892.....	35,592 94	5,272 79	8,617 34	22,667 63	313 11
Appropriation, balance undrawn.....	159,775 09	364,277 27	203,196 94	143,880 22	34,455 98
Transferred to managers of Illinois State Reformatory.....					
Total.....	\$2,586,408 76	\$4,438,875 01	\$3,025,906 64	\$2,499,091 58	\$102,287 21
New appropriations, 1875.....	206,480 00		192,500 00	284,300 00	
" 1877.....	244,447 85	200,000 00	273,953 17	194,700 00	
" 1879.....	222,030 00	257,500 00	255,496 00	171,000 00	
" 1881.....	250,735 00	336,350 00	211,750 00	280,435 00	
" 1883.....	254,721 77	910,000 00	377,000 00	254,150 00	
" 1885.....	228,555 53	707,100 00	331,000 00	231,328 00	
" 1887.....	225,345 00	548,500 00	324,500 00	220,477 00	
" 1889.....	314,990 00	537,000 00	411,707 70	343,450 00	50,000 00
" 1891.....	345,184 00	757,169 00	356,200 00	278,182 00	52,200 00
Total.....	\$2,292,489 15	\$4,253,619 00	\$2,731,106 87	\$2,261,022 00	\$102,200 00
Lapsed, 1875.....					
" 1877.....				168 12	
" 1879.....			2,200 00	206 46	
" 1883.....	505 97	692 60	354 36	482 14	
" 1885.....		187,506 00			
" 1887.....		2,000 00	3 05		
" 1889.....	69	174 55			
" 1891.....	421 21		2,094 48	1,548 55	
Total.....	\$927 87	\$190,375 15	\$4,651 89	\$2,405 27	
Miscellaneous income, 1875.....	9,154 90		18,399 26	4,063 50	
" 1876.....	22,250 78		20,843 92	6,347 82	
" 1877.....	12,032 44		18,780 64	8,932 67	
" 1878.....	7,906 88		11,538 96	4,807 83	
" 1879.....	4,470 59	491 00	10,782 95	9,172 52	
" 1880.....	11,260 99	690 19	9,287 70	8,394 66	
" 1881.....	12,559 91	3,072 93	11,352 85	10,031 61	
" 1882.....	14,431 77	5,102 88	12,727 41	9,249 22	
" 1883.....	13,779 82	5,350 04	9,892 61	9,048 45	
" 1884.....	14,616 91	5,432 48	10,764 37	10,424 78	
" 1885.....	12,408 50	8,985 02	9,653 73	10,165 98	
" 1886.....	19,916 79	22,726 12	10,986 69	11,524 83	
" 1887.....	9,279 82	25,068 29	11,976 80	13,060 44	
" 1888.....	19,766 11	20,568 74	7,177 52	10,682 87	
" 1889.....	13,534 73	18,231 28	13,470 25	11,283 57	
" 1890.....	11,822 48	24,684 60	13,517 89	11,918 82	
" 1891.....	23,252 81	25,191 78	13,353 26	8,484 79	
" 1892.....	16,055 08	22,657 69	13,171 06	12,015 61	\$87 26
Total.....	\$251,501 31	\$185,256 01	\$227,677 82	\$169,609 80	\$87 26

ber 1, 1874, to June 30, 1892.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
\$27,933 83	\$1,492 98	\$7,338 30	\$6,156 65	\$2,393 23	\$1,163 77	.....	\$59,887 50
43,214 16	14,551 65	14,247 29	30,022 26	9,500 00	14,562 93	.....	284,779 58
1,824,129 00	716,190 25	1,392,770 00	1,009,143 00	417,514 00	820,215 00	\$1,241,800 00	19,068,198 27
169,090 17	49,449 58	93,437 31	12,487 76	7,178 99	78,767 16	11,124 41	1,255,667 61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343,443 34	.....	343,443 34
\$2,064,367 16	\$781,684 46	\$1,507,792 90	\$1,057,809 67	\$436,586 22	\$1,258,152 20	\$1,252,924 44	\$21,011,976 33
1,951,653 04	736,276 87	1,421,379 73	998,982 62	402,353 11	914,708 86	1,080,475 20	18,982,038 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340,136 86	.....	340,136 86
13 58	747 62	1,629 41	244 31	.....	.....	.....	200,987 10
6,435 22	832 88	2,891 78	2,136 48	3,318 33	.....	18,413 78	106,492 28
106,265 32	43,827 09	81,891 98	56,496 26	30,914 78	.....	154,035 46	1,379,015 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,306 48	.....	3,206 48
\$2,064,367 16	\$781,684 46	\$1,507,792 90	\$1,057,809 67	\$436,586 22	\$1,258,152 20	\$1,252,924 44	\$21,011,976 33
181,750 00	63,000 00	234,000 00	103,500 00	21,300 00	87,000 00	.....	1,376,830 00
178,000 00	62,201 25	154,940 00	99,475 00	55,925 00	71,800 00	.....	1,535,442 27
176,979 00	52,634 00	117,255 00	83,000 00	38,000 00	55,600 00	.....	1,432,494 00
192,300 00	99,715 00	117,275 00	97,800 00	38,912 00	76,290 00	.....	1,701,562 00
210,000 00	71,250 00	125,000 00	118,500 00	39,950 00	130,975 00	.....	2,491,546 77
221,800 00	70,500 00	131,000 00	105,400 00	45,325 00	165,350 00	200,000 00	2,440,358 53
217,000 00	76,600 00	136,000 00	113,500 00	57,000 00	136,600 00	406,500 00	2,462,022 00
228,200 00	107,750 00	180,900 00	170,618 00	59,552 00	96,600 00	292,000 00	2,792,767 70
218,100 00	112,540 00	196,400 00	117,350 00	58,550 00	.....	343,300 00	2,835,175 00
\$1,824,129 00	\$716,190 25	\$1,392,770 00	\$1,009,143 00	\$417,514 00	\$820,215 00	\$1,241,800 00	\$19,068,198 27
26	.....	01	22 26	.....	.....	.....	22 52
13 32	6 08	.....	216 12	.....	.....	.....	403 64
.....	145 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,552 10
.....	129 31	1,418 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,583 34
.....	.....	.....	5 31	.....	.....	.....	187,505 31
.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	2,003 67
.....	.....	205 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 54
.....	466 59	5 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,535 97
\$13 58	\$717 62	\$1,629 41	\$244 31	.....	.....	.....	\$200,987 10
8,971 15	1,292 15	2,423 01	463 12	1,870 87	5,388 33	.....	52,026 29
4,204 40	1,749 25	2,630 56	681 79	2,265 89	3,325 34	.....	64,299 75
4,974 47	1,280 30	2,140 14	84 26	1,308 50	3,494 31	.....	53,027 53
8,242 04	2,220 94	3,686 80	738 92	100 00	5,208 56	.....	44,450 03
5,124 83	1,697 54	2,816 66	237 22	80 00	5,625 59	.....	43,498 00
12,360 82	1,497 91	5,132 65	1,233 66	.....	4,009 67	.....	53,877 25
9,519 16	1,323 57	6,383 79	664 96	555 65	3,230 56	.....	58,694 99
9,391 83	2,582 93	7,885 66	321 58	.....	4,476 35	.....	66,169 63
9,352 08	1,627 21	6,271 96	363 16	433 00	6,434 00	.....	62,552 33
10,137 51	1,966 82	4,817 29	428 10	212 50	9,672 55	.....	68,473 81
9,640 51	1,826 24	3,766 55	157 62	.....	8,533 42	.....	65,137 57
8,741 00	3,894 76	4,115 33	382 72	352 58	10,247 85	121 60	93,010 27
8,879 40	3,091 67	4,456 87	653 41	.....	7,733 84	238 19	81,438 73
10,315 30	3,274 71	5,046 59	237 47	.....	7,27 29	1,041 41	78,138 01
9,712 81	4,652 80	7,547 95	549 68	.....	269 75	3,533 73	82,789 55
13,241 91	3,898 95	6,325 08	4,218 33	.....	302 80	2,014 83	91,918 69
12,342 39	5,077 73	9,188 18	812 69	.....	786 95	1,339 52	99,830 13
13,926 56	6,495 00	8,802 24	259 07	.....	.....	2,835 16	96,304 71
\$169,090 17	\$49,449 58	\$93,437 31	\$12,487 76	\$7,178 99	\$78,767 16	\$11,124 44	\$1,255,667 64

Consolidated Account

	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.
Disbursements, 1875.....	\$89,066 99		\$88,648 00	\$41,300 47	
" 1876.....	117,198 23		112,016 83	107,575 44	
" 1877.....	123,757 66	\$15,298 65	121,314 12	164,230 62	
" 1878.....	129,578 92	84,897 89	155,097 95	91,374 23	
" 1879.....	112,843 51	107,514 88	154,327 87	100,015 32	
" 1880.....	121,806 85	139,816 84	130,388 65	98,580 33	
" 1881.....	131,033 72	125,453 92	121,842 77	127,198 31	
" 1882.....	143,598 71	157,308 98	129,328 62	179,287 92	
" 1883.....	119,742 40	175,958 50	123,957 03	120,024 95	
" 1884.....	146,549 34	435,475 30	190,011 83	145,864 51	
" 1885.....	130,589 27	357,844 77	183,604 70	115,426 31	
" 1886.....	145,951 07	372,663 62	193,619 89	141,162 47	
" 1887.....	105,073 57	359,354 02	173,442 75	131,499 09	
" 1888.....	89,180 76	239,739 48	130,576 19	90,821 84	
" 1889.....	120,595 82	278,062 57	156,900 41	111,741 56	
" 1890.....	119,749 15	325,683 63	209,729 73	149,521 31	
" 1891.....	232,322 89	290,830 94	208,383 21	198,581 27	\$23,428 10
" 1892.....	211,474 02	429,029 84	223,309 92	162,929 45	44,090 07
Total	\$2,390,112 86	\$3,878,958 83	\$2,809,530 47	\$2,330,138 46	\$67,518 17

—Continued.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
\$98,237 67	\$29,715 93	\$33,462 20	\$17,916 72	\$11,833 37	\$28,789 03	.....	\$518,970 38
104,079 59	28,971 85	108,723 13	48,053 25	17,408 06	45,767 75	.....	689,803 13
89,685 34	29,710 79	151,688 14	47,372 14	27,980 81	37,296 72	.....	814,365 02
99,838 67	29,670 62	66,668 03	46,667 05	26,956 22	48,970 55	.....	779,720 13
94,676 31	33,282 13	59,893 25	46,942 55	16,491 17	34,327 32	.....	751,314 31
94,130 70	27,271 26	71,894 10	48,591 60	17,729 25	37,027 76	.....	787,237 34
109,420 70	40,852 86	61,824 46	48,155 48	18,552 42	35,378 91	.....	819,713 58
107,058 98	62,503 33	70,483 84	50,036 08	20,713 49	52,235 49	.....	972,555 44
103,443 32	35,261 85	65,064 97	51,109 36	24,536 37	45,810 26	.....	864,909 01
113,642 13	32,926 21	64,840 10	61,337 22	29,011 99	88,110 60	.....	1,298,769 26
111,521 98	40,882 30	74,637 82	53,946 17	24,010 91	55,185 81	.....	1,147,648 04
124,809 77	38,102 02	72,765 16	54,970 01	21,017 46	111,107 94	\$63,417 54	1,339,586 95
102,045 21	42,621 88	70,060 88	51,749 60	24,120 97	82,230 57	201,910 83	1,347,109 37
100,776 62	30,532 74	54,233 70	39,741 40	20,464 15	43,434 33	178,579 71	1,002,103 35
107,166 82	43,034 04	75,775 36	49,684 26	26,201 13	51,895 74	159,758 95	1,183,816 66
124,660 94	64,321 29	92,354 78	121,411 78	27,901 89	55,142 12	154,445 90	1,444,927 50
126,354 35	48,777 77	106,454 19	54,171 97	29,736 96	58,997 96	138,226 97	1,516,266 58
140,104 54	77,835 00	126,551 62	77,075 98	26,686 46	.....	184,135 27	1,703,222 17
\$1,951,653 04	\$736,276 87	\$1,421,399 73	\$998,932 62	\$402,353 11	\$904,708 86	\$1,080,475 20	\$18,982,033 22

ANNUAL ORDINARY EXPENSES, FOR EIGHTEEN FISCAL YEARS, FROM
DECEMBER 1, 1874, TO JUNE 30, 1892.

We append, also, the following table, which shows the ordinary expenses of each institution for each fiscal year, since the year 1875: the net cost to the state of Illinois; the average number of inmates during each year; and the per capita rate per annum, gross and net. The date of closing the fiscal year has been changed twice, during the past sixteen years. Before 1875, the fiscal year closed on the 30th of November, but, in 1875, it closed on the 1st of October, so that the expenses for 1875 cover only ten calendar months. Since 1888, the fiscal year has closed on the 1st of July, so that the expenses for that year cover only nine calendar months. In calculating the rate per capita, however, these changes have been taken into account, and the rate is stated at the figure which it would have reached, if the fiscal year had consisted of twelve full months. The fact that the three months taken off from the fiscal year 1888 were those in which the educational institutions have a vacation tended to increase the average number of inmates for that particular year, and correspondingly to diminish the per capita cost. This remark applies to the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

An examination of the table will satisfy an attentive reader that there has been, on the whole, a decided and steady improvement in the financial management of the state institutions.

Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin.

YEAR.	Gross ordinary expenses.	Income not from state.	Cost to state.	Average number.	PER CAPITA COST.	
					Gross.	Net.
1875.....	\$77,601 50	\$9,154 90	\$68,446 60	307	\$303 32	\$222 92
1876.....	105,318 85	22,250 78	83,068 07	466	227 53	178 32
1877.....	107,713 62	12,032 44	95,681 18	464	232 14	206 21
1878.....	104,080 09	7,966 88	96,113 21	498	208 99	193 12
1879.....	110,667 56	7,470 59	103,196 97	521	212 39	198 07
1880.....	104,167 16	11,260 99	92,906 17	521	200 10	178 32
1881.....	117,547 66	11,799 91	105,747 75	522	225 01	202 58
1882.....	110,465 96	11,003 27	99,462 69	519	212 81	191 64
1883.....	106,257 21	10,157 46	96,099 75	526	202 15	182 70
1884.....	109,549 44	14,616 91	94,932 53	526	208 45	180 48
1885.....	107,487 06	12,408 50	95,078 56	528	203 57	180 64
1886.....	115,021 90	19,916 79	95,105 11	533	216 00	178 43
1887.....	96,457 70	6,580 36	89,877 34	534	180 56	168 24
1888.....	73,124 43	9,653 55	63,470 88	527	185 00	160 57
1889.....	101,272 04	6,901 18	94,372 86	531	190 60	177 61
1890.....	90,224 81	8,681 98	81,542 83	513	175 73	158 82
1891.....	105,427 72	8,142 43	97,285 29	599	176 05	162 46
1892.....	143,778 84	9,210 58	134,568 26	905	158 79	148 62
Total.....	\$1,886,193 55	\$199,149 50	\$1,687,044 05	530	\$197 71	\$176 84

Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee.

YEAR.	Gross ordinary expenses.	Income not from state.	Cost to state.	Average number.	PER CAPITA COST.	
					Gross.	Net.
1879.....	\$2,286 60	\$491 00	\$1,795 60	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	35,419 86	690 19	34,729 67	63	\$558 14	\$551 27
1881.....	62,071 33	3,072 93	58,998 45	185	335 63	318 91
1882.....	76,825 36	5,102 88	71,722 48	308	249 68	232 87
1883.....	93,017 96	5,350 04	87,667 92	399	233 44	219 72
1884.....	103,053 73	5,432 48	97,621 25	515	200 25	189 56
1885.....	207,425 18	8,985 02	198,440 16	1,119	185 42	177 34
1886.....	248,621 30	22,726 12	225,895 18	1,471	169 07	153 57
1887.....	246,952 50	22,068 29	224,884 21	1,518	162 65	148 11
1888.....	203,616 20	20,568 74	183,047 46	1,577	172 20	154 80
1889.....	269,350 37	18,234 28	242,116 09	1,633	159 44	148 27
1890.....	277,403 49	24,684 60	232,718 89	1,675	153 63	138 90
1891.....	272,303 25	25,191 78	247,111 47	1,707	159 53	144 77
1892.....	275,134 84	22,657 69	252,477 15	1,703	161 56	148 26
Total.....	\$2,344,482 02	\$185,256 04	\$2,159,225 98	1,067	\$169 00	\$155 64

Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville.

1875.....	\$78,636 35	\$18,399 26	\$60,237 09	470	\$200 77	\$161 63
1876.....	109,248 90	20,833 92	88,414 98	467	234 15	189 80
1877.....	96,835 16	18,780 64	78,054 52	487	198 84	160 27
1878.....	103,905 73	11,538 96	92,366 77	496	215 54	192 27
1879.....	105,075 30	10,782 95	94,292 35	566	185 52	166 59
1880.....	116,955 06	9,247 70	107,667 36	625	187 29	172 27
1881.....	113,638 17	11,352 85	102,285 32	639	177 91	160 07
1882.....	120,643 77	12,727 41	107,916 36	639	188 90	169 04
1883.....	114,291 84	9,892 61	104,399 23	630	181 42	165 71
1884.....	121,902 78	10,764 37	111,138 41	629	193 74	175 69
1885.....	118,708 31	9,653 72	109,114 58	641	185 31	170 23
1886.....	153,146 73	10,986 69	142,160 04	856	178 94	166 08
1887.....	149,669 35	11,976 80	137,692 55	918	163 03	149 98
1888.....	114,974 46	7,177 52	107,796 94	907	169 00	153 45
1889.....	149,429 86	13,470 25	135,959 61	911	164 03	149 25
1890.....	147,812 21	13,517 89	134,294 32	900	164 25	149 23
1891.....	151,716 89	13,353 26	138,363 63	913	166 16	151 54
1892.....	178,703 20	13,171 01	165,532 19	1,079	165 62	153 42
Total.....	\$2,218,354 07	\$227,677 82	\$2,020,676 25	709	\$176 02	\$158 20

Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna.

1875.....	\$38,876 73	\$4,063 50	\$34,813 23	148	\$315 22	\$287 76
1876.....	51,011 68	6,078 74	44,932 94	204	250 05	220 20
1877.....	57,176 73	7,845 66	49,331 07	246	231 48	200 53
1878.....	80,040 41	4,807 83	75,232 58	394	203 15	190 94
1879.....	82,721 55	9,172 52	73,549 03	466	177 66	157 83
1880.....	92,990 70	8,394 66	84,596 04	498	186 64	169 87
1881.....	88,552 45	10,031 61	78,520 84	498	177 83	157 67
1882.....	98,180 77	9,249 22	88,931 55	493	199 18	180 39
1883.....	103,993 35	9,048 45	94,944 90	526	197 57	180 50
1884.....	102,684 20	10,424 78	92,264 42	576	178 18	160 18
1885.....	109,497 83	10,165 98	99,331 85	636	172 29	156 18
1886.....	111,968 91	11,524 83	100,444 08	655	170 99	153 85
1887.....	121,102 44	13,060 44	108,042 00	646	187 61	167 88
1888.....	87,512 21	10,682 87	76,829 34	630	185 35	162 72
1889.....	108,813 73	11,283 57	97,530 16	640	170 05	152 41
1890.....	103,498 42	11,918 82	91,579 60	612	169 07	149 60
1891.....	112,567 97	8,484 79	104,083 19	619	181 99	168 27
1892.....	133,663 70	12,015 64	121,648 06	802	166 63	151 65
Total.....	\$1,684,858 79	\$168,253 91	\$1,516,604 88	516	\$181 38	\$163 27

Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

YEAR.	Gross ordinary expenses.	Income not from state.	Cost to state.	Average number.	PER CAPITA COST.	
					Gross.	Net.
1875.....	\$55,260 86	\$8,971 15	\$46,289 71	219	\$202 80	\$261 84
1876.....	79,805 53	4,133 15	75,672 38	257	310 53	294 21
1877.....	77,804 92	4,974 47	72,830 45	263	295 88	276 92
1878.....	87,771 33	8,242 04	79,529 29	304	286 84	261 62
1879.....	82,723 73	5,121 83	77,601 90	301	274 91	257 80
1880.....	88,121 61	12,369 82	75,751 79	347	286 67	252 77
1881.....	96,776 55	9,519 16	87,257 39	359	269 58	243 06
1882.....	94,651 73	9,391 83	85,259 90	310	278 56	250 77
1883.....	102,189 97	9,352 08	92,837 89	374	273 55	248 21
1884.....	100,067 72	10,137 51	89,930 21	368	271 83	244 38
1885.....	105,242 76	9,640 51	95,602 25	369	285 37	259 08
1886.....	107,950 59	8,741 00	99,209 59	373	289 52	265 97
1887.....	105,977 49	8,879 40	97,098 09	362	292 57	268 00
1888.....	82,828 01	10,345 39	72,512 71	467	236 23	206 81
1889.....	105,915 80	9,712 81	96,202 99	365	290 47	264 81
1890.....	111,527 32	13,244 91	98,282 41	364	306 29	269 92
1891.....	114,860 33	12,342 39	102,517 94	371	309 64	276 57
1892.....	121,470 12	13,926 56	107,543 56	375	325 84	288 48
Total.....	\$1,720,943 37	\$169,078 92	\$1,551,864 45	341	\$280 47	\$252 91

Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Jacksonville.

1875.....	\$24,763 77	\$1,292 15	\$23,471 62	62	\$479 29	\$458 46
1876.....	27,730 15	1,749 25	25,980 90	55	467 82	436 02
1877.....	21,979 22	1,280 30	20,698 92	57	438 18	415 78
1878.....	27,779 51	2,220 04	25,559 47	72	385 82	354 99
1879.....	27,913 51	1,697 54	26,215 97	75	370 84	349 55
1880.....	25,599 61	1,497 91	24,101 70	78	325 77	321 82
1881.....	28,348 73	1,325 57	27,023 16	77	369 94	350 98
1882.....	25,447 01	2,582 93	22,864 08	61	400 49	357 25
1883.....	27,852 06	1,627 21	26,224 85	79	352 53	331 96
1884.....	31,157 69	1,966 82	29,190 87	93	331 88	313 66
1885.....	33,388 69	1,826 24	31,562 45	98	339 52	325 13
1886.....	33,583 47	3,895 76	29,687 71	109	307 65	272 37
1887.....	39,700 80	3,091 67	36,608 13	124	320 40	295 45
1888.....	26,445 35	3,274 71	23,170 64	146	241 03	211 19
1889.....	37,318 70	4,652 89	32,665 81	111	335 78	293 92
1890.....	41,662 47	3,898 95	37,763 52	121	345 21	312 15
1891.....	41,863 13	5,077 73	36,785 40	136	307 59	270 28
1892.....	47,631 51	6,495 00	41,136 51	161	295 68	255 36
Total.....	\$571,174 18	\$49,450 58	\$521,723 60	95	\$332 46	\$303 68

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, at Lincoln.

1875.....	\$20,901 76	\$2,423 01	\$18,478 75	81	\$309 65	\$279 74
1876.....	28,812 87	2,630 56	26,182 31	80	360 16	327 28
1877.....	31,639 52	2,140 14	29,499 38	77	410 90	383 11
1878.....	53,062 88	3,686 80	49,376 08	168	315 35	293 91
1879.....	47,381 69	2,816 66	44,565 03	224	210 97	198 95
1880.....	59,592 70	5,132 65	54,460 05	271	217 57	198 42
1881.....	56,710 04	6,383 79	50,326 25	285	198 21	175 97
1882.....	63,281 23	7,885 66	55,395 57	279	226 69	198 56
1883.....	61,782 06	6,271 96	55,510 10	293	210 71	188 70
1884.....	54,472 82	4,817 29	49,655 53	292	186 41	169 71
1885.....	61,306 37	3,766 55	57,539 82	312	196 38	181 42
1886.....	63,609 72	4,115 33	59,494 39	311	1 2 33	180 31
1887.....	66,961 51	4,456 87	62,504 64	362	185 08	172 76
1888.....	51,242 12	5,046 59	46,195 53	387	176 95	159 53
1889.....	68,607 07	7,547 95	61,059 12	382	179 75	159 97
1890.....	72,809 83	6,325 08	66,484 75	419	177 49	162 07
1891.....	77,232 99	9,188 18	68,044 81	414	186 65	161 45
1892.....	89,531 55	8,892 21	80,639 34	485	184 61	166 46
Total.....	\$1,030,796 93	\$93,437 31	\$937,359 62	286	\$200 27	\$182 12

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Quincy.

YEAR.	Gross ordinary expenses.	Income not from state.	Cost to state.	Average number.	PER CAPITA COST.	
					Gross.	Net.
1887.....	\$69,085 27	\$238 19	\$68,847 08	270	\$255 93	\$255 05
1888.....	73,258 02	1,041 41	72,216 61	480	203 81	200 93
1889.....	121,774 05	3,533 73	118,240 32	653	186 39	180 98
1890.....	125,575 42	2,014 83	123,560 59	789	159 24	156 68
1891.....	134,209 07	1,339 52	132,869 55	882	152 19	150 67
1892.....	136,301 85	2,855 16	133,466 69	816	161 15	157 80
Total.....	\$660,203 68	\$11,002 84	\$649,200 81	653	\$168 42	\$165 61

Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal.

1875.....	\$13,426 43	\$163 12	\$12,963 31	297	\$175 45	\$153 70
1876.....	46,776 72	681 79	46,094 93	310	150 89	148 70
1877.....	42,498 83	84 26	42,414 57	275	154 54	154 50
1878.....	44,890 35	738 92	44,151 43	291	154 56	151 72
1879.....	41,859 79	237 22	41,622 57	302	138 78	137 82
1880.....	47,533 66	1,233 66	46,300 00	308	154 33	150 32
1881.....	43,461 52	664 96	42,796 56	301	144 50	142 18
1882.....	45,848 54	321 58	45,526 96	266	172 07	171 15
1883.....	45,071 93	353 16	44,708 77	273	165 07	163 77
1884.....	54,077 85	428 10	53,649 75	317	170 58	169 24
1885.....	50,537 68	157 62	50,380 06	328	153 83	153 60
1886.....	52,694 22	382 72	52,311 50	326	161 56	160 43
1887.....	49,687 61	653 41	49,034 20	311	145 88	143 96
1888.....	38,813 71	237 47	38,576 24	359	144 21	143 33
1889.....	50,960 08	549 68	50,410 40	344	148 33	146 73
1890.....	54,088 97	460 83	53,628 14	313	172 58	171 11
1891.....	53,200 11	812 69	52,387 42	399	133 41	131 38
1892.....	53,844 54	259 07	53,585 47	397	135 59	134 94
Total.....	\$861,957 82	\$8,730 26	\$853,227 56	319	\$149 98	\$148 46

Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago.

1875.....	\$9,386 45	\$1,870 87	\$7,515 58	33	\$341 29	\$284 63
1876.....	12,653 51	2,265 89	10,387 62	45	281 19	230 84
1877.....	12,810 40	1,308 50	11,501 90	41	313 18	281 27
1878.....	18,478 23	100 00	18,378 23	77	239 98	238 68
1879.....	15,783 97	80 00	15,703 97	69	229 56	227 62
1880.....	15,624 92	.....	15,624 92	62	250 96	250 96
1881.....	16,279 42	555 65	15,723 77	71	227 43	221 46
1882.....	18,001 55	.....	18,001 55	72	248 64	248 64
1883.....	17,793 46	433 00	17,360 46	86	206 21	201 87
1884.....	17,586 87	212 50	17,374 37	78	224 41	222 75
1885.....	17,626 80	.....	17,626 80	90	195 38	195 38
1886.....	20,045 05	352 58	19,692 47	117	170 77	168 31
1887.....	20,012 07	.....	20,012 07	121	165 14	165 14
1888.....	16,661 38	.....	16,661 38	127	174 65	174 65
1889.....	21,902 14	.....	21,902 14	137	182 27	182 27
1890.....	24,206 68	.....	24,206 68	139	174 53	174 53
1891.....	27,666 69	.....	27,666 69	130	212 20	212 20
1892.....	25,051 24	.....	25,051 24	132	189 69	189 69
Total.....	\$330,602 83	\$7,178 99	\$323,423 81	90	\$203 14	\$198 79

State Reform School, at Pontiac.

YEAR.	Gross ordinary expenses.	Income not from state.	Cost to state.	Average number.	PER CAPITA COST.	
					Gross.	Net.
1875.....	\$25,144 94	\$5,388 33	\$19,756 61	178	\$169 51	\$139 24
1876.....	29,402 80	3,325 34	26,077 46	180	163 45	144 89
1877.....	30,582 90	3,494 31	27,088 59	164	186 48	165 17
1878.....	34,546 67	5,298 56	29,338 11	182	189 81	161 20
1879.....	34,798 11	5,625 59	29,172 52	183	190 42	159 41
1880.....	34,157 66	4,009 67	30,147 99	190	164 23	158 67
1881.....	32,674 97	3,230 56	29,244 41	197	181 89	148 45
1882.....	33,846 89	4,476 35	29,330 54	229	147 63	128 08
1883.....	42,181 01	6,454 00	35,747 01	285	118 02	125 43
1884.....	46,582 80	9,672 55	36,910 25	308	151 63	119 84
1885.....	49,450 28	8,533 42	40,916 86	323	153 18	126 68
1886.....	52,073 74	10,247 85	41,825 89	312	166 93	131 06
1887.....	48,402 66	7,733 84	40,668 82	304	158 99	133 59
1888.....	40,024 93	27 29	39,996 64	324	164 92	164 81
1889.....	52,429 75	269 75	52,160 00	318	165 00	164 15
1890.....	52,842 12	302 80	52,539 32	359	147 00	146 16
1891.....	56,625 07	786 95	55,838 12	383	147 95	145 89
Total.....	\$695,526 30	\$78,767 16	\$616,759 04	260	\$157 39	\$139 57

Twelve Institutions—Consolidated.

1875.....	\$373,998 79	\$52,026 29	\$321,972 50	1,795	\$250 02	\$215 25
1876.....	488,791 01	65,019 45	424,771 56	2,064	237 16	205 80
1877.....	482,074 39	51,910 72	430,139 67	2,074	231 78	207 39
1878.....	557,558 04	44,450 03	513,107 97	2,482	224 37	206 85
1879.....	551,214 66	43,498 90	507,715 76	2,707	202 75	187 56
1880.....	617,075 95	53,877 25	563,198 70	2,926	210 88	192 48
1881.....	655,861 79	58,694 99	597,166 80	3,135	209 21	190 48
1882.....	687,155 81	66,169 63	620,985 18	3,209	214 15	193 50
1883.....	714,421 85	62,552 33	651,869 52	3,471	205 81	187 80
1884.....	741,040 90	68,473 31	672,567 59	3,702	200 06	181 68
1885.....	864,329 12	65,137 57	799,191 55	4,444	193 71	179 85
1886.....	960,705 63	93,010 27	867,695 36	5,093	188 64	170 37
1887.....	1,014,018 40	78,739 27	935,279 13	5,230	180 66	165 65
1888.....	808,550 12	68,025 45	740,524 67	5,930	181 81	166 52
1889.....	1,081,773 59	76,156 00	1,005,617 59	6,024	179 58	166 94
1890.....	1,081,651 74	85,050 69	996,601 05	6,196	174 56	160 84
1891.....	1,147,673 23	84,719 72	1,062,953 51	6,552	175 17	162 24
1892.....	1,221,532 56	89,460 21	1,132,072 35	6,935	176 15	163 25
Total.....	\$14,949,424 54	\$1,206,002 08	\$12,843,422 46	4,110	\$202 10	\$173 63

Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Chester.

1892.....	\$16,488 17	\$87 26	\$16,330 91	51	\$320 86	\$319 10
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SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a complete list of special appropriations to the institutions under our care, made by the Thirty-seventh General Assembly:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$6,000 per annum.....	\$12,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$400 per annum.....	800 00
For brick barn.....	3,000 00
For associate dining-rooms and changing ward and dining-rooms into dormitories.....	25,000 00
For smoke stack at pump house.....	1,200 00
For inside and outside painting.....	1,500 00
For enlarging rotary oven.....	800 00
For improving grounds, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For renewal of laundry machinery.....	1,000 00
For changes in engines, new dynamos, etc., for electric light plant.....	7,500 00
For stand pipe, with capacity of 100,000 gallons.....	7,000 00
For 150 maple bedsteads, at \$1.50 each.....	675 00
For 150 wire mattresses, at \$2.75 each.....	412 50
For 150 felt mattresses.....	750 00
For ten felt mattresses.....	50 00
For 450 pairs blankets, at \$2.40 each.....	1,080 00
For 150 pillows, at \$1.25 each.....	187 50
For other bedding.....	300 00
For chairs and other furniture.....	400 00
For 50 cows, at \$25.00 each.....	1,250 00
For 3 farm wagons, at \$50.00 each.....	150 00
For 3 sets double harness, at \$28.00 each.....	84 00
For 6 work horses, at \$100.00 each.....	600 00
For 4 plows, at \$12.50 each.....	50 00
For 1 bull (1 to 2 years old).....	75 00
For 2 boars, at \$15.00 each.....	30 00
For 2 corn cultivators.....	40 00
For fencing, etc.....	250 00
Total.....	\$67,184 00

To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$10,000 per annum.....	\$20,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$850 per annum.....	1,700 00
For the purpose of making provision for 300 additional patients.....	163,000 00
For improving grounds, and for additional stock and farm implements.....	3,000 00
For furniture and fixtures.....	10,000 00
For painting, inside and outside.....	5,000 00
For shop building, with machinery for patients' work.....	10,000 00
For covering for steam pipes.....	4,000 00
For projections for outside water closets.....	12,000 00
For land drain and repair of sewer, and of old and worn-out plumbing.....	4,500 00
For concrete walks.....	450 00
For addition to bath-house.....	5,000 00
For building for soap making and rendering.....	800 00
For fire apparatus.....	1,316 00
For addition to farm ward.....	903 00
For finishing off dining-rooms in basement, etc.....	2,500 00
For furnaces to heat relief south, and numbers 1, 3, 4 and 6 south.....	3,000 00
For duplicate steam pump at water works.....	2,000 00
For tiling for kitchens, sculleries, bath rooms and water-closets.....	2,500 00
For increased accommodations for officers and employes.....	6,500 00
For repairs of railroad track to hospital.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$260,169 00

To the Central Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$8,000 per annum.....	\$16,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$600 per annum.....	1,200 00
For an electric light plant for all the buildings.....	11,000 00
For painting.....	3,000 00
For a root cellar.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$32,200 00

To the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$6,000 per annum.....	\$12,000 00
For the maintenance of library, \$100 per annum.....	800 00
For changing system of heating from high pressure to low pressure, etc....	2,500 00
For repair of road from hospital to Anna and making driveways, etc.....	1,000 00
For the completion of sidewalk from hospital to Anna.....	500 00
For new bake-oven and repair of room for same.....	1,500 00
For new water-tank and tower.....	6,000 00
For repair of cottage.....	1,000 00
For refrigerating plant.....	3,802 00
Total.....	\$29,102 00

To the Asylum for Insane Criminals.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$100 per annum.....	200 00
Total.....	\$2,200 00

To the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$200 per annum.....	1,000 00
For the purchase of land.....	12,600 00
For the purchase of steam boilers, with connections.....	2,500 00
Total.....	\$26,100 00

To the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$200 per annum.....	400 00
For purchasing school apparatus and apparatus for teaching trades, etc....	3,000 00
For constructing and furnishing a building to be used as a dormitory, etc....	12,000 00
For enlarging and repairing the boiler house, repairing boilers, etc.....	3,610 00
For constructing a kitchen and bakery and purchasing cooking apparatus, etc	7,500 00
For extra repairs, improvements and appliances to provide for sick inmates	2,000 00
Total.....	\$32,510 00

To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$1,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$200 per annum.....	100 00
For renewal of steam heating apparatus.....	6,000 00
For the protection of main and out-buildings.....	3,000 00
For purchase of farm lands.....	26,000 00
Total.....	\$39,400 00

To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum	\$10,000 00
For main enance of library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For extension of hospital, including equipment.....	13,000 00
For detached boiler-house at hospital, with boiler, stack, tunnel, etc.....	4,800 00
For land	11,000 00
For barn for at least 75 cows.....	2,500 00
For dairy equipment	200 00
For piggery building	500 00
For cows.....	1,300 00
For hogs.....	250 00
For improving grounds, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00
For heater and piping to furnish all co tages with hot water, etc.....	2,750 00
Total	\$58,300 00

To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$300 per annum.....	600 00
For an electric light plant.....	4,000 00
For root cellar, propagating and green-house	2,250 00
For painting old buildings and all outside and ungained wood work	1,500 00
For paving area and building sidewalk.....	1,000 00
Total	\$13,350 00

To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum	\$2,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$100 per annum.....	200 00
For removal of stairways in main hall and building iron stairway, etc.....	1,000 00
For furniture, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
For removal of bath-rooms	1,350 00
Total.....	\$6,550 00

Recapitulation.

Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$67,184 00
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	260,169 00
Central Hospital for the Insane	32,200 00
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	29,182 00
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	2,200 00
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb	26,100 00
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	32,540 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	39,400 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	53,300 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	13,300 00
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	6,550 00
Total	\$562,175 00

For an account of the expenditures of these appropriations, we refer to the reports of the state institutions.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

The following is a complete list of special appropriations asked, by the state institutions, of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly:

By the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Repairs and improvements, \$7,500 per annum.....	\$15,000 00
Improvements of grounds, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00
Inside and outside painting, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00
Books and periodicals for patients' library, \$250 per annum.....	500 00
Inflrmary building, for 150 patients.....	82,000 00
Gymnasium and new amusement hall.....	27,500 00
New telephone system.....	2,400 00
Changing electric wires.....	2,055 94
Six porches (five iron and one wood).....	2,500 00
New boiler at pump-house, near river.....	1,000 00
Concrete walks.....	1,500 00
Changes in kitchens.....	2,550 00
New laundry machinery.....	2,000 00
Taking down unused smoke-stack.....	750 00
Fifty milchcows	2,000 00
Total.....	\$148,255 94

By the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

Repairs and improvements, \$15,000 per annum.....	\$30,000 00
Inside and outside painting, \$10,000 per annum.....	20,000 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	10,000 00
Roads, walks, improvement of grounds, and additional stock.....	5,000 00
New furnaces.....	8,000 00
Machinery for crushing stone, fertilizer, and making soap.....	3,500 00
Carpenter shop, remodelling bath-house, and changes in hot-water tanks..	9,500 00
Pipe covering.....	3,000 00
Duplicate steam pump and connections.....	4,500 00
Training school for attendants, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Artesian well.....	4,000 00
Total.....	\$98,500 00

By the Central Hospital for the Insane.

Repairs and improvements, \$8,000 per annum.....	\$16,000 00
Inside and outside painting, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Books and periodicals for patients' library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Refrigerating plant.....	10,500 00
Stone walk on south Main street front.....	4,000 00
Lodge at main entrance.....	2,000 00
Inflrmary building for 80 patients.....	43,200 00
Total.....	\$80,700 00

By the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

Repairs and improvements, \$6,000 per annum.....	\$12,000 00
Inside and outside painting.....	6,500 00
Books and periodicals for patients' library, \$250 per annum.....	500 00
Roads and improvement of grounds.....	2,000 00
New store-house.....	2,500 00
Silo.....	875 00
Cottage for 32 consumptive patients.....	16,000 00
Furniture for the same.....	1,600 00
Deep-well pump and pump-house.....	1,025 00
Elevator in centre building.....	10,000 00
To refurnish center building.....	3,500 00
Water-pipes.....	3,750 00
Arc-light electric dynamo.....	1,498 00
Machine shop.....	730 00
Fan-blower, to increase combustion.....	250 00
Covering steam-pipes.....	450 00
Bridge repairs.....	200 00
Farm machinery, fencing, etc.....	1,795 00
Total.....	\$64,148 00

By the Asylum for Insane Criminals.

Repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000 00
Library, \$100 per annum.....	200 00
North wing building.....	21,000 00
South wing building.....	16,000 00
Rear building.....	30,000 00
Boiler house.....	3,800 00
Laundry building.....	3,200 00
Ice house and refrigerator plant.....	2,500 00
Barn.....	3,800 00
Piggery.....	500 00
Water service.....	10,000 00
Steam plant.....	9,000 00
Plumbing and drainage.....	2,500 00
Electric light plant.....	5,000 00
Superintendent's residence.....	5,000 00
Furniture.....	5,000 00
Purchase of 70 acres of land.....	10,000 00
Surgical instruments and apparatus.....	300 00
Road to asylum.....	500 00
Cows.....	300 00
Total.....	\$130,600 00

By the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
Books and periodicals for pupils' library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Cottage for boys.....	15,000 00
Renewal of heating apparatus.....	5,000 00
New smoke-stack.....	3,000 00
Installation of oil fuel plant.....	4,000 00
Total.....	\$38,000 00

By the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

Repairs and improvements, \$2,300 per annum.....	\$4,600 00
Books and periodicals for pupils' library, \$250 per annum.....	500 00
Gymnasium and drill hall.....	10,000 00
Work-shop for blind men.....	15,000 00
Electric light plant.....	5,000 00
Paving yard near buildings.....	1,500 00
Tunnel from kitchen to new dining-room.....	2,000 00
Repairing pipe organ.....	1,000 00
Additional appliances for laundry.....	900 00
Total.....	\$40,500 00

By the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

Repairs and improvements, \$2,500 per annum.....	\$5,000 00
Books and periodicals for pupils' library, \$200 per annum.....	400 00
Building for 150 custodial cases, and furniture and fixtures for same.....	60,000 00
Farm buildings.....	5,200 00
Total	\$70,600 00

By the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Books and periodicals for Home library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Assembly hall.....	14,500 00
Permanent walks and roads.....	5,000 00
Inside and outside painting.....	3,000 00
Electric light plant.....	19,000 00
Total	\$47,500 00

By the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
Books and periodicals for pupils' library, \$300 per annum.....	600 00
Permanent water supply.....	3,000 00
Total	\$7,600 00

By the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Improvements and repairs, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
Furniture, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
Addition to the main building to accommodate 150 patients.....	48,000 00
Maintenance of library, \$100 per annum.....	200 00
Total	\$54,200 00

Recapitulation.

By the Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$148,255 94
By the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	98,500 00
By the Central Hospital for the Insane.....	80,700 00
By the Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	61,145 00
By the Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	190,600 00
By the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	38,000 00
By the Institution for the Blind.....	40,500 00
By the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	70,600 00
By the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	47,500 00
By the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	7,600 00
By the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	54,200 00
Total	\$780,603 94

The law requires us to report our conclusions and recommendations regarding these requests, so far as we are able to formulate them to our own satisfaction. It must not be understood that, where we decline to recommend an appropriation, we think the application unreasonable or that the legislature would do well to refuse it.

The appropriations for ordinary repairs are usual and necessary. Our judgment as to the amounts to be appropriated for this purpose is expressed in the third section of the draft of a bill on page 17. These amounts are the same as two years ago, except for the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, the capacity of which has been since increased.

For the maintenance of libraries we advise the appropriation of the amounts stated in the fourth section of the bill to which reference has just been made.

The remaining special appropriations asked which have our positive endorsement in their favor, whatever that may be worth, are as follows:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

For renewal and extension of telephone system	\$2,400 00
For changing electric wires	2,050 00
For new boiler at pump-house	1,000 00
For changes to be made in kitchens	2,550 00
For new laundry machinery.....	2,000 00
Total	\$10,000 00

The necessity for all these grows out of the enlargement of the capacity of the hospital, except for a new boiler, which is necessary because the old boiler is worn out. The changing of the electric wires we regard as a wise precaution against a possible conflagration.

We do not approve of the increase in the number of patients contemplated in the application for an infirmary building.

A new amusement hall is desirable: the proposed gymnasium is of somewhat doubtful utility.

The porches asked would be a good addition, but are not essential.

The kind of walks proposed would not, in our opinion, be sufficiently durable.

We are not convinced of the necessity for taking down the old smoke-stack.

Cows should, we think, be purchased from the appropriation for ordinary expenses, sold when they go dry, and the money received for them should be turned back into the ordinary expense fund. We do not highly appreciate this method of indirectly swelling that fund by the amount of such sales.

To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

For furniture and fixtures	\$10,000 00
For roads, walks, etc	3,000 00
For new furnaces.....	8,000 00
For pipe covering.....	3,000 00
For duplicate steam pump and connections.....	4,500 00
For an artesian well	4,000 00
Total.....	\$32,500 00

Our greatest hesitation relates to the last item named, for an artesian well. The sinking of such wells is nearly always an experiment; but the character of the river water at some seasons of the year and the want of proper filtering apparatus seems to justify trying it.

The last general assembly approved of buying a duplicate steam pump, which is an additional resource and a great protection in case of fire. But it only gave \$2,000 for this object, which has not been drawn from the state treasury because the amount was so much below the actual cost of such a pump as to render the appropriation of no value.

The pipe covering is an economy. The new furnaces we believe to be a necessity.

We recommend the appropriation for roads and walks, (but not for additional stock,) because the grounds are still in an unfinished state, and that for furniture and fixtures because we know how much more furniture is needed to make the wards fairly comfortable.

Painting should, we think, be paid for from the repair fund. If the legislature is satisfied that it can not be so done, then we should favor making the repair appropriations larger. This remark applies to similar requests by other institutions.

We have not much confidence in crushed stone as a material for road-making.

About the request for a carpenter shop, etc., we know too little to speak intelligently.

To the Central Hospital for the Insane.

For refrigerating plant.....	\$10,500 00
Total.....	\$10,500 00

Our recommendation of this appropriation is based on the excellent working of a similar plant at Anna and the fact that the hospital would thus be rendered independent of the weather, whether ice can be made in the winter or not.

We oppose the infirmary building here for the same reason as at Elgin. We are unable to see why, at both these hospitals, certain of the present wards might not be converted into infirmary wards.

A lodge at the gate can hardly be said to be indispensable.

A new sidewalk on Main street is needed, and stone would be the best material, doubtless, but the cost of it is so great as to be almost prohibitory.

To the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

For a new store-house.....	\$2,500 00
For a deep well pump and pump house	1,025 00
For furniture for the center building.....	2,500 00
For covering steam pipes.....	450 00
For repairs to bridge.....	200 00
For fencing.....	500 00
Total.....	\$7,175 00

The deep well pump is essential to render the well already sunk of any utility.

Some new furniture is demanded in the center building, but not so much as is asked for.

We approve of the request for a new store-house on the ground that the present store is not large enough.

We think that farm stock and tools can be purchased without any special appropriation for that purpose, but that an allowance of \$500 for new fences is very greatly needed.

Our opposition to the cottage for consumptive patients is like that to the infirmaries at Elgin and Jacksonville.

If the new well proves as successful as we hope that it will, the new water-pipes do not seem to be a necessity.

An elevator in the center building strikes us as a needless expense.

We think that the proposed fan would prove a failure in the production of increased combustion.

The value of ensilage is questionable.

We do not object to arc lights in the grounds or additional machinery for the engineer, if the legislature sees fit to provide these.

To the Asylum for Insane Criminals.

For surgical instruments and apparatus	\$300 00
For furniture.....	300 00
For road to asylum	300 00
For cows.....	200 00
Total	\$1,100 00

These four items are small in amount and concerning their propriety we have no question.

The application for ten thousand dollars for the purchase of land for farming purposes we refer to the judgment of the proper committees of the general assembly without recommendation.

But we have a word to say relative to the proposed extension and enlargement of the institution, to which we are opposed, for reasons that we will state.

We have never favored the creation of an asylum for insane convicts upon the grounds of any prison, except as a last resort and the only available method of separating them from the non-criminal insane. If our judgment had been asked as to the relative advantages of Joliet and Chester as sites for the asylum which has been built, we should unhesitatingly have given it in favor of Joliet, because it is more accessible, nearer to the centre of population, and a proper institution for this special purpose could have been more cheaply constructed at that point. Besides, the Northern Penitentiary furnishes many more insane convicts than the Southern, and the cost of transportation would have therefore been less.

The site at Chester is absolutely unsuitable and objectionable on nearly every account. By reference to the report of the architects employed to prepare plans for the proposed additions, it will be seen that they will not guarantee that a solid bearing for the foundations can be found. The top of the hill on which the asylum has been erected is sliding into the river. Large rocks and tall trees have moved many feet from their original situation; and the penitentiary commissioners have been sufficiently alarmed at the physical manifestations already witnessed, to remove a house occupied by an employé at the foot of the bluff, as a measure of wise precaution. It is not certain that the present building will be permanently safe. The ground falls away, in every direction but one, so rapidly that the basement stones of the proposed additions would require to be elevated high in the air. There is not sufficient room for them, and their actual cost can not even be estimated with any approximation to accuracy, in view of the doubt as to the depth to which excavations must be made in order to reach solid rock.

The plan of the building already constructed is defective in many particulars. It was a make-shift, rendered necessary by the urgency of the demand for relief and the inadequacy of the appropriation for any satisfactory result. The workmanship is also very inferior. The capacity is insufficient. We regard the enterprise in its present location as a failure.

We therefore recommend its abandonment altogether. It would be folly to put \$120,000 in new buildings at Chester, including \$10,000 for an independent water supply from the river, to be taken from a point above the penitentiary. It would be cheaper and more satisfactory in every way to provide a new institution for the criminal insane at some other place, where land is cheap, water abundant, and the facilities for building and for successful management are more favorable. This is what we advise.

To save the state from loss, if our advice is taken, we further recommend that the building thus abandoned be fitted up for a prison for women, for which it is fairly well adapted, and that the female convicts now at Joliet be transferred to it from their present very unsuitable quarters in the upper story of the centre building. This change would, we believe, be beneficial in all respects, and would be approved by the commissioners and wardens of the penitentiaries, as well as by the medical superintendents of the state hospitals for the insane.

To the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

For cottage for boys.....	\$10,000 00
For renewal of heating apparatus.....	5,000 00
For new smoke-stack.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$18,000 00

That the two last requests must be granted will be apparent to any legislative committee that may visit this institution.

We approve of a new cottage for boys, because the one now occupied is both unhealthy and unsafe and should be torn down at once. But it is our opinion that a smaller sum than that asked would answer the purpose sufficiently well.

We doubt the wisdom of trying at present to change the fuel used for heating and lighting, chiefly because it is uncertain at what price oil can be bought in the future, but also because this mode of supplying heat and power is as yet comparatively new and untried.

To the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

For a work-shop for blind men.....	\$10,000 00
For brick pavements in yard.....	1,500 00
For tunnel from kitchen.....	2,000 00
For repairs to organ.....	1,000 00
For additional appliances for laundry.....	900 00
Total.....	\$15,400 00

A work-shop for blind men is very desirable and would be useful, but it might probably be built for the figure which we suggest.

The other requests approved by us explain themselves and seem to need no argument to recommend them.

We are not prepared at this time to recommend the gymnasium and drill hall, but we do not oppose it.

The installation of an electric light plant can be postponed without injury to the institution.

To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

For farm buildings.....	\$5,000 00
Total.....	\$5,000 00

These buildings are needed and should be erected on the farm recently purchased.

The appropriation for a new building for custodial cases we refer to the legislature without recommendation.

To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

For an assembly hall.....	\$10,000 00
Total.....	\$10,000 00

We have reduced slightly the sum asked for an assembly hall. It is true that the old soldiers need a larger place of meeting and one on the ground floor, and we advise providing it for them.

The other requests preferred have not our endorsement.

To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home

For a permanent water supply	\$3,000 00
Total.....	\$3,000 00

This is the only request preferred by this institution, and we regard it as of great importance.

To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

For furniture.....	\$2,000 00
Total.....	\$2,000 00

We do not approve of any enlargement of the buildings occupied by the infirmary, in whatever form it may be urged, but adhere to our original position that its removal from its present site and the erection of an entirely new building is preferable on every account.

Recapitulation.

The amounts which have our endorsement, as just stated, are as follows:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane	\$10,000
To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane	32,500
To the Central Hospital for the Insane	10,500
To the Southern Hospital for the Insane	7,175
To the Asylum for Insane Criminals	1,100
To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	18,000
To the Institution for the Blind	15,400
To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	5,000
To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	10,000
To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home	3,000
To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	2,000
Total	\$114,675

The motive which underlies our action in advising such reductions from the amounts asked is largely the desire on our part to save enough money by cutting off unnecessary enlargements of existing institutions and improvements which are of doubtful value, or which might be deferred, to enable the General Assembly to meet the demand which comes up from so many of the counties of Illinois for additional provision for the insane. And we express the hope that this provision may be in the form of a new institution, to be modelled somewhat after that at Kankakee, but simpler in its arrangements and of cheaper construction, in view of the impossibility of doing all that might be desired for the benefit of this most unfortunate class of men and women.

BONDS FILED.

We furnish a list of all bonds of superintendents and treasurers filed in this office, as required by law, since the date of our last report.

By Superintendents.

October 22, 1891.—William Turner Patterson, superintendent of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, principal; Henry H. Evans, Fred Hoyt, J. W. Rickard, F. L. Pond and M. E. Plain, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars.

January 5, 1892.—Edgar C. Lawton, superintendent of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, principal; E. L. Holmes, F. C. Hotz and A. P. Gilmore, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars.

By Treasurers.

February 26, 1891.—Everett J. Murphy, treasurer of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, principal; Thomas G. Chadwick, George J. Ray and John Devine, sureties; amount, twenty-five thousand dollars.

May 8, 1891.—Haswell C. Clark, treasurer of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, principal; Emory Cobb, Thomas P. Bonfield and L. B. Cobb, sureties; amount, one hundred thousand dollars.

January 2, 1892.—Edgar Madden, treasurer of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, principal; Ezra B. McCagg and Joseph Kasper, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars.

March 23, 1892.—Robert B. Stinson, treasurer of the Southern Hospital for the Insane, principal; Jesse E. Lentz, Martin V. Ussery, John E. Lufkin, Andrew D. Finch, John W. Hess, Jacob Hileman and John H. Spann, sureties; amount, seventy-five thousand dollars.

NEW INSANE DISTRICTS.

Under the authority conferred upon this board by sections 5 and 6 of an act entitled "An act making additional provision for the insane," etc., approved June 1, 1889, we made, on the 17th of April, 1891, a new assignment of beds in the state hospitals for the insane.

This assignment was a necessity on account of the addition to each of the state hospitals at Elgin, Jacksonville and Anna. The apportionment was based upon the population of the state of Illinois by counties. The total population of the state, which in 1880 was 3,077,871, in 1890 was 3,826,531. The county in which the greatest change of population had taken place was naturally the county of Cook, in which, in 1880, there were 607,524 inhabitants; but in 1890 the number was 1,191,922.

The Illinois Northern hospital for the Insane, at Elgin, was set apart for the accommodation and care of the insane of the counties of Boone, Carroll, DeKalb, DuPage, JoDaviss, Kane, Kendall, Lake, Lee, McHenry, Ogle, Stephenson, Whiteside, Winnebago, and a portion of the insane of Cook county.

The Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, was set apart for the accommodation and care of the insane of the counties of Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, LaSalle, Livingston, Moultrie, Piatt, Vermilion, and Will, and a portion of the insane of Cook county.

The Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, was set apart for the accommodation and care of the insane of the counties of Adams, Bureau, Calhoun, Cass, Christian, DeWitt, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Henderson, Henry, Jersey, Knox, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Marshall, Mason, McDonough, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Morgan, Peoria, Pike, Rock Island, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Stark, Tazewell, Warren, and Woodford.

The Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, was set apart for the accommodation and care of the insane of the counties of Alexander, Bond, Clay, Clark, Clinton, Crawford,

Cumberland, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Montgomery, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, St. Clair, Saline, Shelby, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White, and Williamson.

The counties of Henry and Rock Island, formerly in the Elgin district, were transferred to the Jacksonville district.

The counties of Bureau, DeWitt, Macon, Marshall, McLean, Putnam, and Woodford, formerly in the Kankakee district, were transferred to the Jacksonville district.

The counties of Clark, Crawford, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, and Shelby, formerly in the Kankakee district, were transferred to the Anna district.

The counties of Madison and Montgomery, formerly in the Jacksonville district, were transferred to the Anna district.

Each of the counties of this state is now entitled to have and to keep, in the hospital for the insane of the district to which it belongs, a number of patients proportioned to its population, in the ratio of one patient to every 814 of its population, according to the eleventh census, as shown in the following schedule:

Schedule.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1890.	Quota.....	Elgin	Kankakee	Jacksonville	Anna
Adams.....	61,888	76	.....	.....	76	.....
Alexander.....	16,563	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Bond.....	14,550	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Boone.....	12,203	15	15	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	11,951	15	.....	.....	15	.....
Bureau.....	35,014	43	.....	.....	43	.....
Calhoun.....	7,652	9	.....	.....	9	.....
Carroll.....	18,320	23	23	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	15,963	20	.....	.....	20	.....
Champaign.....	42,159	52	.....	52	.....	.....
Christian.....	30,531	38	.....	.....	38	.....
Clark.....	21,899	27	.....	.....	.....	27
Clay.....	16,772	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Clinton.....	17,411	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Coles.....	30,093	37	.....	37	.....	.....
Cook.....	1,191,922	1,464	354	1,110	.....	.....
Crawford.....	17,283	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Cumberland.....	15,443	19	.....	.....	.....	19
DeKalb.....	27,066	33	33	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt.....	17,011	21	.....	.....	21	.....
Douglas.....	17,669	21	.....	21	.....	.....
DuPage.....	22,551	28	28	.....	.....	.....
Edgar.....	26,787	33	.....	33	.....	.....
Edwards.....	9,444	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Effingham.....	19,358	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Fayette.....	23,367	29	.....	.....	.....	29
Ford.....	17,035	21	.....	21	.....	.....
Franklin.....	17,138	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Fulton.....	43,110	53	.....	.....	53	.....
Gallatin.....	14,955	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Greene.....	23,791	29	.....	.....	29	.....
Grundy.....	21,024	26	.....	26	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	17,800	22	.....	.....	.....	22

COUNTIES.	Population in 1890.	Quota.....	Elgin	Kankakee	Jacksonville	Anna
Hancock	31,907	39			39	
Hardin	7,234	9				9
Henderson	9,876	12			12	
Henry	33,338	41			41	
Iroquois	35,167	43		43		
Jackson	27,809	34				34
Jasper	18,188	22				22
Jefferson	22,599	28				28
Jersey	14,810	18			18	
JoDavies	25,101	31	31			
Johnson	15,013	18				18
Kane	65,061	80	80			
Kankakee	28,732	35		35		
Kendall	12,106	15	15			
Knox	38,752	48			48	
Lake	24,235	30	30			
LaSalle	80,798	99		99		
Lawrence	14,693	18				18
Lee	26,187	32	32			
Livingston	38,455	47		47		
Logan	25,489	31			31	
Macon	38,083	47			47	
Macoupin	40,380	50			50	
Madison	51,535	63				63
Marion	24,311	30				30
Marshall	15,563	17			17	
Mason	16,067	20			20	
Masac	11,313	14				14
McDonough	27,467	34			34	
McHenry	26,114	32	32			
McLean	63,036	77			77	
Menard	13,120	16			16	
Mercer	18,515	23			23	
Monroe	12,948	16				16
Montgomery	30,003	37				37
Morgan	32,636	40			40	
Moultrie	14,181	18		18		
Ogle	28,710	35	35			
Peoria	70,378	86			86	
Perry	17,529	22				22
Piatt	17,062	21		21		
Pike	31,000	38			38	
Pope	14,016	17				17
Pulaski	11,355	14				14
Putnam	4,730	6			6	
Randolph	25,019	31				31
Richland	15,019	18				18
Rock Island	41,917	52			52	
Saline	19,312	24				24
Sangamon	61,195	75			75	
Schuyler	16,013	20			20	
Scott	10,301	13			13	
Shelby	31,191	38				38
Stark	9,982	12			12	
St. Clair	66,571	82				82
Stephenson	31,338	38	38			
Tazewell	29,556	36			36	
Union	21,519	26				26
Vermilion	49,905	61		61		
Wabash	11,866	15				15
Warren	21,281	26			26	
Washington	19,262	24				24
Wayne	21,806	29				29
White	25,005	31				31
Whiteside	39,854	38	38			
Will	62,007	76		76		
Williamson	22,226	27				27
Winnebago	39,338	49	49			
Woodford	31,429	26			26	
Totals	3,826,341	4,700	833	1,700	1,207	960

Under the new schedule the quotas of the following twelve counties remained the same as before: Bond, Calhoun, Iroquois, McDonough, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Randolph, Scott, Stephenson, Tazewell, and Woodford.

Fourteen counties gained one bed each: Boone, Clark, DeKalb, DeWitt, Effingham, Fayette, Green, Livingston, Logan, Mason, Massac, Pope, Schuyler, and Whiteside.

Nineteen counties gained two beds each: Alexander, Clay, Crawford, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Edwards, Franklin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Knox, Lawrence, Marion, McHenry, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, and Shelby.

Fourteen counties gained three beds each: Bureau, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Ford, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Montgomery, Perry, Pulaski, Wabash, Wayne, and White.

Five counties gained four beds each: Christian, Fulton, Lake, Union, and Williamson.

Eight counties gained five beds each: Adams, Coles, DuPage, Jasper, Kankakee, Macoupin, McLean, and Saline.

Two counties gained six beds each: Grundy and Rock Island.

One county gained seven beds: Jackson.

One county gained eight beds: St. Clair.

One county gained ten beds: Macon.

One county gained eleven beds: Vermilion.

Three counties gained twelve beds each: Sangamon, Will, and Winnebago.

One county gained fifteen beds: LaSalle.

One county gained twenty beds: Peoria.

One county gained twenty-six beds: Kane.

One county gained seven hundred and thirty-five beds: Cook.

On the other hand, the quotas of seventeen counties were diminished as follows:

Twelve counties lost one bed each: Brown, Clinton, Henderson, Jersey, Kendall, Lee, Marshall, Ogle, Putnam, Richland, Stark, and Washington.

Three counties lost two beds each: JoDaviess, Pike, and Warren.

Two counties lost three beds each: Hancock and Henry.

TRANSFERS OF INSANE PATIENTS.

On the second of July, 1891, at a meeting held in Chicago, acting under the authority of the sixth section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the ordinary and other expenses of the state institutions herein named," approved

June 16, 1891, we ordered the transfer of about three hundred patients to the hospitals at Jacksonville and Anna. This section reads as follows:

For defraying the cost of transfers of insane patients which may be ordered by the State Commissioners of Public Charities, in consequence of changes made in the boundaries of the insane districts of this state, or of the removal of criminal insane patients to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Chester, the sum of \$6,000 is hereby appropriated, to be expended as the said commissioners may direct, and all bills for expenses incurred by them under the authority hereby conferred upon the said commissioners shall be paid directly from the state treasury, on bills of particulars, to be approved by the governor, and shall not be charged to the account of the state hospitals for the insane, nor carried upon their books.

We exempted six counties, namely, DeWitt, Macon, McLean, Cumberland, Shelby and Montgomery from our order, because we foresaw that after the completion of further additions at that time still to be made to the hospitals at Elgin and Kankakee a new apportionment of beds would be necessary, and the patients from these counties would then have to be retransferred, thus causing additional annoyance and expense.

In accordance with this order, the following transfers were made:

July 20, 1891.—From Jacksonville to Anna, 58 patients,

August 4.—From Kankakee to Anna, 65 patients.

August 18.—From Elgin to Jacksonville, 81 patients,

September 15.—From Kankakee to Jacksonville, 83 patients.

The bill of the Illinois Central Railroad for transportation of these patients and the assistant physicians and attendants who accompanied them was \$2,258.21. The other incidental expenses for meals, etc., en route amounted to \$46.55, making the total cost \$2,304.76.

At a meeting of the board held in Anna, October 20, 1891, the president and secretary were authorized to arrange for and to effect the transfer of insane convicts from the state hospitals for the insane to the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Chester. Contracts were made with the Illinois Central and the Wabash, Chester & Western railroads, under which 22 patients from Elgin and 51 from Kankakee were safely conveyed to Chester in cars specially fitted up to insure security as well as comfort, during the night of January 4, 1892, and 22 from Jacksonville, January 27, 1892. The amounts paid under this contract were, to the I. C. R. R. \$1,137.44, and to the W., C. & W. R. R. \$34.63; incidental expenses \$35.95; total cost \$1,208.07.

Four convicts were transferred from the penitentiary at Joliet to Chester January 25, 1892, and two more March 30, at a cost of \$162.25.

We authorized the transfer of John Anderson, not a convict, but a dangerous and homicidal lunatic, from Elgin to Chester, and the expense in his case was \$30.

The unexpended balance of this special appropriation of six thousand dollars, therefore, June 30, 1892, was \$2,294.92.

An appropriation of some amount for the transfer of patients to the Asylum for Insane Criminals will have to be made by the General Assembly, since the present appropriation will lapse October 1, 1893.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

We recommend that a special appropriation be made and placed at our disposal for the purpose of enabling the State, and especially the county of Cook, to rid itself of prospective paupers likely to become a permanent charge upon the poor fund, and to be the fountain from which a stream of paupers and criminals will flow for generations to come, in consequence of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The fact that the exposition will draw criminals is well understood, and we presume that all necessary precaution will be taken against their possible depredations. But without experience in poor relief it is less apparent that there must be a large number of persons stranded in Chicago next summer for various reasons, whom it will be to the interest of the public to send back to their homes in this country or abroad, as an economic measure and social necessity. From the experience had by the states of New York and Pennsylvania at former expositions, we judge that an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for this purpose would not be too much.

OBITUARY.

We regret to have to announce the death of Seldon M. Church, for many years connected with this board. He was an old settler of Winnebago county, and died at his home in Rockford, June 21, 1892, at the ripe age of 88 years. He was a man of unusually noble character, sound judgment, capacity for affairs and public spirit; a faithful husband, a loving father, a true friend, and an honored citizen. His counsel was highly valued by us until the infirmities of age compelled his resignation in 1875.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

We reproduce here our report, submitted to the Governor last July, of an investigation ordered by him as to the truth of certain charges made in the *Chicago Times* of mismanagement of the Central Hospital for the Insane, in Jacksonville.

The State Commissioners of Public Charities take pleasure in reporting to you that, having spent four days in probing to the bottom the charges made last winter in the *Chicago Times* against the management of the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, they find that they were not sustained by the evidence in the case.

Mr. William Wilson, of Adams county, a patient, was accidentally drowned in the reservoir, and his body was not discovered until the ice had melted, but when found the body was water-soaked, white, and wrinkled, fully clothed, and the skin unbroken. Decomposition did not take place until after it had been taken from the water. The reservoir has a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons. The water was in no wise contaminated, but if it had been, it was shut off and not used for three months. Water from this reservoir is not used for drinking, but drinking water is supplied from wells. No injury resulted to any one from the course followed by the superintendent, and no blame attaches to him on this account.

Mrs. Ashlock's baby was clearly proved to be the child of Mr. Ashlock himself.

There has never been a child born in the hospital whose parentage is not known, and no officer or employé has ever been suspected of improper relations with any female patient.

In the case of patients sent home for burial, their bodies are liable to be marked and scarred in various ways. Some patients have paralytic or syphilitic ulcers, others bedsores; epileptics and paralytics are apt to fall and hurt themselves; one patient sometimes strikes, kicks or bites another; some patients beat and cut themselves, gouge out their own eyes, and make unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide; sometimes patients are injured in an unavoidable struggle between them and their keepers. Without clearer and more specific testimony in individual instances, of more recent date than that of the Peoria patient referred to by Mr. Ziegler, it would be unjust and unfair to presume abuse or mismanagement on the part of the hospital authorities.

Lizzie Leisenfeldt, an idiotic girl from Calhoun county, died, and her parents were not notified of her death, simply because Dr. Carriel had never been informed that she had parents living. The county clerk of of Calhoun county was notified immediately.

No distinction is made in the treatment of bond and pauper patients, nor are bond patients retained longer, on the average, than paupers.

No proof was submitted of any combination by dealers in Jacksonville to enhance the price of coal. The price paid is \$1.68 per ton, delivered at the hospital. Nor is there reason to suspect any attempt at fraud in the weighing.

Dr. Carriel has no annual pass on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad: At one time he had, but that was before the passage of the Inter-State Commerce Act. It was a personal pass, and his family made no use of it. The patient on whose account it was said to have been given him is dead, and was retained in the institution solely because his insanity was of a homicidal character.

The statement that flowers are not furnished to the wards, we know by personal observation at many times within the past twenty years, to be absurdly false. It is equally untrue that flowers are sold or given away.

Our investigation went much farther than the charges in the *Times*. We were especially anxious to ascertain whether patients had been abused by attendants and the offense overlooked by the medical officers in charge. In all large hospitals for the insane attendants are at times employed who are incompetent, and who lose their temper under provocation. Cases of abuse were acknowledged to have occurred at Jacksonville, but in all cases where the fact was known to the superintendent the attendant in the wrong was promptly discharged.

By reference to the stenographic report of the evidence, you will see that the number of patients claimed to have been mistreated in any way was small in comparison with the entire number, and that in many instances the patient was not injured. Some of the worst cases reported were testified to by witnesses who may be fairly called prosecuting witnesses, whose animus against the superintendent was very apparent, and

who had a grievance to avenge. For this reason their testimony made less impression upon our minds than it otherwise would have done. The attendant against whom the most serious charges of cruelty were made was not present to testify in his own behalf.

We have delayed this report, in order to give the superintendent an opportunity to find him and put him on the stand. He has been unable to discover his present place of residence. But you have been fully informed, in conversation, of all the facts in the case, and we trust that no injury will result from the delay, which was unavoidable, under all the circumstances.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. L. R. WADSWORTH,
JOHN M. GOULD,
A. T. BARNES,
Commissioners.

Since writing the above, M. T. Barnes, against whom the most serious charges, of cruelty to patients, were made, has been found and has made a deposition, denying in detail the truth of the charges made against him. M. T. Barnes' deposition is attached to the stenographer's report of the testimony, which will be found on file in our office.

CHAPTER II.

THE REVISION OF THE LUNACY LAWS.

The failure of the general assembly, at its last session, to pass the bill for an act to revise the law relating to the commitment and detention of lunatics compels us again to call attention to the necessity for legislation upon this important subject.

A few remarks, by way of introduction, on the necessity and utility of state hospitals and asylums for the insane will aid the reader better to appreciate the force of the argument for such revision.

In the popular apprehension, insanity is an aggregation or combination of certain obvious and familiar symptoms of mental derangement. These manifestations, which in their more pronounced forms, are easily recognized by all men of average capacity and information, assume the character of facial contortions or expression, gestures, speech, actions, and conduct. In the absence of any unmistakable outward manifestation of insanity, most men of limited experience, without medical training, would be apt to question the presence of disease, if not to deny it.

But from the medical point of view insanity is a disease of the brain. It is ordinarily, at least, a lesion of the brain, that is to say, a fracture of the network of filaments whose continuity is essential to the normal operations of the brain, or in other words to right thought, feeling, and conduct. This lesion is of necessity obscure, because invisible. The skull is an impenetrable covering. Where death occurs, as the sequel of insanity, and an autopsy is had, it often happens that large cerebral abscesses are discovered, involving extensive tracts of the brain. On the other hand, the lesion is often so minute as not to be apparent without the aid of the microscope. In some instances, not even the microscope reveals its presence, though it may be strongly suspected that microscopes of greater magnifying power would enable us to see what is now beyond the range of imperfect vision.

These brain lesions may occur in any portion of either hemisphere or in the base of the brain. On the theory that the brain is the instrument of thought, and that every particle of brain matter, in the organization of the mechanism of thought, has its specific function, two truths are clear. The derangement of the machinery through which the mind operates necessarily involves mental aberration of some character and degree. To think correctly with an impaired brain is like trying to draw a straight line with a crooked ruler: both are alike impossible. But more than this, the character of the mental manifestations will depend upon the position of the lesion. Careful and long continued observations have demonstrated that the seat of different mental activities is in different regions of the brain, and enough is known about the localization of cerebral functions, little as we yet know on this subject, to enable skilled anatomists to infer accurately from the mental symptoms in individual cases the precise location of the lesion invisible to the eye of the medical observer.

Now it is this lesion, and not its symptomatic consequences, which constitutes the fact of insanity. The lesion is the cause of mental derangement; insane manifestations are the effect. The lesion is first; the manifestations follow. The lesion may exist, for a time, while the manifestations are in abeyance, just as a man may sprain his ankle without knowing it, and continue to walk upon it, until the pain which ensues gives him warning of the sprain.

The causes of brain lesions are very varied, but in an important sense they are always physical. What is termed traumatic insanity is due to an accident, such as a wound or a blow: falling from a building or a train, a gunshot wound, a blow with a club, a hammer, or the fist, a stroke of lightning, and the like. Where insanity is not the direct result of a sudden and palpable physical injury, it originates in the lack of equilibrium or balance between the work which the brain is called to do and the amount of nutrition which it receives. The normal balance may be destroyed in either of two ways: by excessive mental strain, or by an insufficient supply of nutritive material to the brain. An easy and familiar illustration is furnished by bank overdrafts, which are similarly due either to insufficient deposits or to too frequent checks, in too large amounts. We often speak of the moral causes of insanity, and attribute it, in particular instances, to financial reverses, disappointment in love, religious excitement, overstudy, or the grief attendant upon bereavement. But these causes, though real, are not immediate but remote. Many men pass through still greater trials without the loss of mental balance, simply because they have better nourished brains, brains of better or stronger fibre. The direct cause of insanity is in the structure of the brain itself, its original capacity for carrying mental loads, its development by appropriate exercise, and above all the supply of brain food. For

all mental activity, intellectual or emotional, involves the consumption of brain tissue, a waste of material which requires to be replaced, as fresh fuel is essential under a boiler. Whatever renders an adequate supply impossible, whether it be poverty, famine, poor cooking, disease in some other organ of the body (the digestive organs, for instance, or the heart), or physical obstacles to the flow of blood to the brain, such as too small openings in the base of the skull for the cerebral arteries (to cite only one possible cause out of many which might be named), subjects its victim to a liability or predisposition to insanity which has been happily termed a state of unstable mental equilibrium. In this state any unusual or protracted exertion or endurance may at any moment topple the patient over, and he is mentally prostrate. Since sleep is preëminently essential to the repair of the waste of nerve tissue, there is no surer precursor of approaching insanity than insomnia.

At this point, it is perhaps pertinent to remark that there are other lesions, not in the brain, but in other physical organs, which produce symptoms so closely allied to those of insanity as to be indistinguishable from them. Hysteria, for instance, is not true insanity, though it may coëxist with it: in a hysterical woman there is reason to suspect a lesion of the ovaries. Epilepsy is not true insanity, though that disease also may be complicated with it; it is due to a lesion of the secondary nerve centres in the spinal cord. Idiocy is the result not of brain lesions, after arriving at intellectual maturity, but of arrested brain development during childhood. Yet the terminal dementia of insanity, in its manifestations, is very nearly identical with true idiocy of an extreme type. For the accurate discrimination between different forms of cerebral and nervous disease medical knowledge and experience are an indispensable prerequisite.

It is a curious fact that insanity differs from all other diseases in one respect. It does not enter into the sphere of the patient's personal consciousness. Where the disease is in any other organ a telegraphic communication with the brain through the nerves is at once established. The brain receives information from without, so to speak, and is capable of forming a correct judgment as to the seat of the trouble. But when the trouble is in the brain itself consciousness goes no farther than the elementary act of perception; there may be a sense of pressure, of fullness or of pain; if these are absent there may be irritation at the sense of inability properly to govern and direct one's thoughts and actions; but it is usual, indeed the exceptions are so few that it may be said to be universally the case, that the patient seeks for some explanation of his condition in purely external causes, and fails to recognize the presence of disease of the brain, which he often indignantly denies. An insane person who knows himself to be insane is a rare phenomenon.

From this brief account of the nature of insanity (which is not intended for professional readers, but only to enable the legislature of the State to understand better the reason for our steady persistence in advocating a change in the Illinois lunacy law), it will be seen that the manifestations of insanity must be very largely governed by the law of statistical percentages and averages. Of any given number of cases of insanity, say ten thousand, so many will probably be due to a lesion in one particular spot, so many to a lesion in some other; the variations in the number of each will be included within certain well defined limits. Since the location of the lesion determines the character of the symptoms, the combinations of symptoms in groups will exhibit approximate conformity to an ascertained ratio corresponding to the arithmetical distribution of the lesions, by locality in the brain. The types of insanity in all quarters of the globe resemble each other as types of pulmonary diseases do, and the prevailing types in one country are apt to be the prevailing types in another. And the pseudo explanations given by the patients themselves will be repeated under the operation of the same arithmetical law: of ten thousand insane people, a certain percentage will suppose themselves poisoned, another percentage will claim to be victims of persecution or a conspiracy, another will have committed the unpardonable sin, and so forth. In every thousand patients there will always be about so many emperors, kings and queens, so many millionaires, so many divine personages, so many homicides, suicides and incendiaries.

We mention these facts here for the purpose of calling attention to the absurdity of the supposition that a jury of non-medical men can deliver an opinion of any weight in doubtful cases of insanity. But the existence of insanity, in its incipient stages, is nearly always a matter of doubt. The lesion is at first very slight. It gives little trouble. It affects the speech and conduct of the patient only at intervals and in such feeble degree as to be scarcely perceptible to any but a trained and practiced eye. Yet it is at this stage of the disease that remedial measures are most important and that their prompt use is most hopeful.

For insanity is an eminently curable complaint if taken in time. Lesions in the brain commonly heal readily and quickly if the irritation which they produce can be quieted. Suppose that a man with a broken leg should insist upon walking around in splints, how long would it take for the bones to reunite?

The essential elements in curative treatment are few and simple. The first of them is rest. There must be as complete a cessation as possible of the use of the portion of the brain which is directly affected.

Rest is impossible without sleep.

—5 P. C.

Then follows nutrition. The patient must be induced to take all the food that he can assimilate, and his appetite tempted by a rich and varied diet.

To secure digestion, exercise is essential.

During the period of recovery it is further necessary to protect the patient against drains upon his physical strength in consequence of any other local complaints from which he may be suffering. His general health requires close watching and care.

It is necessary to protect him also against two mental perils to which he is inevitably exposed. The first of these is despondency, the second the tendency to become the prey of fixed ideas. It is here that we see the value of moral treatment. He must be cheered and encouraged by genial conversation, by the assurance of loyal, patient sympathy, by the manifestation of personal affection; but the sympathy and affection must not be excessive. His delusions must be ignored as far as possible, contradicted as often as necessary; but the contradiction, though firm, must always be gentle and respectful.

Both despondency and fixed ideas usually have their root in an exaggerated, morbid self-consciousness. Egotism, in some form, whether that of self-appreciation or self-depreciation, is an almost invariable symptom and accompaniment of insanity. Nothing, therefore, is more important than to divert the patient's thoughts from himself, which can be accomplished only by recreation and useful occupation.

In leading a patient from under a cloud into the light, or from the wilderness back into the travelled road, it is most important to humor him, so far as can be done without encouraging his delusions. It must be remembered that abnormal impulses and desires are often normal, in an abnormal condition of body or mind; and that nature herself suggests remedies which reason could not discover. The patient must be coaxed, not driven.

Yet restraint is sometimes necessary. We use the word restraint in its largest sense. Restraint is necessary, in some cases, to prevent the patient from injuring himself; in others, to prevent him from injuring other people; and in others still to secure the continued and intelligent application of the necessary remedies. This restraint may be simple confinement, to keep him from straying away; it may be isolation; it may be the removal of objects of temptation from his reach; it may be enforced sleep by the exhibition of hypnotics; it may be a personal attendant; it may be the application of bandages, as a broken leg is placed in splints. Whatever it may be, it is a therapeutic agency, under the exclusive control of the attending physician, for whose skillful employment the physician alone is responsible.

The value of an institution, in the treatment of insanity, depends wholly upon circumstances. No institution is of any value, where the physician and nurses are not competent, which they are certainly apt not to be, if their selection is controlled by purely political consideration, and their tenure of office is made to depend upon the chances of a popular election. Nor can competent physicians and nurses be secured without the payment of adequate salaries. Excessive economy in this particular is fatal to the utility of any institution for the care of diseases. All institutions in which great results are accomplished are expensive. But, however well an institution may be endowed, organized, equipped, officered, and manned, no person should, generally speaking, ever be sent to any institution who can be equally well cared for outside. The question is wholly one of comparison, and must be settled for each individual.

In the great majority of cases, the institution is clearly indicated. Institutions have certain palpable, indisputable advantages over private treatment. The men in charge of them are specialists, with wider experience of insanity than falls to the lot of most physicians. They have at their command trained and experienced nurses and keepers. They have more abundant and suitable facilities for the proper handling of dangerous and deluded patients. Institutions are more economical. The same combination of advantages for individuals would cost many times as much as they do where patients are massed and properly classified in wards.

On the other hand, the accumulation of patients in large numbers, the necessity for establishing fixed rules and adhering to them, and the employment of so many subordinates chosen almost at random from the ranks of society at large, without sufficient reference to their qualifications and previous training, tend to reduce life in an institution to a routine often most injurious to those whom it is designed to benefit. The chief executive officer learns to throw off personal responsibility by devolving it upon those under him. The larger the institution the less the opportunity there is for purely individual treatment, the less use is made of moral treatment, the less there is of personal acquaintance and sympathy. The larger the institution, the more common do abuses of all sorts tend to become, and they are the more difficult of detection, therefore they more often escape punishment. If we must have institutions (and we cannot do without them), the more effort is made to prevent them from becoming overgrown the better.

The necessity for institutions grows out of the impossibility of private care in most instances, because, first, of the poverty of the patient's family and friends; or, if that is not the reason, then because of their ignorance, inexperience and incapacity. How many private persons are there who could so manage an insane member of the family as to secure for him the requisites of recovery which we have named: rest, sleep, adequate and suitable diet, exercise, medication, mental and moral support,

recreation, occupation and restraint? How many could furnish these requisites, even with the aid of their local family physician? Probably not one in ten thousand. Of all persons, it is the rule that relatives are least fitted to take charge of the insane on account of their excessive sympathy and interest, the aversion which the insane are apt to conceive for them, and the contempt which, the proverb tells us, is bred by too great familiarity. Removal from home and from all familiar surroundings is for many of the insane the indispensable prerequisite of recovery.

If we must have institutions, they must be either private or public. If private, they can be maintained only by charges or by charitable contributions. If maintained by charges, the poor, who constitute the mass of the insane, are excluded from them. If maintained by contributions, unless endorsed, their support is precarious and fitful. If endowed, they become arrogant and dictatorial in their spirit, and are often managed with wanton extravagance. But if resort is had to public institutions, supported at the expense of the tax-payers, which is the American system, and has been approved by a long line of precedents in the history of legislation in Illinois, there can be no question of the superiority of state institutions to county or municipal institutions in every respect but one, namely, their too great size.

Now on the assumption that the state hospitals for the insane of Illinois are to be kept up, and their number increased to meet the growing demand for them, incident to the steady growth of our population, we desire to point out that it is for the interest of the whole people of the state, the taxpayers as well as the unfortunate insane, that provision shall be made for sending all recent cases of insanity to the institutions at the earliest moment practicable.

The present law of commitment is an insuperable barrier to prompt treatment in many cases, because it requires a jury trial in every instance, whether or no.

We have said that insanity, in the popular signification of the word, is due to a lesion in the brain. The existence of a lesion can only be inferred from the symptoms to which it gives rise. These symptoms are originally obscure and not easily recognized except by physicians. But it is precisely while they are thus obscure, that is to say, while the lesion is still recent, that the hope of a cure is greatest and the demand for treatment most imperative. We have shown the general character of the treatment demanded, in which medicine plays a very subordinate rôle.

For the application of the remedial measures above indicated, with a single exception, no permission from the legislature or the courts is requisite. It is not contrary to natural or statute law to give to an insane man rest, food, exercise, medicine, encouragement, sympathy, occupation, or diversion. In any case

where these will suffice, and where they can be supplied at home, the patient need not be sent, and in that event he ought not to be sent, to any institution.

The exception of which we have made mention is restraint. It is a settled principle of the common law, and an express provision in our state constitution, that no man can be restrained of his liberty without due and formal legal process.

Unquestionably, commitment to a hospital for the insane is deprivation of personal liberty. The patient is placed in a locked ward. He is compelled to render obedience to rules which are often most irksome to him, and against whose enforcement he wages perpetual rebellion. All the details of his daily life are regulated for him. His attendant, though nominally a nurse, is in fact a custodian. The patient can not take a walk in the hospital grounds, receive a visit from his friends, or write a letter home, without permission. He can not return home at will, but may be detained for life, unless he recovers. If he leaves the premises by stealth, he is recaptured and brought back.

We are therefore fully in accord with the sentiment which demands that the law shall sternly forbid and effectually prevent the commitment of any insane person to any institution, public or private (including the county receptacles for the insane attached to our county almshouses), on the certificate of any number of physicians, without legal process and the order of a court of record.

We distinguish sharply, however, between legal processes which have aims differing in their motive and are in almost all respects wholly dissimilar, between a criminal trial and an inquest in lunacy. Commitment to a prison implies guilt and a forfeiture of the natural right to liberty in consequence of wilful violation of the law. Its purpose is the protection of the community, whatever may be the fate of the convict. But an inquest in lunacy is a friendly proceeding, in the patient's interest, for his protection. It involves no personal disgrace, no public anger, no desire to rid the community of an unloved, unwelcome member. Our complaint of the existing statute is that it too much disregards this distinction, and too nearly assimilates the forms of an inquest in lunacy to those of a criminal trial, thus creating a painful confusion in the mind not merely of the lunatic himself, but in that of the public.

Really, we may say even more. In the trial of a criminal cause before a justice of the peace, the statutes provide that "the person accused MAY have the cause tried by a jury;" and in the county courts, "IF the accused will WAIVE a jury and be TRIED BY THE COURT WITHOUT A JURY, the court may, upon notice being first given to the state's attorney, try the cause and pass judgment." Even in the circuit courts, it is provided that "all trials for criminal offenses shall be conducted according to the course of the common law," and the right to waive a jury is a com-

mon law right. This right, which is granted to criminals, is denied, in Illinois, to lunatics. The language of the statute is: "No superintendent, or other officer or person connected with either of the state hospitals for the insane, or with any hospital or asylum for insane or distracted persons, in this state, shall receive, detain or keep in custody, at such hospital or asylum, any person who shall not have been declared insane BY THE VERDICT OF A JURY." The verdict of a jury is indispensable; it can not be waived by the patient himself, under any circumstances whatever. In this regard insane men and women are cruelly dealt with. The law treats them more harshly than it treats a thief.

In view of the citations which we have made from the criminal code, it is absurd to claim that process of law means trial by jury. Process of law means simply the determination of a question at issue before a judicial tribunal in accordance with forms of law identically the same for all legal disputants. Any issue can be settled by agreement between the litigants; any cause may be determined by the judge, if both parties agree to refer it to him for decision. But the universal principles of civil and criminal jurisprudence are arbitrarily set aside in Mrs. Packard's "personal liberty bill," which is an excrescence and a blot on the statutes and the fair fame of this great state.

In a criminal cause, the State assumes the position of prosecutor. Public prosecutors are elected by the people, and the presumption is that criminal charges are not brought without adequate motive, even where they can not be proved. But in every inquest in lunacy, under our laws, the State should, to be consistent, take the defence into its own hands, and make it the duty of every state's attorney to oppose the commitment of supposed lunatics to the State hospitals for the insane, on the assumption that the motives of the patient's friends in seeking to secure for him proper care and treatment, for his recovery, are fraudulent and unworthy.

The statute seems to have been framed in the intent to cover with absolute certainty those isolated and exceptional instances in which interested relatives or personal enemies seek to take advantage of mere eccentricity or nervous excitement or exhaustion to enable them to obtain possession of an estate or to do a wrong. But the law should be so framed as to protect the majority not the minority of citizens of a free state. Exceptional wrongs can be prevented or punished without resort to measures which are cruel and unjust to the mass of innocent sufferers from disease, as well as to their families and friends.

The history of the statute shows it to have been enacted ignorantly, in a moment of passion. The act was passed at the solicitation of Mrs. Packard, who had been a patient in the hospital for the insane, at Jacksonville. That she was wrongfully committed, we admit. We do not admit that she was sane when committed. The law was not violated in her commitment,

because the law, prior to the year 1867, was in these words: "Married women and infants may be received by the request of the husband of the woman or the parent or guardian of the infant, if the medical superintendent shall be satisfied that they are insane." (Session laws, 1853, pp. 241-246, § 6.) This provision authorized her reception, because it was requested by her husband, and she was believed by the medical superintendent of the hospital to be insane. The wrong done her was by the legislature of 1853, in enacting a law which was an essential violation of her rights. Smarting under the sense of this wrong, she persuaded the legislature of 1867 in attempting to right it, to do a wrong to every insane man and woman in Illinois, for the present law is a still greater violation of equity and humanity than was contained in the original charter of the Jacksonville hospital, of which complaint was justly made.

The retention of this obnoxious legislation is not to be attributed to the lack of determined, persistent opposition to it on the part of the best informed witnesses of its practical working. The medical profession has repeatedly denounced it and petitioned for its repeal. This petition has been warmly seconded by the judges who have administered it. Again and again, the judiciary committees of both the senate and the house have recommended material modifications in the act. When, in 1874, the commission to revise the statutes made its report, it acknowledged that it had not been able to revise the laws relating to lunatics for want of sufficient knowledge of the subject. That knowledge is now in possession of the people of the state, and we respectfully submit that the hour has arrived when their representatives in the General Assembly should no longer defer decisive action upon a question of such magnitude, which affects the lives and happiness of so many unfortunates.

It has been shown by us in former reports that insanity trials under chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes are often farcical; that the judges themselves evade the literal requirements of the law, in the interest of humanity and justice; that the publication of the details of the condition of many insane men, and more especially of many insane women, is an outrage upon decency; that the exposure to the weather in going to the county-seat from remote parts of the county has been the occasion of the sacrifice of many valuable lives; that the dread of this unnecessary ordeal has deterred the friends of many patients from subjecting them to it until too late, and that thus all chance of their restoration to reason has been lost; that the verdict of the jury is such in name but not in fact, being controlled in nearly all cases by the judgment of the medical member based on the medical testimony in the case; and that juries have notoriously erred in their verdicts, having in some instances pronounced men sane who subsequently committed murder. The good resulting from the law is problematic; the harm certain and beyond computation.

The sole reason for the perpetuation of this wrong is fear. No more ignorant, unmanly fear can well be imagined. Should the law be repealed, Illinois will simply be in the same peril that encompasses every other state in the American Union—no less and no greater than at this moment. There will be no more opportunity for false imprisonment nor inducement for it than now.

We therefore submit afresh the draft of a bill for an act to revise the law relating to the commitment and detention of lunatics, with all the amendments which various judiciary committees of the General Assembly have been able thus far to suggest. This bill is the result of exhaustive study of the lunacy acts of all the states and territories. It has been considered and discussed as thoroughly as any measure ever introduced in either house. It contains a multitude of improvements on the existing law, most of which will commend themselves at sight. In its present form it has received the endorsement of both the judiciary committees of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, one of which was Republican and the other Democratic. We print it, with explanatory comments, and trust that it will receive the attention which it merits.

A Bill for an Act to revise the law relating to the commitment and detention of lunatics.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the word insane, in this act, shall be construed to mean any person who, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of managing or caring for his own estate, or is dangerous to himself or others if permitted to go at large, or is in such condition of mind or body as to be a fit subject for care and treatment in a hospital or asylum for the insane: *Provided*, That no person idiotic from birth, or whose mental development was arrested by disease or physical injury occurring prior to the age of puberty, and no person who is afflicted with simple epilepsy, shall be regarded as insane, unless the manifestations of abnormal excitability, violence, or homicidal or suicidal impulses are such as to render his confinement in a hospital or asylum for the insane a proper precaution to prevent him from injuring himself or others.

Attempts have been made, in several states, to define insanity by statute, but with very indifferent success. No satisfactory definition of the word is possible. In some states idiots are accounted as insane, in others not. The Illinois statutes contain no definition. It will be observed that by the terms of this section no person supposed to be insane can be deprived of his liberty, unless he is incompetent, dangerous, or ill, all of which are questions of fact, requiring no abstruse medical or metaphysical speculation for their solution. Epileptics and idiots are excluded from hospitals for the insane, unless they are homicidal or suicidal, or so violent as to be in danger of injuring themselves or others. The section does not, however, attempt to give either a medical or legal definition of insanity in the abstract.

§ 2. Except as hereinafter provided, from and after the passage of this act, no insane person, or person supposed to be insane, but who shall not have been legally adjudged to be insane, shall, by reason of his insanity or supposed insanity, be restrained of his liberty: *Provided* that this section shall not be construed to forbid the temporary detention of an alleged lunatic, for a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days, pending a judicial investigation of his mental condition.

The key-note of the act is here sounded, the protection of the personal liberty of the insane. The existing law fails to protect their liberty to an equal extent, because it permits the detention of insane persons on the county farms without judicial inquiry, and because it does not prohibit restraint in the family. The revised act goes farther, and declares that no person supposed to be insane shall be permanently restrained of his liberty until after the question of his actual mental condition shall have been judicially determined.

§ 3. When any person shall be, or be supposed to be, insane, any reputable citizen of the county in which such patient resides or is found, may file with the clerk of the county court of said county a statement in writing under oath, setting forth that the person named is insane and unsafe to be at large, or suffering under mental derangement, and that the welfare of himself or others requires his restraint or commitment to some hospital or asylum for the insane; the said statement must be accompanied by the names of the witnesses (one of whom at least must be a physician having personal knowledge of the case), by whom the truth of the allegations therein contained may be substantiated and proved: *Provided*, that when it shall appear by such statement that the person alleged to be insane has not been examined by a physician, the judge may appoint a qualified physician of the county to make such examination and allow him compensation therefor, not exceeding five dollars, which shall be taxed and collected as is herein provided in respect to other costs in proceedings in lunacy.

The proceedings contemplated in this act being for commitment to an institution and not for the appointment of a conservator, they need not be initiated by a "relative or creditor." The supposed lunatic may be a resident of the county or a stranger, "found" in the county. The essential averment in the statement to be filed with the clerk is that the patient requires to be restrained, for his own benefit or for the protection of others. This statement requires to be supported by medical testimony.

§ 4. Upon the filing of the statement aforesaid, unless the person alleged to be insane shall be brought before the court without a writ, or unless an affidavit of some credible person shall be filed setting forth that, in the opinion of the affiant, the physical or mental condition of the said person is such as to render it manifestly improper that such person be brought before the court, the judge of the county shall direct the clerk to issue a writ directed to the sheriff or to any constable or to the person having custody or charge of the person alleged to be insane, commanding such person to be brought before the court at such time and place as the judge may appoint for the hearing and determining of the matter; and in no case shall such hearing take place until the person alleged to be insane shall be notified as the court shall direct.

This is substantially the provision contained in the present statute, with two additions. The judge, if satisfied that humanity

forbids the removal of the patient, as, for instance, in the case of a woman delirious with puerperal fever, may dispense with the writ and hold the inquest at her bedside or home. And notice of the proceeding, orally or in writing, must be given to the party in interest.

§ 5. Inquests in lunacy shall be by jury or commission, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, that such inquests shall always be by jury, when a jury shall be demanded by the person alleged to be insane or by any person acting in his interest. It shall be the duty of the court in such cases to appoint competent counsel to appear at the inquest for the person alleged to be insane, and the court shall fix the fee to be allowed therefor, and the same shall be taxed as costs and collected as is herein provided in respect to other costs in proceedings in inquests in lunacy.

The trial by jury is retained, and can not be dispensed with, if demanded, either by the patient or by any person acting for him.

§ 6. Where no jury is demanded and the circumstances of the case are such that there appears to the judge to be no occasion for the impaneling of a jury, or that a trial by jury would for any reason be inexpedient or improper, the judge shall appoint a commission of two qualified physicians in regular and active practice, who are residents of the county, to be chosen by himself on account of their known competency and integrity, who shall make a personal examination of the patient and file with the clerk of the court a report in writing, verified by affidavit, of the result of their inquiries, together with their conclusions and recommendations. The commissioners herein provided for shall have power to administer oaths and take sworn testimony.

Even where no jury is demanded, the judge retains the power to send the case to a jury, at his discretion. Any judge who is so disposed may make it a rule that all insane cases shall be tried by a jury, in his court. But he is given discretionary power to dispense with the jury where he deems that there is no occasion for one; for instance, where all the parties are known to him, and there is absence of any motive to do wrong and no suspicion of wrong intention, there being no dispute as to the facts in the case; or where it is evident that a private hearing is in the interest of the patient and would increase the chances of his or her restoration to reason. The common sense and experience of county judges are a sufficient guaranty for the right use of the discretion given them by this section.

Commissions in lunacy are provided for in a number of states. Their relation to the court is much the same as that of commissioners in partition or in dower. In the great majority of states not even a commission is required, but the court can accept and approve the voluntary medical certificate of a physician or of two physicians. Even as amended, the Illinois law, should this bill be passed in the form in which it is here presented, will guard the liberty of the citizen more rigidly than that of any other state.

§ 7. In all cases of inquest by jury, the jury shall consist of six persons, and one of the jurors at least must be a qualified physician, and the proceedings shall conform in all respects, as nearly as may be, to the

ordinary practice of the county court. The rights of the person whose mental condition is inquired into shall be the same as those of any defendant in a civil suit.

This is in accordance with the present practice, except, that the rights of the patient are more fully acknowledged and protected.

§ 8. Inquests in lunacy may be in open court, or in chambers, or at the home of the person alleged to be insane, at the discretion of the court; the judge shall preside, and the presence of the patient shall be indispensable, and no proceedings can be had in his absence. The judge may require all persons other than the patient, his friends, witnesses, licensed attorneys and officers of the court, to withdraw from the court-room during the inquest.

Our county judges do now occasionally hold inquests, where the circumstances are exceptional, and seem to justify it, at private residences; but the law does not expressly authorize them to do so. The provision as to requiring the public to withdraw from the court-room is copied from the Wisconsin law, and is humanely designed to protect the patient from exposure and ridicule in case the manifestations are obscene or of a character to bring him into contempt.

§ 9. The jury or commission, as the case may be, shall furnish to the court in writing answers to such interrogatories as may be contained in a form to be prescribed by the State Commissioners of Public Charities, and shall certify that the same are correct to the best of their knowledge and belief, which interrogatories shall be submitted to the medical member or members of the jury or commission of the court.

The form of verdict prescribed in chapter 85 of the revised statutes is absurdly crude and inadequate. The finding should include such a medical history of the case, briefly stated, as will be of service to the physicians to whose care the patient is entrusted, in the effort to restore him. To avoid encumbering the statutes, this form is allowed by the act to be prepared by the State Commissioners of Public Charities, subject, (as will be seen by reference to § 33), to the approval of the governor and of the attorney-general.

§ 10. The court may, if not satisfied with the finding of the jury or commission, set the same aside and dismiss the proceedings or order another inquest.

This is the formal grant of a power exercised by the county courts under existing law, but not expressly conferred upon them. The effect of the section is to make it clear that the jury or commission is merely an advisory body, and that the responsibility for decision rests upon the judge.

§ 11. Upon the return of the finding of the jury or commission, the court shall cause the same to be recorded at large, and shall enter the proper order, in accordance with the finding of the jury or commission, for the disposition of the person alleged to be insane. Such order may discharge the patient with or without conditions, or remand him to the custody of his friends, or commit him to some hospital or asylum, public or private, within the limits of this state, or to a county insane asylum or insane department of a county almshouse, if there be a county insane

asylum or a department for the insane in the county almshouse in the county where such alleged insane person resides. But whatever order may be made in the case shall stand and continue to be binding upon all persons whom it may concern, until rescinded, reversed or otherwise legally superseded or set aside. Appeals shall be allowed to the circuit court from any order or judgment made or rendered under this act, upon the appellant giving such bond and security within such time as the court may direct.

The Illinois law, as it stands, does not authorize the commitment of any insane patient to a county insane asylum or insane department of a county almshouse; it is possible that persons confined on the county farms might obtain their release on a writ of habeas corpus. Commitments are made to the Cook County Insane Asylum under section 12 of chapter 85: "If the court shall deem it necessary, pending proceedings and previous to verdict, or after verdict and pending admission to the hospital, temporarily to restrain of his liberty the person alleged to be insane, then the court shall make such order in that behalf as the case may require." Section 6 of chapter 85 does not appear to contemplate commitments even to private institutions for the insane. The provision which we propose to engraft on the law cures this defect.

But the section has another purpose. It forbids, by implication, the restraint of any insane person by the members of his own family, without authority from the court. The sole object in view in an inquest in lunacy, as has been shown, is the determination of the question whether the restraint of the patient is necessary or proper. The order of the court must be addressed to some person, who is alone authorized to assume the custody of the patient. And the order once issued is in force until revoked.

Under existing law, no appeal lies from the decision of the county court. But the insertion in this bill of the section following renders it necessary to provide for such appeal.

§ 12. If any person alleged to be insane, whose mental condition shall be sought to be determined under the provisions of this act, shall be possessed of any estate, real or personal, it shall be lawful for the person filing an application for an inquest in lunacy in his case to make at the same time application for the appointment of a conservator for such alleged lunatic; and it shall be lawful for the court, if the said alleged lunatic shall be adjudged to be insane, to make an appointment of a conservator, upon the said judgment, and to exercise in respect thereto all the powers contained in an act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to lunatics, idiots, drunkards, and spendthrifts," approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1875; and such conservator shall perform the duties and incur the liabilities imposed by said act upon conservators appointed thereunder. And every note, bill, bond, or other contract by any person adjudged to be insane under the provisions of this act shall be void as against the said lunatic and his estate, but the person making any contract with such lunatic shall be bound.

The object of this section is to make one inquest serve a double purpose, instead of requiring separate proceedings under the different chapters. Chapter 86 is not repealed, but continues in force, and its provisions are made applicable to conservators who may be appointed under this chapter.

§ 13. Jurisdiction over the persons of insane persons not charged with crime is vested in the county courts.

§ 14. Each county judge shall keep a separate docket of proceedings in inquisitions in lunacy, upon which shall be made such entries as will, together with the papers filed, preserve a perfect record of each case. The original statements and applications for inquest, writs and returns made thereto, and reports of commissioners or verdicts of juries shall be filed with the clerk of the court, and a copy of the finding, whether the person alleged to be insane is found to be insane or sane, and, if found to be insane, a copy of the medical certificate also shall in each case be furnish to the State Commissioners of Public Charities.

The theory of the bill is that the jurisdiction of the court is a continuing jurisdiction, so long as the patient remains under restraint. The record must show all the facts in in the case. Duplicate copies of the findings are filed in the state house for the information of the general assembly.

§ 15. All persons admitted to any state hospital or asylum for the insane shall be maintained and treated, while in the institution, at the expense of the state: but the cost of clothing, transportation, and other incidental expenses not constituting any part of the maintenance or treatment shall be defrayed at their own expense or that of the county from which they were admitted.

This is the present law.

§ 16. It shall be the duty of the county judge, at the time of each inquest in lunacy, to inquire into the pecuniary condition of the person alleged to be insane and that of the relatives who are bound by law to maintain him. Patients committed to any state hospital or asylum for the insane shall be designated either as private or as county patients. Private patients are such as are of sufficient pecuniary ability to pay for their own clothing and incidental expenses while in the institution, or whose friends or relatives assume the obligation to pay for the same: all others shall be entered upon the docket as county patients.

The objectionable term "pauper" applied to county patients, who may be only indigent and not paupers, is thus eliminated from the statute book.

§ 17. Upon the entry of an order of commitment of any insane person to any hospital or asylum for the insane, the clerk of the county court shall send a copy of the finding of the jury or commission and of the medical certificate provided for in section 9 of this act, to the superintendent of the hospital or asylum for the insane to which such person is ordered to be committed: and such superintendent, if the superintendent of a state institution for the insane, shall, without delay, admit such insane person as a patient in said hospital: *Provided*, that if there shall be no room in such state hospital or asylum for the admission of the person committed thereto, and if the county from which his admission is requested shall have its full legal quota of patients in the said institution, the superintendent thereof shall return to said county one quiet, harmless, chronic patient: but should said county not have its full quota of patients in said hospital, the superintendent shall return one quiet, harmless, chronic patient to any county which may have a number of patients in the institution in excess of its legal quota; and should no county be in excess of its quota, the superintendent shall select the most quiet and harmless chronic patient in said institution and return him to the county from which he was committed in order to make room for the patient recently adjudged to be insane: *Provided, further*, that if a hospital or asylum for the incurable insane shall at any time hereafter be established, such

chronic patient may be transferred to such hospital or asylum: *And, provided further*, that in case it shall not be found possible to admit to a state hospital or asylum any patient adjudged to be insane in any county court, the judge of the court may make such further order in the case as may be requisite and lawful.

The practice here sanctioned and regulated has grown up outside the law. It is expedient to continue it, but to protect the counties more explicitly in their rights and at the same time to provide that, in the selection of patients to be returned to the counties, the state institutions shall retain those who are most troublesome and difficult to manage. The continuing jurisdiction of the county court over its ward is recognized in the concluding paragraph.

§ 18. For the conveyance of any patient to a hospital or asylum for the insane, the clerk shall issue a warrant, in duplicate, directed to the sheriff or any suitable person, preferring some relative of the insane person when desired, commanding him to apprehend such insane person and deliver him to the superintendent. When necessary, the clerk may authorize the employment of one or more assistants; and no female patient shall be thus taken to the hospital or asylum by any person not her husband, father, brother or son, without the attendance of some other female of reputable character and mature age. Upon receiving the patient, the superintendent shall endorse upon the warrant his receipt, naming the person or persons from whom the patient was received; and one copy of the warrant, so endorsed, shall be returned to the clerk to be filed with the other papers relating to the case, but the other shall be left with the superintendent, and the person delivering the patient shall endorse thereon that he has so delivered him; and said duplicate warrant shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts set forth therein and in said endorsement.

The requirement that a female attendant shall accompany a female patient not conveyed to the hospital by a near relative is new in this state. It is in force elsewhere, and its propriety must be apparent.

§ 19. No private patient shall be received into any state hospital or asylum for the insane, unless at or before the time of his admission there shall have been filed with the superintendent a bond, with two good and sufficient securities, approved by the county judge, executed to the trustees of the institution and conditioned that the obligators shall find the patient in suitable and sufficient clothing while he may remain in the institution, and promptly pay for any articles of clothing furnished or other incidental expenses incurred by the institution on account of said patient, and remove him when required by the trustees; and, in case of failure upon the part of the trustees to recover upon any bond so approved by the county judge, the county shall become liable to the institution for the amount due from said obligators.

Since the county court passes upon the solvency and responsibility of the patient and his friends, and determines whether he shall be classed as a private or county patient, it is only right that the county should be required to hold the State good against any loss which it may sustain in consequence of an error for which the State is not responsible, and which it can not correct. The form of the bond required is substantially the same as that now prescribed by law.

§ 20. Every patient admitted into any public or private hospital or asylum for the insane shall have all reasonable opportunities and facilities

for communication with his friends, and shall be permitted to write and send letters, provided they contain nothing of an immoral or personally offensive character; and letters written by any patient to any member of the Board of Trustees, or to any of the State Commissioners of Public Charities, or to any State official, or to the judge or clerk of the county court, shall be forwarded unopened.

§ 21. No patient shall be placed in restraint or seclusion in any hospital or asylum for the insane in this state, except by the order of the physician in charge or attending physician: all such orders shall be entered upon a record kept for that purpose, which shall show the reason for the order in each case, and which shall be subject to inspection by the State Commissioners of Public Charities, and if a state institution, by any state official, or if a county institution, by any county official.

§ 22. Authority to discharge patients from either of the state institutions for the insane is vested in the trustees, but may be delegated, by a formal vote, entered of record, to the superintendent, under such regulations as they may see fit to adopt. Discharges may be made for either of the following reasons: Because the person adjudged to be insane is not insane, or because he has recovered from the attack of insanity: or because he has so far improved as to be capable of caring for himself: or because the friends of the patient request his discharge, and in the judgment of the superintendent no evil consequence is likely to follow such discharge: or because there is no prospect of further improvement under treatment, and the room occupied by an incurable and harmless patient is needed for the admission of others who are unsafe to be at large or probably curable. Authority is also vested in the trustees to release patients on parole for any term not exceeding three months; and if not returned to the institution within that period, a new order of commitment from the county judge shall be necessary in order to the readmission of any such paroled patient to the institution: *Provided*, that the court may make such order upon the old verdict, if satisfied that the patient is still insane. But no patient who is violent, dangerous or more than usually troublesome or filthy, shall be discharged from any state institution and sent back to any county farm, almshouse, or insane department of any almshouse not a hospital or asylum for the insane provided with suitable conveniences and facilities for the proper care of such patient. And no patient who has not recovered his reason, or who is charged with crime, shall be declared discharged until at least ten days after notice shall have been given to the judge of the county court having jurisdiction in the case, in order to enable the said judge to make some proper order as to disposition of said patient when so discharged, which order shall be entered of record, and one copy of the same furnished to the superintendent and one copy to the State Commissioners of Public Charities.

So long as the capacity of the state hospitals for the insane is insufficient to accommodate all for whose admission application is made, it is necessary to provide for the discharge of some patients, in order to make room for others. All patients who do not require to be restrained are entitled to their discharge, unless they need personal care, and have no other place to which they can be removed. Among patients who require restraint, a judicious selection should be made. The state institutions are better prepared to retain and handle dangerous, troublesome, and filthy patients than are the counties, and it is the will of the people that such patients should remain where they are; for this they pay their taxes. But all patients who require restraint are constructively in the custody of the county court, wherever they are, until the order requiring them to be restrained is rescinded. Therefore the county judge, who has the

responsibility for their welfare which exclusive jurisdiction over them implies, must be notified of any necessity which may arise for making a fresh disposition of their persons.

§ 23. No person shall be discharged from a state hospital or asylum for the insane without suitable clothing and a sum of money, not exceeding twenty dollars, sufficient to defray his expenses home, which shall be charged to the patient, if a private patient, and if a county patient to the county, and collected as other debts due the institution are collected, and this provision shall apply to the asylum for insane criminals.

§ 24. Whenever notice shall have been given to the judge of any county court that any patient committed to any hospital or asylum in this state, under the order of said court, has been discharged cured, upon receipt of such notice signed by the superintendent, whose duty it shall be to give such notice in every such case, the judge shall enter upon his docket an order restoring the patient in question to all his rights as a citizen, and, if a conservator shall have been appointed, the said conservator shall be removed. At any time, subsequent to the discharge of any patient, the judge of the county court may hear evidence tending to show that said patient has been restored to reason, and, if satisfied of his recovery may make and enter a similar order; and thereafter the said patient shall not be liable to be again committed to any hospital or asylum for the insane without a new inquest in his case.

The record on the county court docket determines the legal status of every person whose name has been entered thereon. If discharged cured, that fact must be entered on the docket. While in custody in any institution, the question of the patient's restoration to reason may be determined by writ of habeas corpus (see section 25). After discharge, the judge may review the case, in the light of new evidence, on application of the patient or his friends. These provisions remove the very serious objection to the present statute, that it leaves the status of the patient, after his discharge, in doubt. They also prevent the recommitment of any patient on an expired verdict.

§ 25. Every person confined as insane shall be entitled to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and the question of insanity shall be decided at the hearing, and if the judge shall decide that the person is insane, such decision shall be no bar to the issuing of the writ a second time whenever it shall be alleged that such person has been restored to reason; and if said person shall be adjudged sane, on presentation of a certified copy of said judgment to the county court where the inquest was had, such court shall rescind and set aside the judgment of insanity.

§ 26. If any patient shall escape from any hospital or asylum for the insane, it shall be the duty of any sheriff or officer of the peace in any county in which he may be found to apprehend and to detain him, and to report the same to the county judge of said county, who shall return him to the institution at the expense of the county from which he was committed.

§ 27. In the event of a sudden and unexpected or mysterious death of any inmate of any public or private hospital or asylum for the insane, notice of such death must be given to the coroner by the proper officer of the institution, and a coroner's inquest shall be held as provided by law in other cases. Notice of the death of a patient, and of the cause thereof, shall in all cases be given to the judge of the court having jurisdiction over said patient, and the fact of his death, with the time, place and alleged cause, shall be entered upon the docket.

§ 28. Any person who shall conspire to commit any person to any hospital or asylum for the insane unlawfully or improperly, or any person who shall receive and detain any insane person contrary to the provisions of this act, or any person who shall maltreat any insane person, or any person who shall wilfully violate any provision contained in this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for any term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court in which such conviction is had.

§ 29. The costs of proceedings, in inquests of lunacy, in case of county patients, shall be defrayed from the county treasury; but in case of private patients, if the person alleged to be insane is found to be insane, they shall be paid by his guardian or conservator or relatives out of his estate, as the court may direct. In all cases where the person alleged to be insane is found to be not insane, the court may, in its discretion, require that the costs shall be paid by the person who filed the statement provided for in section 3 of this act, and award judgment against him therefor. The fees paid for jury service, attendance of witnesses, and execution of legal process shall be the same which are allowed by law for similar service in other cases. For services as commissioner to make inquest in lunacy the sum of five dollars per day and actual and necessary traveling expenses shall be allowed and paid to each person so employed. But when any person having a residence in this state shall be adjudged to be insane by the county court of any county of which he is not a resident, the judge of the county court in the county in which the said person resides shall be furnished with a transcript of the record and finding in the case, and thereupon the said county shall become liable for the cost of proceedings and for the cost of transportation, clothing, and other incidental expenses of such patient while in the institution.

§ 30. Members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home who may be adjudged insane in the county court of Adams county shall not be charged to the quota of said county, but to the quotas of the counties in which they had their legal residence in this state at the time of their admission to the home, and shall be committed to the hospitals for the districts in which the said counties are included. A transcript of the record shall in every such case be furnished to the county judge of the county from which they were admitted to the home, and in case of neglect or failure to forward such transcript, the county of Adams shall be liable for all costs incurred on account of any such insane soldier or sailor.

§ 31. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to insane persons or persons supposed to be insane, who are in custody on a criminal charge.

§ 32. Insane convicts in the state penitentiaries may be committed to the asylum for insane criminals, without formal inquest, on the certificate of the penitentiary physician.

§ 33. Insane persons not residents of the state shall not be detained in any private institution for the insane in this state, unless committed thereto in accordance with the laws of the state or territory of which they are residents, or with the laws of this state.

§ 34. In all cases where any person is sent to a state hospital or asylum for the insane, being under indictment for crime, or having been acquitted of crime on the plea of insanity, the state's attorney in charge of the case shall notify the superintendent of the hospital to which the accused shall be sent, of any indictment pending against such person, or of the fact that the accused has been acquitted on the plea of insanity; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent so notified, in case he shall at any time discharge the accused, to notify the said state's attorney of the fact of such discharge and the reason therefor.

§ 35. The state commissioners of public charities shall keep a record of the names of all persons adjudged to be insane, and of the orders respecting them by the judges of the county courts, copies of which orders shall be furnished by the county clerk upon their application.

§ 36. The administration and enforcement of the laws relating to the insane of this state and their treatment, in or out of hospitals and asylums for the insane, is entrusted to the state commissioners of public charities, who shall have power, from time to time, with the approval of the governor and the attorney general, to make rules and regulations on the following matter, so far as the same are not inconsistent with any laws of this state:

1. The licensing of all houses or places in which any person can be lawfully detained as insane or of unsound mind, and the withdrawal of licenses granted by them, for cause shown, with the approval of the governor and the attorney general.

2. The forms to be observed relating to the commitment, transfer of custody and discharge of lunatics, not in conflict with the provisions of this act.

3. The visitation and inspection of all houses or places in which any persons are or may be detained, permanently or temporarily, as insane, and of all persons detained therein.

4. Reports and information to be furnished by the managers or trustees and medical superintendents or other executive officers of all houses or places subject to the provisions of this act, also by the judges and clerks of the county courts, so far as the information requested relates to the insane under their jurisdiction.

§ 37. In case it shall, in the judgment of the state commissioners of public charities, become necessary to institute prosecutions under this act, they are hereby authorized to call upon the attorney-general and upon the state's attorneys of the several counties for any aid and assistance which may be requisite, and the said officers are hereby directed and required to render such aid, upon their application: *Provided*, That existing private institutions in this state shall not be amenable to prosecution under this act until the state commissioners of public charities shall have made such rules, and shall have allowed thirty days' notice within which to take out the license demanded, for which no fee shall be charged or collected, and shall have decided upon the application and notified the managers or proprietors of said private institutions of their decision.

§ 38. The state commissioners of public charities, when engaged in the investigation of the management of any hospital or asylum for the insane, are authorized to make application to the judge of any circuit or county court to issue subpoenas for such witnesses as may refuse to give testimony at the simple request of the commissioners, and the judges of said courts are directed to issue their subpoenas on the said application, and any person who shall fail or neglect to obey such subpoena shall be liable to fine or imprisonment for contempt of court.

§ 39. The secretary of state shall cause to be printed in pamphlet form a sufficient number of copies of this act, together with the orders of the state commissioners of public charities, approved by the governor and the attorney-general, and with the necessary blank forms of procedure under the act, for the information of county officials and of the public.

§ 40. An act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics," approved March 21, 1874, and an act amendatory thereof and amending the title thereof, approved June 15, 1887, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The celebration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, inaugurated in Chicago this year, affords a suitable occasion for a brief review of the origin and development of the system of public relief in Illinois.

The state of Illinois was admitted, by joint resolution of Congress, into the Union, in 1818. The number of white inhabitants at that early day was about fifty thousand; and they were organized into fifteen counties.* The population of the infant state was almost wholly to be found along the lines of the Mississippi river south of St. Louis and of the Wabash and Ohio rivers south of Vincennes, thus illustrating the general principle that population follows natural or artificial lines of communication. These lines are now railroads, but in the early settlement of the west, they were watercourses.

The territorial history of pauperism, prior to the year 1819, is necessarily meagre and uninteresting.

In 1819 the First General Assembly of the state of Illinois convened in Kaskaskia, and among the statutes then enacted was one for the relief of the poor. It might have been more appropriately termed an act for the discouragement of poverty and the repression of pauperism. The county commissioners, (for township organization was then in the far distant future), were required to appoint two overseers of the poor in every township. The principal duty of these overseers was to sell at auction, to the lowest bidder, on the first Monday in May of each year, "all poor persons" who should have become a public charge. The persons sold could not be entered upon the lists kept by the overseers without an order from two justices of the peace. The successful bidders were given the title of "farmers of the poor." The county commissioners were directed

*These fifteen counties were as follows: Bond, Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Jackson, Johnson, Madison, Monroe, Pope, Randolph, St. Clair, Union, Washington and White.

to levy a special pauper tax equal to the amount of the several sums for which the poor of the several townships in each county should have been sold. Severe penalties were inflicted upon private persons, charitably disposed, who might extend aid to destitute strangers, without duly notifying the overseers, that such strangers might be immediately removed. In case of the protracted illness or death of a stranger thus entertained, the imprudent individual whose kindly sympathies overmastered his sense of obligation to the law must, at his own cost, defray all the expenses of such sickness or burial; in default of payment, he might be committed to prison without bail.

In 1821 the legislature made provision for the case of non-resident sick persons or other destitute persons not paupers, and for their burial, in the event of death, at the expense of the counties.

The original act of 1819 introduced into our laws all the complications regarding legal "settlements," which are the curse of the British poor-law system, and which have proved an inherited curse in New England. Fortunately, in 1827, the act was repealed, and the word "settlement" has never since reappeared upon our statute books.

The new act of 1827 abolished the system of township overseers, and gave to the county commissioners an unlimited discretion in the matter of granting relief to any person not capable of earning a livelihood.

Six years later, in 1833, it was enacted that the county commissioners, before extending relief, should obtain from the applicant satisfactory evidence of residence in the county for twelve months immediately preceding the date of application. Failure to produce the required evidence rendered the applicant liable to forcible removal from the county. County workhouses for paupers were in this year authorized for the first time; and the bringing of a pauper into any county was made a criminal offence.

With the gradual increase in the population and wealth of the state, the legislature became by degrees more charitable. In 1830 dawned a brighter day for the destitute and helpless. A radical change was then made in the pauper system. The charge of the poor was taken out of the hands of the county commissioners and vested exclusively in the justices of the peace, whose duty it was made *diligently to inquire after* all such persons as were unable to earn a livelihood, in consequence of any bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy, or other unavoidable cause, and to provide for them the necessary comforts of life, by confiding the care of such poor person or persons to some moral and discreet householder or householders, in the district, of sufficient ability to provide for them. Nothing was said in the new act about a lowest bidder. The time of residence required to entitle a poor person to county relief was reduced from twelve months to six. (In 1841 it was still further reduced to thirty days). It

was further made the duty of the county commissioners to grant such appropriations as would justify the householder having charge of any poor person in providing clothing or other suitable comforts. The law authorized the purchase of county farms (not to exceed 640 acres for a single farm), and the erection of county poorhouses, provided the special tax for this purpose in any county should not exceed, in any one year, one-fourth of one per cent.

This year was also signalized by the creation of the first of our state charitable institutions, that for the education of the deaf and dumb, at Jacksonville, which has now carried on its beneficent work for more than half a century.

At this point we leave the history of pauper legislation to take up that of the state charitable institutions.

The act establishing the "Illinois Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb" was approved by the governor, Thomas Carlin, February 23, 1839. For its passage, the people of the state are indebted to the citizens of Jacksonville, who have always been foremost in the advocacy of all humane and rational legislation respecting the unfortunate. The charge of self-interest can not justly be brought against them for their action in 1839, nor for many years after, if at all. It is true that the act fixed the location of the new institution within four miles of Jacksonville, but the original site was given by her people, and the enterprise was, in its origin, so humble as to give no indication that it would ever become the magnificent charity into which it was destined to grow. For three years after the passage of the act no formal steps were taken toward the acquisition of land or the erection of the south wing, (the original structure), which, though it cost but twenty-five thousand dollars, was nevertheless seven years in building. The school opened January 23, 1846, in an unfinished house, with four pupils, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Officer, who had been, for five years, a teacher in the Ohio Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Columbus. There were but nine pupils when the term closed.

The method adopted for the support of the institution was peculiar, and deserves to be considered here. In the Act of Congress, April 18, 1818, enabling the people of Illinois to form a state constitution, a liberal offer was made, in aid of popular education, which was accepted by the Kaskaskia convention. This offer included: (1) the sixteenth section in every congressional township, for the use of the inhabitants of such townships for schools; (2) three-fifths of five per cent. of the net proceeds of lands sold, within the limits of the state, by Congress, from and after January 1, 1819, of which one-sixth was to be exclusively bestowed upon a college or university; (3) one entire township, to be designated by the President of the United

States, in addition to the one theretofore received for that purpose, to be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning. The grant thus made was conditioned upon the exemption of government lands sold after January 1, 1819, from state taxes for the term of five years; a condition which the state could well afford to accept, since it promoted the sale of unoccupied territory and so encouraged immigration. The fund arising from these three donations has always been known as "the school, college and seminary fund."

In 1835-37, this fund, which amounts to \$829,845,* was borrowed by the state, which bound itself to pay therefor an annual interest of six per cent. The charter of the Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb required the auditor to pay to the directors, annually, out of this interest, a sum not exceeding one quarter of one per cent. upon the whole amount of the fund, or in other words, one twenty-fourth of the interest. The institution received this annual allowance until 1873, when the whole of the interest was made payable to the State Normal University. During that time it netted the institution a little more than eighty thousand dollars. An appropriation of three thousand dollars for this asylum in 1847 was the first direct appropriation from the state treasury in aid of any of the state charitable institutions.

The year 1846, which was not a legislative year, was signalized by two events of importance. The first of these was a tour made by Mr. Officer through northern Illinois in search of deaf-mutes and for the purpose of explaining the object, provisions, and terms of the new institution. Its result was somewhat disappointing, but it doubled the number of pupils, both at the opening and at the close of the ensuing school year. The other was the visit to Illinois of Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix, whose memorial to the General Assembly of 1847, relative to the condition and sufferings of the insane in Illinois, resulted in the establishment of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville.

Funds for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty insane patients were at first provided by levying a special tax, to be continued for three years, upon all the taxable property of the state, at the rate of one-fifth of a mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation. This tax was increased in 1851 to one-third of a mill, and continued until 1855, when it ceased, under the operation of the eighteenth section of the general appropriation act, after having brought more than \$200,000 into the treasury of the hospital. For the maintenance of the patients it was proposed in the charter to depend upon charges for their board and treatment; but in 1851, before opening the institution to the public, the demand for pay for pauper patients by the counties from

* School fund, \$613,362.96; college fund, \$156,613.32; seminary fund, \$59,838.72.

which they should be sent was repealed, and it was provided that a portion of the "fund for the insane" might, after the completion of the buildings, be used in defraying the cost of maintenance of pauper patients, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars annually for each patient of this description.

The erection of the original centre building and two wings, which was begun in the autumn of 1847, consumed five years and eighty thousand dollars, for the expenditure of which, under the primitive modes of transacting business then in vogue, nearly fifty independent contracts were necessary. Dr. J. M. Higgins, of Griggsville, was the first superintendent, and was elected to that position in August, 1848. The first patient, a married woman, from McLean county, was admitted November 3, 1851.

In 1847 or 1848, a blind man, Mr. Samuel Bacon, formerly a pupil in the Ohio institution, opened a small school for the blind in Jacksonville, which led, in 1849, to the incorporation of the third of the state charitable institutions of Illinois—the Institution for the Education of the Blind. Another special tax of one-tenth of a mill was authorized for its benefit, from which, in two years, a little more than \$20,000 was realized. It was abolished in 1853. An appropriation of three thousand dollars was also made to enable the trustees to begin the work of building. The school was opened in a rented house, on the first Monday in April, 1849, under the superintendence of Mr. Bacon, who resigned at the close of the year and was succeeded by Dr. Joshua Rhoads. The building erected by the state was not completed and occupied until January, 1854, and was totally destroyed by fire April 20, 1869.

Three institutions had now been erected in the space of ten years, all of which are located at Jacksonville, and this constituted our entire state charitable system until after the close of the civil war. There were few changes in the executive officers. The years 1851 and 1852 were years of strife in and around the Hospital for the Insane, which culminated in a legislative investigation in 1853, and a reorganization of the governing board. On the fourth of June, 1853, the new board discharged Dr. Higgins, who declined to leave, and did not leave until after the question of his right to remain had been adversely passed upon by the supreme court. Dr. H. K. Jones, who had been assistant physician discharged the duties of medical superintendent *ad interim*, until, on the sixteenth of June, 1854, Dr. Andrew McFarland, who had been superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, assumed the control, under the trustees, of the Illinois Hospital.

In 1857 Mr. Officer was succeeded by Mr. Philip G. Gillett, of Indiana, as superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. Dr. Gillett is still, after a lapse of thirty-five years, at the head of this school, and no better illustration of the wisdom of the policy by which competent men are retained, as in this state they have been, for long terms, can be presented than the history of Dr. Gillett's administration affords.

Both the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Hospital for the Insane were for some years afflicted with a double-headed organization. The trustees appointed a steward for each of these institutions, who was to some extent independent of the superintendent. The conflict of authority to which this vicious system gave rise were of such a character, that in 1857 the legislature wisely put an end to them forever by abolishing the office of steward.

The early growth of the institutions at Jacksonville was slow and needed careful attention. In 1853, Mr. Officer, in company with his teachers and seven pupils, gave public exhibitions, during the vacation, in the principal towns on the Mississippi river, between Alton and Galena, and along the line of the C. & G. U. R. R.

The buildings, both for the deaf and the insane, were completed, according to the original plans, in 1857. Dr. McFarland was able to secure a partial appropriation that year for a rear building and for an extension to the west wing, which was unoccupied for two years after it was built, owing to the failure to appropriate additional funds. The extension of the east wing was not completed until 1867, so that the hospital was twenty years in building.

The year 1867 was a memorable year in the annals of this hospital. Mrs. E. P. W. Packard, of Kankakee county, the wife of a Congregationalist minister, had, in 1860, been committed to the institution as a patient, by her husband. They unfortunately differed in their theological views, and she claimed that he was the great red dragon of the book of Revelation. She was detained for three years, during which she accumulated materials for books purporting to give an inner view of the management and of the life of a patient, by the sale of which she has since maintained herself. The agitation begun by her after her discharge resulted, four years later, in a legislative investigation by a joint committee of the house and senate. The committee reported that patients had been illegally admitted to the hospital, and that patients had been maltreated by the attendants; they recommended the discharge of Dr. McFarland from the office of superintendent. Neither the senate nor the house acted upon the report, and the trustees, who did not believe him guilty of abuses or neglect of duty, but regarded him as "honest, vigilant, humane, and intelligent," retained him in his position until 1870, when he resigned the superintendency on the ground of his impaired health.

The events thus briefly described had, however, an enduring influence upon the organization and management of the state charitable institutions. The General Assembly in 1869 provided for the erection of two new hospitals for the insane, and it created the board of state commissioners of public charities. This year, therefore, marks an era in the history of the evolu-

tion of the existing system of state aid to the unfortunate; and the force of this observation will be more apparent as the narrative proceeds.

But we must go back for a moment in order to explain more fully the situation of affairs at the date of the creation of the new board.

Nothing is more difficult, in many cases, for one not experienced in the diagnosis of physical defects, than to determine whether dumbness in a child incapable of articulate speech is the result of deafness or of idiocy. It often happens that idiots are supposed to be deaf mutes, and *vice versa*, until they reach the institutions to which they are committed. There are also rare instances in which a child is both deaf and feeble-minded. The commitment of idiots to the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, naturally turned the attention of Dr. Gillett to this class of unfortunates. The attention of Dr. McFarland was called to the commitment of idiots, under a somewhat similar misapprehension of their real condition, to the Hospital for the Insane. But the necessity of separate provision for them, though it was insisted upon for several years by a committee of the State Medical Society appointed at Bloomington in 1855, was not recognized by the legislature until 1865, when an appropriation of five thousand dollars was placed in the hands of the directors of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, who opened an experimental school for idiots and feeble-minded children in the mansion of the lamented Governor Duncan, at Jacksonville. It opened, with three pupils, May 23, 1866, under the temporary superintendency of Dr. Gillett, who received no extra compensation for the service so rendered, but served in this *ex-officio* capacity for four months, until, about the first of October, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur was chosen superintendent and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

In 1865, also, the year which witnessed the close of the Civil War, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was created, so far as an act of incorporation without any appropriation could exert creative power. The nine trustees named in the act were to receive subscriptions and donations, but any location of the home was forbidden until the sum of fifty thousand dollars should have been paid in. In 1867, the legislature released the counties which had made subscriptions from their obligation, and appropriated, in addition to a fund of thirty thousand four hundred dollars, commonly called "the deserters' fund," the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the establishment and maintenance of the home, which was built at Normal and completed and occupied June 1, 1869.

The new board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, upon entering upon duty, April 27, 1869, therefore found three institutions in full and successful operation in Jacksonville; one of which, the Institution for the Education of

the Blind, had been completely destroyed by fire, only a week previous to their taking the oath of office. They also found at Jacksonville an experimental school for idiots, in a rented house. The only other state charitable institution was the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, with a building then rapidly approaching completion. The orphans were meanwhile temporarily taught and cared for in two rented houses in Bloomington and another in Springfield.

By the terms of the act creating the board, the state universities were possibly included under the jurisdiction of the commissioners; this is uncertain. They exercised such jurisdiction until 1870, when it ceased. The history of the universities will therefore be here omitted. But in 1875 they were granted jurisdiction over the State Reform School, which lasted until 1890. An account of the origin of that institution will not be out of place here.

The city of Chicago established a reform school in 1855, of which Rev. D. B. Nichols was the first superintendent. He was followed in 1859 by Mr. George W. Perkins. This school was discontinued in 1870 or 1871. About 1865 or 1866 the State Teachers' Association began to move for the establishment of a state school for juvenile delinquents. At their instance the General Assembly passed an act, in 1867, for the reformation of juvenile offenders and vagrants; but no trustees were appointed under the act until 1869, and the school was not opened until 1871. Mr. Perkins was its first superintendent.

From these statements it will be seen that the system of public charity in the state of Illinois was in its infancy, when we entered upon our work, in 1869. The Twenty-Sixth General Assembly then began building it up and enlarging it. Besides the appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars each for commencing the construction of the two new hospitals for the insane, it appropriated seventy-five thousand dollars for the new Southern Normal University. The trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Blind began the work of rebuilding, upon the old site, without aid from the state treasury, using for that purpose their repair fund and twenty thousand dollars recovered from insurance companies. With this money and about ten thousand dollars from the ordinary expense fund they succeeded in erecting the west wing of the present structure.

Almost the first questions that presented themselves in our experience related to the proper location of public institutions and the water supply which is demanded for their use. We stirred up a good deal of unfriendly feeling by our criticisms of the water supply at Jacksonville, in our first report, though we said nothing but the truth, and the result was that the city erected waterworks. We regret to have to say that the supply is even yet insufficient, and that during the past year there has not been water enough to admit of the proper bathing of the patients in the hospital for the insane at Jacksonville. In

truth, there is scarcely an institution in the state, the location of which has been satisfactory in this particular. Illinois is for the most part a flat prairie, with few running streams, and our institutions have been built away from the watercourses. The hospitals for the insane at Elgin and Kankakee are exceptions, one on the Fox river, the other on the Kankakee. The State Reform School at Pontiac is in reach of the Vermilion river. But our first experience, with the two new institutions in southern Illinois, at Anna and at Carbondale, both of which we saw go up from the foundation to the completion, deeply impressed us with the folly of entrusting the selection of sites to commissions made up of men wholly ignorant of the needs of institutions, and especially with the wickedness of putting up the location of these establishments for the care of the unfortunate at sale to the highest bidder. The choice of Anna was in every way bad. A full account of the waste of money in the effort to secure a decent supply of water there would require several pages; and we are still not satisfied with it. In the location of about one-half its institutions the state of Illinois has been made to believe that it was receiving gifts amounting in value to nearly or quite a million of dollars. The actual value is not half that sum, and the state has paid in other ways more than these gifts were worth. It is a satisfaction to know that the system has been abandoned, and that it is now the practice of the General Assembly to forbid the acceptance of such forced contributions.

At Normal, water had for a time to be hauled to the home in wagons, for a mile and a half. An "inexhaustible" well was then dug upon the farm and a wind-mill and pump erected, but the inexhaustible well went dry in about a year.

We were early initiated also into the mysteries and miseries of steam-heating apparatus and furnaces. At the Soldiers' Orphans' Home the furnaces originally put in proved a complete failure; they did not warm the house, they filled it with smoke, and they set it on fire.

The creation of the State Board of Public Charities was recommended by Governor Oglesby. The bill was approved by Governor Palmer, who appointed the original commissioners. The board has had but one secretary, during the past twenty-four years, the Reverend Frederick H. Wines formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Springfield. Governor Palmer expressed the wish that our first attention be given to the condition and needs of the insane, which we did. The commissioners personally visited and inspected all the jails and almshouses in the state, and saw every insane man and woman in confinement. The secretary entered into correspondence with every physician in the state, and from their replies to his inquiries he compiled a complete list of both the insane and idiots, so far as known, which was afterward corrected and enlarged by comparison with the lists obtained by the Superintendent of Census. The informa-

tion thus obtained was of great value. The exposures made of abuses in the county institutions inaugurated reforms in building and in management which have been too extensive and numerous to admit of more than this allusion to them. The revelations concerning the number of idiots in Illinois were startling. They led, in 1871, to the creation of the Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children, although an appropriation for the purchase of a site and for the erection of suitable buildings was not made until 1875.

But the most fruitful of all the work done in the first two years of the board's history was the discussion, at a conference held in the old state-house, in the library, November 10, 1869, of the merits and demerits of the two systems of construction and organization of hospitals for the insane then commonly known as the congregate or corridor plan and the cottage or family system. The latter expression has now fallen into disuse, and the phrase "detached wards" has been substituted for it. This conference was called by the State Commissioners of Public Charities, and was attended by the state officers and the trustees of the three state hospitals for the insane. It was our desire to secure some modification of the Kirkbride plan of construction in the erection of at least one of the new hospitals, if not of both. Dr. McFarland was the chief speaker, and he ably criticised the insane "monasteries," as he termed them, with their excessive restraints upon the freedom of patients, and sketched in outline the features of a better system, which have since been realized in the Kankakee hospital. The resolutions adopted declared a combination of the cottage system with that in vogue both desirable and practicable. It seemed for a time as if the trustees of the hospital at Elgin would carry out the spirit of these resolutions, but in this we were disappointed. Although the General Assembly had expressly given permission to try the experiment at Elgin, in the act creating the Northern Hospital, the time for so bold a departure from the established architectural routine had not yet arrived. The elaborate and convincing argument made by Dr. McFarland on this occasion was almost his last great public service to the state rendered in his official capacity. A few months later, he resigned his position as superintendent of the hospital at Jacksonville, and was succeeded by Dr. Henry F. Carriel, of New Jersey.

The bids for the construction of the hospital at Elgin were opened April 16, 1870; for that at Anna, July 14, 1870. The north wing and rear building of the Northern Hospital were completed in January, 1872; the north wing at Anna not until March, 1873. The commissioners to construct the Southern Hospital, during the first ten years expended only ninety-two thousand dollars, and of this amount not more than fifty thousand had gone into the building; the rest had been paid for land, commissions to the architect, and the expenses of the commissioners, who were paid for their services. They were

legislated out of office at the succeeding session of the legislature. Their successors had much trouble with the contractor and were compelled to call upon his securities to furnish the necessary funds, appoint an agent for their disbursement, and wait for payment until the building was turned over to the state.

The legislature of 1869 passed Mrs. Packard's "personal liberty bill," so-called, under which all the patients in the Jacksonville hospital who had not been committed in accordance with the verdict of a jury were granted a trial by the Morgan county court. A verdict of insanity was rendered in every case. The trustees, being in doubt as to their duty with regard to those who were so demented or maniacal as not to be capable of knowing whether they wanted a trial or not, submitted a typical case to the supreme court then in session at Ottawa. In accordance with its decision, all such were tried at a subsequent sitting of the county court and all were judicially declared to be insane.

In 1871 our first biennial report was laid before the legislature. The first edition was burned in the bindery at Springfield, and it had to be reprinted. Soon after the convening of the general assembly, Dr. John Sweeney, the treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, made the fact known that the trustees, who had reported a deficiency of twenty-one thousand, two hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-one cents, at the close of the fiscal year 1870, had perverted the truth, and that the actual deficiency was greatly in excess of these figures. With the consent of the trustees he brought all the books and papers of the institution to Springfield and placed them in the hands of the secretary of the board of public charities for examination. On the ninth of June, 1871, Mr. Wines submitted a report to the governor, setting forth the loose manner in which the finances of the home had been administered, and that the indebtedness (deficiency) on the first of March, 1871, on all accounts, was sixty-three thousand, seven hundred dollars and ninety-one cents. A week later, an act had been passed providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, to investigate the charge brought by Mr. Wines. At the expiration of a little more than two months this committee reported the deficiency at the date named to have been sixty-two thousand, one hundred and one dollars and thirty-one cents; interest to January 1, 1872, eight thousand, four hundred and twenty-two dollars and one cent; total, seventy thousand, five hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-two cents. The committee further found John M. Snyder, one of the trustees, a defaulter in the sum of about three thousand dollars, and John S. Clark, the former steward, guilty of dishonesty and of taking improper liberties with some of the little girls in the institution. Colonel Snyder resigned, and Dr. Sweeney was appointed in his place.

This was a year of deficiencies. There was a deficiency of twenty-two thousand dollars at the Jacksonville Hospital for the Insane, and another at the State Reform School of nearly fifty-five thousand dollars. The latter was due to the failure of Jonathan Duff, the treasurer, with the funds of the institution in his hands. Nothing was realized from a suit brought against his bondsmen, but about three thousand dollars was collected from his assignees, the greater part of which was paid into the state treasury. The total appropriations necessary to wipe out the indebtedness of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and place it on its feet again, amounted to eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars. At this institution no regular books of account had ever been kept, until the appointment of Dr. Sweeney as treasurer. The necessity for the supervision exercised by the state board was therefore clearly apparent and universally admitted.

The Twenty-Seventh General Assembly held two sessions, one in 1870 and the other in 1872. The great fire in Chicago occurred October 9, 1871, during the recess. That fire seriously delayed the completion of the hospital at Elgin. It may be mentioned here that the moneys appropriated for the construction of the Elgin hospital, were on deposit in one of the burned banks, but were recovered from its vault when opened, after cooling down, so that neither the treasurer nor the state suffered loss on this account. The fire had another consequence, presently to be mentioned, which belongs to this record of events.

An investigation of the condition of the south wing of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, during the regular session, in 1871, made it clear that the structure was unsafe, and an appropriation had to be made for rebuilding it. An appropriation of insufficient amount was also made for a school house and for a rear building at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; the rear building has since been taken down and replaced. With this session began, also, the series of magnificent improvements made at the Jacksonville Hospital for the Insane by its very competent superintendent, Dr. Carriel. The first step in this direction was the erection of a boiler house and laundry. During the twenty-two years that he has had the administration of its affairs in his hands, he has renovated the original structure in every part, and has made additions to its capacity and resources which command the admiration of every intelligent critic, and have given to that hospital a deservedly high position among American institutions of its class.

But we were about to speak of the influence of the Chicago fire upon the fortunes of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

So long ago as May, 1858, four physicians, under the lead of Dr. E. L. Holmes, met several wealthy and benevolent citizens of Chicago (then a village of eighty thousand inhabitants), who together organized a board of twelve trustees, with two con-

sulting and two attending surgeons, for the establishment of an infirmary for the gratuitous treatment of diseases of the eye. At first they opened a free dispensary at the northeast corner of Michigan and North Clark streets, where it remained for four years, when it was removed to 28 North Clark street.

In July, 1864, Mr. Walter L. Newberry gave the board a ten years' lease of a lot of land, Nos. 16 and 18 east Pearson street, upon which was placed a large two-story frame house bought for two thousand dollars and removed from a neighboring block. The first patient applied for admission before a single room had been cleaned and furnished; he slept for two nights on a blanket on the floor. In a few months the number of applicants, chiefly soldiers, who were supported at the Infirmary by the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and by the governors of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, rendered it necessary to provide increased accommodations for them. The building was therefore raised, a brick basement constructed under it, and the attic finished in three large rooms. In 1869 another building was erected at the rear of the lot.

The institution, which was a private charity, was maintained by contributions and by gifts from the counties of Illinois, supplemented after 1867 by small appropriations from the state treasury for the board of county patients, a practice which was allowable under the old constitution, but forbidden by the constitution of 1870. The Infirmary was granted a special charter in 1865. The Chicago fire wiped it out of existence. There were twelve inmates, all of them totally blind, at the time, and fortunately none of them were injured. The legislature gave this institution, at the adjourned session of 1872, four thousand dollars with which to rent and furnish a building for temporary use. The Chicago Relief and Aid Society made it a donation of twenty thousand dollars from the surplus remaining over from the fire fund in its hands. Meanwhile, it had been admitted into the circle of state institutions, in 1871, in order to enable it to receive appropriations under the new constitution.

A special act authorized the governor, John M. Palmer, to receive, in accordance with a form of conveyance approved by him, all the property, records and accounts of the Infirmary. The trustees were required, in case of their acceptance of the act, to enter on their records a minute to that effect, transferring all of said property to the state of Illinois, a certified copy of which minute, approved by the governor and filed with the auditor of public accounts, was declared to be and to constitute a transfer of said property. This was done. The Infirmary purchased, for eighteen thousand dollars, a site at the corner of Peoria and Adams streets. The legislature, in 1873, gave it twenty-eight thousand dollars toward the erection of a new building, which cost nearly forty-three thousand, and was completed and occupied in 1874.

In 1873, appropriations were also made for the centre buildings of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and of the Northern and Southern Hospitals for the Insane; also for workshops for the State Reform School; and for a new boiler-house and a new chapel, dining-room and school building for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. The act limited the cost of the latter to sixty thousand dollars. The trustees made a contract for a building to cost eighty thousand. This violation of the letter of the law led to a legislative investigation and their removal from office.

The Southern Hospital was opened in 1873, under the superintendency of Dr. A. T. Barnes.

In 1874, under Governor Beveridge, Dr. Joshua Rhoads, for twenty-four years the superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, was removed, and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Phillips appointed to succeed him. The reason for this change was Dr. Rhoads' age and infirmity. He died, February 5, 1876, at the age of sixty-nine years, leaving an honored memory behind him.

We now approach another epoch in the history of the state charitable institutions, at which all the irregularities common in their earlier years, of which instances have been given above, came to a perpetual end. The Twenty-Sixth General Assembly, by an act approved March 8, 1869, provided for the appointment of a commission to revise the general statutes of Illinois. On the 13th of May, 1870, the Constitutional Convention adopted, and on the 2d of July following the people ratified, the present constitution. The chapters prepared by this commission were not submitted to the legislature until the opening of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly, in 1873, and the revised statutes were not adopted until the adjourned session, in 1874. In our second biennial report we contributed our share to the proposed revision in our fourth chapter, entitled "History of Charitable Legislation in Illinois," to which the student who desires more detailed information as to this point is referred. No revision of the laws relating to the state charitable institutions was possible, in 1873-74, owing to the inability of the General Assembly to agree as to their proper organization. The principal point of difference grew out of the determination of a portion of the members to abolish the local boards of control and place the entire system of state institutions, with its multifarious parts and interests and complex aims, in the hands of a single board. It was further impossible to secure any agreement upon the question whether such a board, if created, should be elected by the people or appointed by the governor. The whole matter, therefore, went over for renewed consideration and discussion in 1875, when the "Act to regulate the State Charitable Institutions and the State Reform School, to improve their organization and increase their efficiency" became a law, and the crudities, inconsistencies, contradictions, and omissions in their original charters and in the acts amendatory thereof passed into merited oblivion.

In formulating this new charter or constitution the State Commissioners of Public Charities had a principal share. Their studies, observations and experience had taught them the defects of the existing congeries of conflicting statutes and made them familiar with the true principles of successful organization, management and control. The merits of the act are great. Its definition and distribution of functions, duties and responsibilities are clear and precise. The checks against the abuse of power and against all forms of dishonesty have proved effective. The machinery of the law is simple and easily understood. It is at once rigid and flexible. It has stood the test of nearly twenty years' successful administration, without amendment in a line or letter, and has given satisfaction to the officers of the institutions and of the state, and to the legislature. No judicial question has ever arisen for determination under it. And in its practical operation it has brought about a great reduction in the expenses of the institutions and in the appropriations required for their maintenance, relatively to the ever increasing number of unfortunates provided for. Since its passage, the accounts of the public charities of the state have been accurately kept, on a uniform system, so as to admit of comparisons and of a thorough audit; the records of expenditure have a constantly increasing value; and the financial system inaugurated in Illinois, after examination by the most expert accountants from abroad, has been so highly approved as to have become a model for imitation by other states, and tends to be universally adopted. Since the passage of the act, correct estimates of the amounts necessary to be appropriated have become possible, and the General Assembly has not, in a single instance, been asked to make an appropriation to meet a deficiency, nor has a dollar of the moneys appropriated been lost or unaccounted for.

It was undoubtedly the intention of the legislature to extend the jurisdiction of the State Commissioners of Public Charities to the state penitentiaries, as is evident from the language employed in section 30: "The same jurisdiction now exercised by said board over a portion of the state institutions is extended so as to apply to all penal institutions, all of which shall hereafter be subject to visitation and investigation by said board." But the omission of any reference, in the title of the act, to the contents of this section, was held by the attorney general to render its provisions null and void.

Attention should be called, in passing, to the provision in the section defining the object of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, by which the scope of that institution was so enlarged as to allow of the admission, in addition to the children of soldiers who died in service or from wounds or disease therein contracted, of the children of all soldiers who have died since the civil war. This alteration in the law changed the character of

the home and rendered it permanent, so long as any soldier yet living is capable of becoming a father and leaving a destitute orphan child behind him at his death.

The act also abolished the vicious system of pay patients and pay pupils, and made all of the state institutions free to all citizens of the state. The income from this source had been so slight as to be scarcely appreciable, and the system was not only difficult of application to individuals, but its operation was palpably unjust and inequitable. If any portion of the income of a charitable institution is derived from charges collected for board, tuition, or treatment, then the whole of it should be so derived, and the charges for pauper patients, pupils, or inmates should be collected from the towns or counties from which they are admitted.

Some other important changes in legislation were made in 1875, one of which was the change of the fiscal year, which had ended November 30, but was now made to end September 30. The fiscal year of the state charitable institutions was again changed in 1884, to close on the thirtieth day of June.

The opening of the south wing of the Northern Insane Hospital afforded a much needed opportunity to secure the passage of an act for the division of the state into districts for the insane. This act was amended in 1881, after the opening of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, and again in 1889, when the power to change the boundaries of these districts, as the capacity of the state hospitals for the insane increases, and to fix the quotas of the counties in accordance with the population, was conferred upon the State Commissioners of Public Charities.

The Twenty-Ninth General Assembly not only provided for the completion of the hospital at Anna, by the erection of the south wing, and authorized the construction of a separate family building by the trustees of the State Reform School, but it enlarged the system of public charities by appropriating one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars for the erection of buildings to accommodate the Asylum of Feeble-Minded Children. Very wisely it made a sufficient appropriation for the purchase of land and for building and furnishing in a single act. The commissioners to select a site were for the first time in the history of the state inhibited from accepting bids for the location, and this precedent has since been followed without exception, to the great advantage of the institutions and of the tax-payers. They purchased forty acres in the town of Lincoln, and the trustees let the contract for building October 28, 1875. It was completed in 1874, and the pupils removed from Jacksonville. In that year, the site was enlarged by the purchase of twenty acres more, adjoining the original site between it and the town.

The act to regulate the state charitable institutions gave to the State Commissioners of Public Charities jurisdiction over the State Reform School. Dr. J. D. Scouller was then the superin-

tendent, having succeeded Mr. George W. Perkins in 1851. We found the accounts of that institution in a very confused condition, and it was a task of some difficulty to dissect them and ascertain the balance then on hand of each separate fund. They have since been accurately and satisfactorily kept. The labor of the inmates had been leased, and they were employed in making shoes and brushes. Under an act passed in 1874, limiting the hours of work in the shops to six, the original contracts were dissolved, and a considerable sum claimed to be due from Messrs. Everett & Clement was then in litigation. A judgment was obtained for \$1,796.10, but an appeal was taken to the supreme court, which reversed the judgment and remanded the case for a new trial. Nothing was ever realized from this claim. New contracts were made in 1877 for the manufacture of shoes and for caning chairs, and the boys were employed under the contract system until the adoption of the constitutional amendment prohibiting contract labor in the prisons of Illinois.

The year 1877 was another memorable year in the history of our state charities, and was rendered so by the passage of the act making appropriations for land and for the construction of buildings for the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane. This act required the plans for buildings to be approved by the State Commissioners of Public Charities, which gave us the long desired opportunity to effect a modification in the methods of caring for the insane previously sanctioned by usage at home and abroad. At the same time an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars was granted for the enlargement of the hospital at Jacksonville by extending both wings, so as to allow of caring for one hundred and fifty additional patients. The legislature also continued the work of enlarging the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. We have had from the beginning a friendly struggle with Dr. Gillett over the question of this enlargement, in which the victory has been his. Our general position has been one of antagonism to the overgrowth of public institutions. These successive enlargements, in our opinion, are dictated by local pride and self-interest, and do not promote the welfare of the unfortunate inmates. They appear to be economical, but involve increased expenditure in the long run, owing to the cost of the subsequent alterations which are necessary in order to bring all the parts of the establishment into harmony with each other. They remove the superintendents from close relations with the pupils or patients, necessitate the multiplication of subordinates and devolving upon them responsibilities which properly belong to the superintendents, and tend to reduce the life of an institution to one of routine, in which the rights and interests of individuals are apt to be overlooked. They also remove the inmates of institutions to a greater distance from their friends than seems to be advisable. And they make it much more difficult, in case of a change of superintendents at any time, to secure a competent successor.

We anticipate the course of events, for the purpose of presenting here a summary account of the growth of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, whose able superintendent, after nearly forty years' continuous service in that relation, has made this the largest and probably the best institution of its class in the world, and he is acknowledged to stand at the very head of his profession in the United States. After the rebuilding of the south wing began, it began with the erection of a boiler-house, laundry, chapel, dining-room and schoolhouse, of which mention has been made. Then followed appropriations, in 1877, for workshops and coal-house; in 1879, for a laundry and for changing a barn into a cottage for boys; in 1881, for a new barn, a storehouse, a bakery, and a filter; in 1883, for a kitchen and quarters for the employes; in 1885, for a dairy barn and a gymnasium and amusement hall; in 1887, for a cottage for girls; in 1889, for the extension and improvement of the grounds, and in 1891, for the purchase of a farm. With very few exceptions these changes have been well made, if the policy of enlargement was advisable, and the legislature decided it so to be.

We return now to the Eastern Hospital for the Insane. The House, in 1877, adopted a resolution directing its committee on state and charitable institutions to inquire into the need for further hospital accommodation for the insane of Illinois. Replies received to a circular addressed to the county clerks put this necessity in so clear a light and showed the existence of a sentiment so favorable to immediate action for relief, that the legislature hesitated no longer. Seven commissioners were appointed to select a suitable site "in that portion of the state east of the third principal meridian and included between parallels of latitude thirty-nine and forty-one and one-half." None of them were from within the territory thus described. From all the tracts offered they chose, August 2, 1877, the "Cowgill farm," on the Kankakee river, adjoining the town on the south, and lying east of the Illinois Central road. Trustees were then appointed, who employed Major James R. Willett, of Chicago, as architect and superintendent of construction. With the advice and assistance of Mr. Wines, the secretary of the Board of Charities, Major Willett prepared plans which were accepted and adopted in January, 1878. It was uncertain whether the detached ward system would meet with favor from the trustees and the legislature. For this reason the centre and rear buildings, with the wings, were drawn after the old style; but the grounds were laid out with reference to the creation of a village for the insane, and Mr. Wines' conception has been since carried out. The act authorized the commissioners of the penitentiary at Joliet to bid for this work. The bids were opened at Kankakee March 19, 1878, and the penitentiary commissioners presented the lowest bid, which was accepted. They sub-let the entire contract, except the cut-stone work, which they desired to secure for the convicts.

In August, 1878, the International Prison Congress convened at Stockholm, in Sweden. The governor of Illinois was authorized, by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, to appoint a special commissioner from this state to attend it. Governor Cullom appointed Mr. Wines. One of the ends sought in this appointment was to enable him to make such studies of European hospitals and asylums for the insane as would be of service in planning the new hospital at Kankakee. His report was printed as Appendix IV to our Fifth Biennial Report, submitted in November, 1878.

A controversy over the "propositions" of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane in the United States and Canada, which were adopted in 1851, had been in progress for many years. It was apparent to many of the friends of the insane that those propositions, admirably adapted as they were to the small, curative hospitals to which they were meant to apply, had proved a cast-iron fetter upon any real advance in hospital construction, and that the country had outgrown them. But they were regarded with a reverence which almost savored of superstition, and dissent from them in any particular was regarded in the specialty as heresy. It required no small amount of courage to brave the hostility of the entire profession, and to risk reputation in the effort to demonstrate the feasibility of an experiment the failure of which was loudly proclaimed in advance, especially because there was no actual precedent to serve as a guide in the new departure. But Mr. Wines' observations at Gheel in Belgium, at Clermont in France, at Cheadle in England, and at Cupar-Fife and Lenzie in Scotland,* gave him the courage demanded, and the General Assembly, in 1879, on our recommendation, made an experimental appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the construction and completion of detached wards to accommodate not less than eighty patients. Thirty-eight thousand dollars more for detached wards were appropriated in 1881, and four hundred thousand more in 1883, as the legislature saw the utility of the new method and acquired confidence in it. This undertaking marks an epoch in the history of the care and treatment of the insane throughout the world. Its success shattered the too exclusive adhesion to Dr. Kirkbride's "propositions," and opened the way for other experiments in architectural construction in many of the states, in nearly all of which the Kankakee model has been more or less closely followed. It has had also a great indirect influence in the way of diminishing mechanical restraint, promoting the freedom of patients, and increasing the amount of useful occupation in hospitals constructed on the Kirkbride plan, much of which is due to the patience, intelligence, humanity, and consecration of Dr. Richard S. Dewey, the excellent medical superintendent of the Kankakee hospital. Full discussions of this new system will be found in our sixth, seventh and eighth biennial reports, to which the reader is referred.

* He did not know of the existence of Alt-Scherbitz, but had not the time and means to visit it, if he had known.

In 1878, by order of the governor, an investigation was made by us of the clothing accounts of the institutions, concerning which some complaint had been made to him. The quality of the clothing furnished was found to be good and the prices charged reasonable.

In the same year the hospital at Elgin came into possession of the "Burr bequest." Mr. Jonathan Burr, a citizen of Chicago, died in 1869, and bequeathed certain real estate in that city to a trustee, to hold, manage, and improve the same, and to invest and hold the annual income "until such time as an insane asylum shall be organized, located and established in the northern part of the state of Illinois, under, and by virtue of, some state or municipal authority, or some charter, which shall give to the institution a character of permanence and stability;" and to convey the premises, with the accumulated income, "to the authority or corporation managing and controlling said asylum, but in trust, however, to hold, manage, improve and invest the same, and the net annual income thereof to use and expend in and towards keeping and maintaining such asylum in a condition to relieve those who are so unfortunate as to need its treatment and care." In 1869 and 1870, Cook county erected an insane asylum, (in connection with her county almshouse, and upon the same ground), and, in June, 1873, commenced suit in the circuit court of Cook county, to obtain possession of this bequest. In May, 1877, Judge Farwell rendered a decree in favor of the county; but in June, 1878, the supreme court of this state reversed the decree, and the property came into possession of the hospital at Elgin. The estimated value was thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars.

In 1878 a change of trustees at Anna, and the resulting change in the treasurer of the Southern Hospital for the Insane, developed the fact that the former treasurer was short in his accounts by a little more than twenty-five hundred dollars. This is the only defalcation, by any institution treasurer, in the history of this state, and the state lost nothing by it, inasmuch as the money was recovered by a suit brought against his bondsmen for the amount.

In 1879 the National Conference of Charities and Correction met in Chicago, and was presided over by Mr. George S. Robinson, president of this board. The history of the origin of that conference was given in full by Mr. Andrew E. Elmore, in the president's address made by him at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1882. He said:

In February, 1872, the state commissioners of public charities of Illinois came to Madison, and, accompanied by the state board of charities and reform of Wisconsin, visited the Wisconsin [state charitable institutions]. During that trip it was talked generally that it would be a good thing for the boards of the states of Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin to meet together, become better acquainted with each other, exchange views on subjects in which all were interested, and try and obtain such information as would the better enable them to do their work in a proper

manner: and it was agreed that the secretary of the Illinois state board should, when it was deemed a suitable time, notify each member of each of said state boards to meet and confer together at Chicago. Such meeting was called to be held at the Sherman House on the 14th of May, 1872, and was represented by two delegates from Michigan, four from Illinois, and five from Wisconsin. The conference was in session two days. * * This was the beginning of the national conference of charities. It had its conception here in Wisconsin. * * The next conference of charities was held on April 15, 1873, at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, in response to an invitation of the state board of charities of Wisconsin. Illinois was represented by three delegates, Michigan by two, and Wisconsin by six, and the session lasted that and the following day. * * These conferences had attracted so much attention that the [American] Social Science Association, in its call for a meeting to be held in New York on the evening of May 19, 1874, invited the state boards of charities in the several states to send delegates and hold a conference in connection therewith. * * This meeting is known as the First National Conference of Charities. * * The fifth annual meeting of the national conference was held at Cincinnati, May 21-23, 1878. This conference was again called in connection with the Social Science Association, and was the last held in connection with any other organization. * * The sixth conference was held in Chicago, June 10-12, 1879. * * It had been predicted that owing to the cutting loose from the Social Science Association the meeting would be small in number: but on the contrary, it surpassed in that respect the most sanguine hopes of its friends.

With this meeting in Chicago the great work accomplished by the National Conference may almost be said to have begun. Conferences have since been held in Cleveland, in 1880; in Boston, in 1881; in Madison, in 1882; in Louisville, in 1883, (where Mr. Wines presided); in St. Louis, in 1884; in Washington, in 1885; in St. Paul, in 1886; in Omaha, in 1887; in Buffalo, in 1888; in San Francisco, in 1889; in Baltimore, in 1890; in Indianapolis, in 1891, and in Denver, in 1892.

The attendance and interest have steadily grown; the papers and discussions become more valuable, from year to year; and the volumes of published reports form an important contribution to the literature of the subject. The conference will meet next year in Chicago, under the presidency of Mr. Hastings H. Hart, of Minnesota, and during the week following there will be an International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, in seven sections, of which Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes will be president, and Mr. Wines the first vice-president. .

In 1879, the General Assembly passed an act in aid of industrial schools for girls. It also made an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, payable to the board of education of the city of Chicago, for the purpose of maintaining a day school for deaf mutes, under the charge of Mr. P. A. Emery as principal.

In our report submitted in January, 1880, we printed an appendix containing forms and suggestions for keeping the accounts of the public institutions of this state, which have since been in part adopted by many public and private institutions elsewhere.

The north wing of the Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, took fire, from some undiscovered cause, on the morning of the 19th of April, 1881, about one o'clock, and was completely destroyed, except a portion of the walls. One patient perished in the flames; all the rest were rescued. The General Assembly was in session at the time, and it was determined not to send the patients to their homes, but to provide temporary barracks for their accommodation, and to proceed as rapidly as possible with the rebuilding of the burned wing. This work was done by the institution itself, under the direction of Mr. L. D. Cleveland, an architect of Chicago, and the new wing was a great improvement on the old one. The barracks served such a useful purpose and proved to be so well adapted for the care of patients of a certain class, that they have been kept in repair and are still occupied.

In 1882, the legislature made a liberal appropriation for changes in the heating apparatus at Elgin, which had cost an immense sum and was very unsatisfactory as well as expensive in its practical working. It also provided for an extension of the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, in the form of a detached building to accommodate one hundred and fifty patients; and for an addition to the north wing at Anna. It gave to the other institutions various new buildings, and to the State Reform School, in particular, nine thousand dollars for alterations in the west wing, and thirty thousand dollars for a new family building. This building is in the form of a Greek cross; it accommodates sixty pupils, and has a separate kitchen and dining-room, play-room, and dormitories.

The work of changing the method of lighting our state institutions began in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, in 1883. The majority of these institutions are now provided with the electric light, and all of them should be.

In 1883, Mr. George S. Davenport, superintendent of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, resigned his position on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by Mr. Edgar C. Lawton. Dr. Charles T. Wilbur also resigned the superintendency of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children and was succeeded by Dr. William B. Fish.

In 1883, Mr. George L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, published and distributed, at his own cost, a collection of all the lunacy laws of the states and territories of the United States, to the year 1883, inclusive; also the laws of England on insanity, legislation in Canada on private houses, and important portions of the lunacy laws of Germany, France, etc. This book, which is entitled "Legislation on Insanity," was thoroughly digested by Mr. Wines, and the result of his studies is given in Chapter IV of our eighth biennial report, "The Law of Commitment of Lunatics," supplemented by Chapter IV of our ninth biennial report, "The Revision of the Lunacy Laws." On these studies the project of a law submitted in the present report is based.

Our eighth report contains a good summary account of the education of the deaf and dumb, and a chapter on female law-breakers.

Our ninth report contains an important contribution to the question of the duty of the state to its dependent, neglected children, who are without homes, or where homes are unsuitable to their proper care.

The Thirty-Third General Assembly, in 1883, passed an act in aid of industrial schools for boys.

The Thirty-Fourth General Assembly, in 1885, created the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Quincy. At our suggestion and insistence, the federal government has assumed one-half the cost of maintenance of this institution and of all similar institutions in the United States. But in our judgment the entire cost should be borne by it, and no demand made upon the state treasuries for this purpose. The Thirty-Fourth Assembly also continued the work of building up the hospital at Kankakee, bought a farm for the hospital at Jacksonville, gave to the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children a hospital for sick children, and did many other excellent things, chief of which was the provision of a new kitchen, bakery, dining-room, and chapel for the State Reform School, which greatly relieved the overcrowded condition of that institution, and started it on an upward career.

We have made brief mention of the acts in aid of industrial schools for girls and for boys, which were both amended in 1885 so as to extend the benefits of these institutions to a larger number of dependent children. The Illinois Industrial School for Girls, at South Evanston, was incorporated as a private institution in the year 1876, under the general incorporation act. The difficulty of sustaining it by private subscriptions led to the passage of the original act of 1879, which authorized county courts to commit dependent girls to any industrial school for girls properly incorporated and having obtained the consent of the governor to such recognition in law. The consent of the governor was at once given to the school at Evanston.

In 1883, St. Mary's Training School at Feehanville, under the care of the Christian Brothers, was also incorporated under the general act, and, under the special act of that year relating to Industrial schools for boys, it received similar consent. The Chicago industrial School for Girls, a Roman Catholic institution, was incorporated with the governor's consent, November 24, 1885. The Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys was incorporated, also with the governor's consent, February 8, 1887; the original location was at Norwood Park, but has been changed to Glenwood. All of these institutions are subject to the visitation and inspection of the state commissioners of public charities, but our knowledge of them is slight. The county of Cook has, we believe, contracts with all of them for the maintenance of a limited number of children. In June, 1887,

the Chicago Industrial School for Girls brought an action in assumpsit in the circuit court of Cook county for the sum of \$19,583, which it claimed to be due the institution for clothing, tuition, maintenance and care of children committed to that institution by the county court. The county commissioners had declined to pay this bill on the ground that the state constitution forbids state or municipal aid to "any institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination." The circuit court rendered a judgment in favor of the school, from which the county took an appeal to the supreme court, which was sustained and the judgment reversed. Apart from all the religious or constitutional aspects of this dispute the supreme court undoubtedly went to the heart of the subject in the declaration that these industrial schools, Catholic and Protestant alike, "are performing, as substitutes for the state, a duty which the state itself is bound to perform," but which in fact it persistently neglects. One of the points urged in the brief of the county attorney was that the Chicago Industrial School for Girls was a pauper organization, destitute of attributes or facilities for doing the work which it engaged to do, but which was in fact performed by the House of the Good Shepherd and Saint Joseph's Orphan Asylum. There being a question as to the legal power of this corporation to acquire and hold real property, twenty-four lots fronting on Indiana avenue, south of Fortyninth street, were purchased in the spring of 1889, in the name of the House of the Good Shepherd, and leased to the Chicago Industrial School for Girls. On this site a building was erected with a capacity for two hundred inmates, and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd have been placed in charge of them. It is sustained in part as are the other three industrial schools named, by payments from the county of Cook.

The Thirty-Fourth General Assembly passed an act to incorporate the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, which failed to receive the approval of the governor, and became a law without his signature; but the governor failed to appoint trustees under the act, and the appropriation lapsed. Our views with regard to it are fully and clearly set forth in our report submitted in 1888.

In 1887, General Charles E. Lippincott, superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, died, after a lingering illness. Rev. Dr. F. W. Phillips, superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, died later in the year. Major J. G. Rowland, one of the trustees of the Home, was elected to succeed General Lippincott, and Mr. William S. Phillips, for one year only, to succeed his father. Mr. Frank H. Hall followed Mr. Phillips, in June, 1870, and is still in charge. Dr. Horace Wardner, superintendent of the Southern Hospital for the Insane, resigned in October, 1879, his resignation to take effect in January, 1880, and was succeeded by Dr. Edwin B. Elrod. Dr. Edwin A. Kilbourne, superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, died, February 27, 1890, and was succeeded by

Dr. Henry J. Brooks. The jurisdiction of this board over the State Reform School ceased in 1891, when the institution was reorganized, and the former superintendent, Dr. J. D. Scouller, failed of a re-election, and was succeeded by Mr. B. F. Sheets.

An appropriation was made by the General Assembly, in 1889, of fifty thousand dollars, for the erection of an asylum for insane criminals upon the grounds of the Southern Penitentiary, at Chester. The sum appropriated was inadequate to secure a good result, and we have this year recommended the abandonment of the enterprise and the conversion of the present building into a prison for women. Dr. William T. Patterson was elected superintendent, and entered on the discharge of his duties in October, 1891.

CHAPTER IV.

CRIME AND MISFORTUNE, IN THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

The Census Office has made public a portion of the results of the inquiry in 1890 as to the number of insane, idiots, deaf, blind, paupers and prisoners, and by the courtesy of the Superintendent of Census we are permitted to print the following figures for the information of the General Assembly.

Tables A to F show the number of each class reported, in each of the census years, 1890, 1880, 1870, 1860 and 1850, in each state and territory: also the ratios to one million of the total population at each of the dates named.

Table G shows the distribution of the insane, the idiots, the deaf and dumb, and the blind, in Illinois, by counties.

The following general statement exhibits the result, in the aggregate, for the whole country:

Actual Numbers.

Classes.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
All classes.....	418,893	376,472	208,122	170,479	108,084
Insane	106,254	91,959	37,432	24,042	15,610
Idiots	95,571	76,895	21,527	18,930	15,787
Deaf and dumb.....	11,283	33,878	16,205	12,821	9,803
Blind	50,411	48,928	20,320	12,658	9,794
Paupers.....	73,015	66,203	76,737	82,912	50,353
Prisoners.....	82,329	58,609	82,901	19,086	6,737

The aggregate burden appears to be four times as great as it was forty years ago. The realization of this fact, and the increased sense of public responsibility thereby awakened, have led to much greater efforts to relieve the suffering which these figures dimly shadow forth.

There has, however, been such an increase in the total population, from 23,191,376 in 1850 to 62,622,250 in 1890, that for purposes of comparison the actual numbers of each class

must be reduced to ratios or percentages, which has been done, with the following general result. The numbers here given are the numbers in each million of the general population:

Ratios.

Classes.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860	1850.
All classes	1,697	1,833	971	765	673
Insane	1,697	1,833	971	765	673
Idiots	1,526	1,533	636	602	881
Deaf and dumb.....	659	675	420	408	423
Blind	805	976	527	403	422
Paupers.....	1,166	1,320	1,990	2,638	2,171
Prisoners.....	1,315	1,169	853	607	290

According to the foregoing statement, there has been a surprising relative increase in the number of insane, idiots, deaf and dumb, and blind, during the past twenty years. But this apparent increase is not real. It is due to the improved methods of enumeration of these special classes introduced, in the census of 1880, by Mr. Wines, with whom they originated, and they have been substantially followed by Dr. John S. Billings, in 1890. The same remark applies to the enumeration of the paupers and prisoners; the relative number of paupers appears to have rapidly declined, and that of prisoners to have increased. But the figures are very misleading and have given rise to many erroneous inferences.

With regard to the so-called "defective" classes, it should be known that Mr. Wines, in 1880, supplemented the enumerators' returns by correspondence with physicians, who added many names to the lists. This correspondence was not renewed in 1890, which accounts, at least in a large degree, for the seeming slight falling off in the ratios in 1890, especially of the insane. It must further be said that Dr. Billings, for the first time in the history of the census, has attempted to enumerate all the deaf, including those deaf in one ear, or merely hard of hearing, and not included in the special class technically described as "deaf-mutes" or the "deaf and dumb." He has also attempted to enumerate all the blind, including those blind in one eye, but able to see with the other. In the tables here given, the blind in one eye, and the deaf only, who are not deaf-mutes, are not included. But evidently the change in the method of enumeration may account for a part of the difference in ratio is between the census of 1880 and that of 1890.

The census of paupers in 1880 and 1890 was confined to paupers in almshouses, and the figures showing the number of "out-door" paupers returned are not included in the tables. Prior to 1880, it is obvious from inspection that the distinction was not made, and that the figures for previous years are based on no exact definition of the word "pauper." Hence they are practically of no value whatever.

Neither the paupers nor the prisoners were counted, before 1880, on any proper system, almshouse by almshouse, and prison by prison. It is well known that the figures are a guess, and a very bad guess at that. The figures of 1880 and 1890 are worthy of confidence.

In Table G, the number of deaf-mutes in 1880 in each county is not given, because it was not published in the Tenth Census. The increase or decrease in the number of insane in each county is not given, because the failure, on the part of the census officials to distribute 496 patients at Kankakee and 94 at Jacksonville to the counties in which they reside vitiates the result and renders comparisons impossible.

TABLE A.—*The Insane of the United States, 1850–1890, by Geographical Divisions and by States and Territories, Showing the Apparent Increase in the Number of the Insane during the past forty years, also the Ratio of Insane to 1,000,000 of Population at each Census.*

States and Territories.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
The United States.....	106,254	91,959	37,432	24,012	15,610	1,697	1,833	971	765	673
North Atlantic division.....	41,507	35,911	16,973	12,293	8,680	2,385	2,475	1,380	1,160	1,006
Maine.....	1,299	1,542	792	704	561	1,965	2,376	1,263	1,121	962
New Hampshire.....	960	1,056	548	506	378	2,550	1,056	548	506	378
Vermont.....	823	1,015	721	693	560	2,476	1,015	721	693	560
Massachusetts.....	6,103	5,127	2,662	2,105	1,680	2,726	2,873	1,827	1,710	1,689
Rhode Island.....	792	684	312	288	217	2,292	2,473	1,435	1,649	1,470
Connecticut.....	2,056	1,723	772	331	470	2,755	2,767	1,436	719	1,267
New York.....	17,831	14,055	6,353	4,317	2,521	2,973	2,765	1,449	1,112	814
New Jersey.....	3,163	2,405	918	589	379	2,189	2,126	1,013	876	774
Pennsylvania.....	8,480	8,304	3,895	2,760	1,914	1,613	1,939	1,106	950	828
South Atlantic division.....	11,707	11,476	4,551	3,496	2,701	1,322	1,511	777	652	577
Delaware.....	197	198	65	60	68	1,169	1,350	519	535	743
Maryland.....	1,646	1,857	733	560	546	1,579	1,987	939	815	937
District of Columbia.....	1,576	938	479	244	23	6,841	5,281	3,637	2,717	445
Virginia.....	2,406	2,411	1,125	1,179	970	1,453	1,594	918	739	682
West Virginia.....	1,079	982	374			1,415				
North Carolina.....	1,725	2,028	779	660	510	1,066	1,588	846	665	586
South Carolina.....	912	1,112	333	317	249	792	1,117	472	450	373
Georgia.....	1,815	1,697	634	491	324	988	1,100	555	464	358
Florida.....	351	253	29	25	11	897	938	154	178	126
North Central division.....	36,834	29,811	10,672	5,555	2,610	1,647	1,717	822	611	483
Ohio.....	7,599	7,386	3,414	2,293	1,317	2,069	2,278	1,281	980	665
Indiana.....	3,290	3,448	1,504	1,035	653	1,501	1,793	895	766	570
Illinois.....	6,638	5,134	1,625	683	238	1,735	1,667	640	399	280
Michigan.....	3,723	2,796	814	250	183	1,778	1,708	687	334	334
Wisconsin.....	3,510	2,526	846	283	54	2,681	1,920	802	365	177
Minnesota.....	2,204	1,145	302	25	1	1,693	1,466	687	145	165
Iowa.....	3,197	2,544	742	291	42	1,672	1,566	621	298	219
Missouri.....	3,417	3,310	1,263	770	262	1,275	1,526	734	651	384
North Dakota.....	221					1,210				
South Dakota.....	310	72	3			943		532	212	
Nebraska.....	932	450	28	5		880	995	228	173	
Kansas.....	1,793	1,000	131	10		1,256	1,054	359	93	
South Central division.....	10,520	11,211	3,852	2,173	1,596	959	1,257	599	377	371
Kentucky.....	2,729	2,784	1,245	623	527	1,468	1,689	942	539	536
Tennessee.....	1,845	2,404	925	640	407	1,044	1,559	735	577	406
Alabama.....	1,469	1,521	555	257	233	971	1,205	556	267	302
Mississippi.....	1,103	1,147	245	272	129	855	1,014	296	314	213
Louisiana.....	910	1,002	451	169	200	814	1,066	620	239	386
Texas.....	1,668	1,564	270	125	37	746	983	330	207	174
Oklahoma.....	7					113				
Arkansas.....	789	789	161	87	63	699	983	332	206	300
Western division.....	5,686	3,550	1,384	517	23	1,878	2,008	1,397	835	129
Montana.....	187	59	2			1,415	1,506	97		
Wyoming.....	38	4				626	192			
Colorado.....	326	99	12			791	509	301		
New Mexico.....	66	153	50	28	11	430	1,279	544	299	179
Arizona.....	59	21	1			990	519	104		
Utah.....	165	151	25	15	5	794	1,049	288	372	439
Nevada.....	175	31	2			3,824	407	47		
Idaho.....	82	16	1			972	490	67		
Washington.....	376	135	23	3		1,076	1,797	960	259	
Oregon.....	618	378	122	15	5	1,970	2,163	1,342	438	376
California.....	3,594	2,503	1,146	456	2	2,975	2,895	2,045	1,200	22

TABLE B.—*The Idiots of the United States, 1850-1890, by Geographical Divisions and by States and Territories, Showing the Apparent Increase in the Number of Idiots during the past forty years, also the Ratio of Idiots to 1,000,000 of Population at Each census.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF IDIOTS.					RATIO TO 1,000,000 OF POPULATION.				
	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
The United States.....	95,571	76,895	21,527	18,930	15,787	1,526	1,533	636	602	881
North Atlantic division.....	25,617	19,550	7,592	6,759	5,970	1,472	1,318	617	633	692
Maine.....	1,592	1,325	628	559	577	2,407	2,012	1,002	1,019	989
New Hampshire.....	779	703	325	336	351	2,069	2,026	1,021	1,030	1,104
Vermont.....	901	803	325	263	299	2,710	2,417	983	835	952
Massachusetts.....	2,929	2,031	778	712	791	1,308	1,139	531	578	795
Rhode Island.....	1,488	231	122	101	114	1,412	816	566	578	773
Connecticut.....	1,208	817	341	267	287	1,619	1,312	631	580	771
New York.....	7,337	6,681	2,486	2,311	1,665	1,223	1,197	567	596	593
New Jersey.....	1,631	1,056	436	365	419	1,129	931	481	513	856
Pennsylvania.....	8,753	6,497	2,250	1,842	1,467	1,665	1,517	639	631	635
South Atlantic division.....	14,613	13,388	4,450	3,853	3,520	1,653	1,762	760	718	752
Delaware.....	220	269	69	67	92	1,306	1,835	552	597	1,005
Maryland.....	1,519	1,319	362	305	391	1,486	1,411	461	471	671
District of Columbia.....	261	107	50	27	43	1,133	692	380	360	252
Virginia.....	3,090	2,794	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,866	1,817	922	911	831
West Virginia.....	1,430	1,367	427	1,129	1,182	1,875	2,210	966	801	831
North Carolina.....	3,597	3,142	976	980	794	2,223	2,215	911	987	914
South Carolina.....	1,805	1,588	465	403	348	1,568	1,595	659	573	521
Georgia.....	2,191	2,433	871	724	664	1,192	1,578	736	685	733
Florida.....	500	369	100	68	56	1,277	1,369	533	481	412
North Central division.....	36,511	27,255	7,698	4,737	3,397	1,631	1,570	593	521	629
Ohio.....	8,035	6,460	2,338	1,788	1,361	2,188	2,020	877	761	687
Indiana.....	5,568	4,725	1,360	907	938	2,516	2,388	809	672	949
Illinois.....	5,219	4,170	1,214	588	363	1,372	1,355	490	313	426
Michigan.....	3,218	2,181	613	333	189	1,537	1,332	518	445	475
Wisconsin.....	2,402	1,785	560	257	91	1,421	1,357	531	331	308
Minnesota.....	1,451	729	131	31	1	1,115	931	305	180	165
Iowa.....	3,319	2,314	533	289	91	1,736	1,421	446	428	489
Missouri.....	3,881	3,372	779	523	357	1,419	1,555	453	442	523
North Dakota.....	135	80	3	1	.....	739	592	212	207	.....
South Dakota.....	283	80	3	1	.....	867	592	212	207	.....
Nebraska.....	956	356	25	3	.....	906	787	263	104	.....
Kansas.....	2,039	1,083	109	17	.....	1,429	1,037	299	159	.....
South Central division.....	16,719	15,551	4,464	3,379	2,814	1,531	1,744	691	586	661
Kentucky.....	3,635	3,513	1,141	1,058	907	1,956	2,131	864	916	923
Tennessee.....	3,500	3,533	1,091	881	846	2,031	2,291	867	794	841
Alabama.....	2,187	2,223	721	537	476	1,415	1,761	724	537	617
Mississippi.....	1,756	1,579	485	279	222	1,392	1,395	586	353	366
Louisiana.....	1,173	1,053	286	217	171	1,019	1,120	393	319	336
Texas.....	2,763	2,276	451	201	101	1,236	1,430	551	333	489
Oklahoma.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	1,671	1,374	289	176	115	1,481	1,712	597	404	518
Western division.....	.....	1,151	223	102	56	618	651	225	165	313
Montana.....	52	15	1	.....	.....	393	383	49	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	231	96	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	192	77	3	.....	.....	466	396	75	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	127	122	46	40	44	827	1,020	501	428	715
Arizona.....	13	11	.....	.....	.....	218	272	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	183	148	53	5	1	880	1,028	265	124	88
Nevada.....	22	18	2	.....	.....	481	289	47	.....	.....
Idaho.....	55	23	1	.....	.....	652	705	67	.....	.....
Washington.....	110	47	5	.....	.....	401	626	209	.....	.....
Oregon.....	283	181	55	15	1	902	1,036	605	286	301
California.....	880	567	87	42	7	728	586	155	111	76

TABLE C.—*The Deaf and Dumb of the United States 1850-1890, by Geographical Divisions and by States and Territories, showing the apparent increase in the number of Deaf and Dumb during the past forty years, also the Ratio of Deaf and Dumb to 1,000,000 of Population for Each Census.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF DEAF AND DUMB.					RATIO TO 1,000,000 OF POPULATION.				
	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
The United States.....	41,283	33,878	16,205	12,821	9,803	659	675	420	408	423
North Atlantic division.....	11,663	9,949	5,141	4,630	4,000	670	686	418	437	464
Maine.....	629	455	299	297	266	951	701	475	473	456
New Hampshire.....	325	221	170	163	162	863	637	531	500	509
Vermont.....	218	212	148	144	148	746	638	448	457	471
Massachusetts.....	1,589	978	538	427	358	710	548	369	347	360
Rhode Island.....	163	150	61	56	65	472	542	294	321	441
Connecticut.....	504	565	475	395	404	675	907	884	858	1,090
New York.....	4,030	3,762	1,783	1,579	1,263	672	713	407	407	408
New Jersey.....	781	527	231	242	189	541	466	255	315	388
Pennsylvania.....	3,394	3,079	1,433	1,357	1,145	645	719	407	467	495
South Atlantic division.....	5,613	4,975	2,536	2,239	1,902	631	655	433	417	406
Delaware.....	101	84	61	56	54	599	573	488	499	590
Maryland.....	752	671	384	237	261	721	718	492	345	448
District of Columbia.....	132	169	131	47	19	573	951	1,017	626	368
Virginia.....	1,199	998	534	816	642	721	660	436	511	452
West Virginia.....	600	520	218	.....	787	848	493	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	1,107	1,032	619	468	471	684	737	578	471	542
South Carolina.....	668	564	212	203	165	580	547	300	288	247
Georgia.....	863	819	326	388	266	470	531	273	367	294
Florida.....	191	118	48	24	21	488	438	256	171	274
North Central division.....	16,336	12,663	5,643	3,713	2,343	731	729	435	408	415
Ohio.....	2,680	2,301	1,339	959	915	730	720	503	410	462
Indiana.....	1,888	1,764	872	600	537	861	892	519	444	543
Illinois.....	2,564	2,202	833	743	356	670	715	328	434	418
Michigan.....	1,598	1,166	455	277	125	763	712	379	370	314
Wisconsin.....	1,333	1,079	459	313	69	790	820	435	104	226
Minnesota.....	879	500	166	33	.....	675	640	378	192	.....
Iowa.....	1,323	1,052	549	252	59	692	648	460	373	307
Missouri.....	2,003	1,598	790	498	282	748	737	459	421	413
North Dakota.....	93	63	4	.....	.....	599	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	538	466	282	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	612	287	55	11	.....	606	631	447	381	.....
Kansas.....	1,156	651	121	27	.....	810	654	984	252	.....
South Central division.....	6,370	5,466	2,633	2,122	1,517	581	613	295	368	352
Kentucky.....	1,367	1,275	723	652	563	735	773	547	564	573
Tennessee.....	1,122	1,108	570	436	377	635	718	453	393	376
Alabama.....	791	693	401	275	210	523	548	402	285	272
Mississippi.....	574	606	245	208	107	445	536	296	263	176
Louisiana.....	539	521	197	239	117	482	557	271	338	226
Texas.....	1,182	771	232	181	59	524	481	283	300	278
Oklahoma.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	769	498	265	131	81	682	609	547	301	400
Western division.....	1,301	825	252	117	41	430	467	254	189	221
Montana.....	40	9	5	.....	.....	303	230	213	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	16	11	2	.....	.....	264	524	219	.....	.....
Colorado.....	212	85	4	.....	.....	514	437	100	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	82	70	48	35	34	531	585	522	374	552
Arizona.....	15	7	.....	.....	.....	252	173	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	108	118	18	7	.....	519	813	207	174	.....
Nevada.....	11	10	4	.....	.....	240	161	46	.....	.....
Idaho.....	31	7	1	.....	.....	367	215	67	.....	.....
Washington.....	118	24	6	3	.....	338	320	250	259	.....
Oregon.....	157	102	23	15	.....	500	580	253	286	.....
California.....	511	382	141	57	7	423	442	252	150	71

TABLE D.—*The Blind of the United States, 1850-1890, by Geographical Divisions and by States and Territories, showing the Apparent Increase in the Number of Blind during the past forty years, also the Ratio of Blind to 1,000,000 of Population at Each Census.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF BLIND.					RATIO TO 1,000,000 OF POPULATION.				
	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
The United States.. .. .	50,411	18,928	20,320	12,658	9,794	805	976	527	403	422
North Atlantic division.....	13,520	14,067	6,150	4,460	3,545	777	970	500	412	411
Maine.....	672	797	324	233	198	1,017	1,228	517	371	340
New Hampshire.....	380	412	206	142	134	1,009	1,187	647	335	421
Vermont.....	438	486	189	165	140	1,318	1,463	572	521	446
Massachusetts.....	1,846	1,743	761	498	463	824	972	522	405	466
Rhode Island.....	307	300	121	85	67	889	1,085	557	487	454
Connecticut.....	721	613	252	176	186	970	984	460	382	502
New York.....	4,389	5,013	2,213	1,768	1,181	732	986	505	456	381
New Jersey.....	839	829	317	208	207	581	733	350	310	423
Pennsylvania.....	3,925	3,881	1,767	1,185	969	746	907	502	408	419
South Atlantic division.....	7,863	7,495	3,750	2,568	2,513	888	1,105	641	479	539
Delaware.....	101	127	68	42	39	599	866	544	374	426
Maryland.....	819	946	427	298	323	786	1,012	547	431	554
District of Columbia.....	182	164	78	47	24	790	923	592	626	164
Virginia.....	1,713	1,710	895	789	881	1,034	1,131	731	494	620
West Virginia.....	705	625	168	81	881	924	1,011	880	585	646
North Carolina.....	1,592	1,873	835	581	1,61	981	1,338	779	585	646
South Carolina.....	997	1,100	451	291	298	866	1,105	639	414	416
Georgia.....	1,446	1,634	740	484	357	787	1,060	625	458	394
Florida.....	308	215	88	36	30	787	798	469	256	343
North Central division.....	17,508	15,224	5,853	3,056	1,729	783	877	451	336	320
Ohio.....	3,373	2,960	1,366	899	612	918	926	513	384	321
Indiana.....	2,174	2,238	991	530	353	992	1,131	590	392	357
Illinois.....	2,834	2,615	1,042	476	264	741	850	410	278	310
Michigan.....	1,608	1,289	418	255	125	768	787	353	310	314
Wisconsin.....	1,219	1,075	409	220	63	723	817	388	281	206
Minnesota.....	640	418	103	23	.....	492	574	234	131	.....
Iowa.....	1,421	1,310	465	192	50	713	806	389	281	260
Missouri.....	2,457	2,258	904	418	232	917	1,041	525	379	340
North Dakota.....	69	63	5	.....	.....	378	466	353	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	538	486	179	104	.....
Nebraska.....	473	220	22	3	.....	417	486	179	104	.....
Kansas.....	1,063	718	128	10	.....	715	751	351	98	.....
South Central division.....	9,820	9,804	4,123	2,331	1,906	895	1,099	641	405	443
Kentucky.....	1,976	2,116	978	671	552	1,063	1,283	710	583	562
Tennessee.....	1,817	2,026	876	551	171	1,028	1,314	696	499	473
Alabama.....	1,377	1,399	611	318	296	910	1,108	613	330	384
Mississippi.....	1,014	1,071	474	261	205	786	946	573	334	338
Louisiana.....	857	845	417	230	214	766	899	615	325	413
Texas.....	1,588	1,375	404	150	73	710	861	494	248	343
Oklahoma.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	566	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	1,156	972	333	111	92	1,025	1,211	687	331	438
Western division.....	1,700	1,439	441	240	101	561	814	418	388	565
Montana.....	39	12	.....	.....	.....	295	306	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	115	192	219	.....	.....
Colorado.....	189	104	26	.....	.....	459	535	652	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	300	358	159	116	98	1,933	2,994	1,731	1,593	1,592
Arizona.....	26	27	1	.....	.....	436	668	104	.....	.....
Utah.....	130	126	29	17	2	625	875	334	122	176
Nevada.....	10	24	4	.....	.....	219	385	94	.....	.....
Idaho.....	30	6	4	.....	.....	356	181	267	.....	.....
Washington.....	106	47	5	2	.....	303	626	209	173	.....
Oregon.....	145	87	35	9	.....	462	498	345	172	.....
California.....	718	644	179	63	1	594	745	320	166	11

TABLE E.—*The Paupers of the United States, 1850-1890, by Geographical Divisions and by States and Territories, Showing the Apparent Increase in the Number of Paupers during the last forty years, also the Ratio of Paupers to 1,000,000 of Population at Each Census.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS.					RATIO TO 1,000,000 POPULATION.				
	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
The United States	73,045	66,203	76,737	82,942	50,353	1,166	1,320	1,990	2,638	2,171
North Atlantic division.....	31,143	33,933	40,947	46,985	33,809	1,790	2,339	3,329	4,435	3,919
Maine.....	1,161	1,505	3,631	4,618	3,535	1,756	2,319	5,712	7,350	6,062
New Hampshire.....	1,143	1,198	2,129	2,311	2,184	3,036	3,453	6,689	7,087	6,865
Vermont.....	543	655	1,785	1,850	1,879	1,633	1,971	5,400	5,871	5,981
Massachusetts.....	4,725	4,533	5,777	6,503	5,549	2,110	2,542	3,964	5,282	5,571
Rhode Island.....	490	526	634	613	696	1,418	1,902	2,917	3,510	4,707
Connecticut.....	1,438	1,418	1,705	2,238	1,744	1,927	2,277	3,172	4,464	4,703
New York.....	10,272	12,452	14,100	19,255	12,833	1,713	2,450	3,217	4,950	4,143
New Jersey.....	2,718	2,462	2,390	1,861	1,578	1,881	2,177	2,637	2,761	3,223
Pennsylvania.....	8,653	9,184	8,796	7,776	3,811	1,646	2,144	2,469	2,676	1,649
South Atlantic division.....	8,100	6,975	12,304	10,016	10,521	914	918	2,102	1,867	2,249
Delaware.....	299	387	453	447	273	1,775	2,640	3,624	3,984	2,982
Maryland.....	1,599	1,187	1,612	720	2,001	1,534	1,270	2,064	1,046	3,432
District of Columbia.....	221	184	279	142	.....	959	1,036	2,118	1,881	.....
Virginia.....	2,193	2,117	3,280	4,531	4,458	1,324	1,400	2,677	2,840	3,136
West Virginia.....	792	711	994	.....	.....	1,048	1,150	2,355	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	1,493	1,275	1,652	1,431	1,580	923	911	1,542	1,442	1,818
South Carolina.....	578	519	2,071	1,439	1,293	502	521	2,935	2,045	1,934
Georgia.....	901	550	1,816	1,196	854	490	357	1,534	1,131	942
Florida.....	24	45	147	107	62	61	167	783	762	709
North Central division.....	25,615	19,811	16,384	22,574	3,906	1,145	1,141	1,262	2,482	723
Ohio.....	7,400	6,974	8,674	14,092	1,673	2,015	2,181	1,378	6,023	845
Indiana.....	2,927	3,052	3,652	1,589	583	1,335	1,543	2,113	1,177	590
Illinois.....	5,395	3,684	2,363	1,856	434	1,410	1,197	930	1,084	510
Michigan.....	1,916	1,716	2,042	1,423	429	915	1,067	1,725	1,913	1,079
Wisconsin.....	2,611	1,018	1,126	1,964	238	1,566	774	1,068	2,541	799
Minnesota.....	365	227	392	156	.....	280	291	892	907	.....
Iowa.....	1,621	1,165	853	683	44	848	717	714	1,012	229
Missouri.....	2,378	1,477	1,854	781	505	888	681	1,077	663	740
North Dakota.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	291	113	92	6	.....	275	250	756	209	.....
Kansas.....	593	355	336	21	.....	416	356	922	191	.....
South Central division.....	5,049	3,676	5,859	3,046	2,117	460	412	916	528	492
Kentucky.....	1,578	1,366	1,784	899	777	849	829	1,354	778	791
Tennessee.....	1,545	1,136	1,332	935	591	874	737	1,054	842	589
Alabama.....	623	514	687	449	315	412	407	689	466	408
Mississippi.....	494	315	899	301	257	383	305	977	380	424
Louisiana.....	122	.....	507	162	106	109	.....	698	229	205
Texas.....	464	210	202	122	4	208	132	247	202	19
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	223	105	538	178	67	198	131	1,115	409	324
Western division.....	3,138	1,808	1,243	321	.....	1,036	1,023	1,255	519	.....
Montana.....	132	.....	23	.....	.....	999	.....	1,117	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	87	46	19	.....	.....	211	237	477	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	23	4	.....	.....	.....	386	99	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	62	.....	51	1	.....	298	.....	599	25	.....
Nevada.....	43	95	54	.....	.....	940	1,526	1,271	.....	.....
Idaho.....	20	7	4	.....	.....	257	215	267	.....	.....
Washington.....	71	11	20	.....	.....	203	146	835	72	.....
Oregon.....	99	51	81	25	.....	316	292	891	477	.....
California.....	2,600	1,594	991	293	.....	2,152	1,813	1,709	789	.....

TABLE F.—*The Prisoners of the United States, 1850-1890, by Geographical Divisions and by States and Territories, Showing the Apparent Increase in the Number of Prisoners during the past forty years, also the Ratio of Prisoners to 1,000,000 of Population at Each Census.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					RATIO TO 1,000,000 POPULATION.				
	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
The United States	82,329	58,609	32,901	19,086	6,737	1,315	1,169	853	607	290
North Atlantic division	23,258	20,677	12,981	12,331	3,876	1,624	1,274	1,055	1,164	449
Maine	512	401	371	255	100	774	621	592	406	171
New Hampshire	321	269	267	193	33	853	775	839	592	104
Vermont	200	258	193	119	105	602	776	584	378	334
Massachusetts	5,227	3,576	2,326	2,679	1,236	2,334	2,005	1,733	2,176	1,243
Rhode Island	560	317	180	181	103	1,621	1,146	828	1,037	698
Connecticut	1,026	718	630	616	310	1,375	1,153	800	1,404	836
New York	11,468	8,728	4,704	6,882	1,288	1,912	1,717	1,073	1,773	416
New Jersey	2,455	1,573	1,079	215	290	1,699	1,391	1,191	320	592
Pennsylvania	6,489	4,833	3,231	1,161	411	1,234	1,129	917	399	178
South Atlantic division	11,401	7,927	4,795	827	904	1,289	1,043	819	153	193
Delaware	139	81	66	27	14	884	552	528	241	153
Maryland	1,502	1,239	1,035	116	397	1,441	1,317	1,325	169	681
District of Columbia	496	381	143	210	46	2,153	2,145	1,086	2,497	890
Virginia	2,000	1,543	1,241	189	313	1,208	1,020	1,015	118	220
West Virginia	450	389	191	189	313	594	624	432	72	51
North Carolina	2,033	1,570	468	71	44	1,257	1,122	437	125	54
South Carolina	1,184	626	732	88	36	1,028	629	1,037	125	54
Georgia	2,938	1,809	737	111	43	1,539	1,173	622	105	47
Florida	667	269	179	15	11	1,704	998	953	107	126
North Central division	19,854	14,971	8,170	2,946	932	888	862	622	324	172
Ohio	2,909	2,538	1,405	623	133	792	734	527	266	67
Indiana	1,988	1,613	907	281	59	907	815	510	210	60
Illinois	3,936	3,320	1,795	485	252	1,029	1,079	767	283	296
Michigan	2,155	1,912	1,095	757	241	1,029	1,168	925	1,011	606
Wisconsin	1,118	589	418	353	61	663	448	396	455	200
Minnesota	1,041	426	129	32	1	780	546	293	186	165
Iowa	1,016	803	397	95	5	531	494	332	111	26
Missouri	2,833	2,041	1,623	286	180	1,057	941	943	242	264
North Dakota	97	60	3	.....	.....	531	444	212	.....	.....
South Dakota	178	60	3	.....	.....	541	444	212	.....	.....
Nebraska	655	374	69	.....	.....	619	827	561	.....	.....
Kansas	1,928	1,295	329	31	.....	1,351	1,300	903	280	.....
South Central division	16,081	11,147	5,029	2,054	911	1,466	1,250	782	356	212
Kentucky	2,110	1,398	1,067	232	52	1,130	848	808	401	58
Tennessee	2,451	2,100	981	514	288	1,387	1,361	779	460	287
Alabama	2,518	1,353	593	226	70	1,661	1,072	595	234	91
Mississippi	1,177	1,311	449	53	46	913	1,158	542	67	76
Louisiana	1,608	1,066	845	849	423	1,138	1,134	1,162	1,199	817
Texas	4,747	3,163	732	105	15	2,123	1,986	894	174	71
Oklahoma	1,173	756	362	78	17	1,306	942	747	179	81
Arkansas	1,173	756	362	78	17	1,306	942	747	179	81
Western division	6,724	3,887	1,926	928	114	2,221	2,199	1,944	1,199	638
Montana	432	76	16	.....	.....	3,269	1,941	777	.....	.....
Wyoming	74	74	13	.....	.....	1,219	3,559	1,426	.....	.....
Colorado	902	380	19	.....	.....	2,115	1,955	477	.....	.....
New Mexico	205	0	24	10	38	1,935	334	261	107	617
Arizona	250	67	11	.....	.....	4,193	1,657	1,139	.....	.....
Utah	269	58	19	8	9	1,200	403	219	199	791
Nevada	152	199	99	.....	.....	3,322	3,196	2,330	.....	.....
Idaho	150	32	28	.....	.....	1,778	981	1,867	.....	.....
Washington	452	81	19	15	.....	1,294	1,078	793	1,294	.....
Oregon	440	233	104	13	5	1,402	1,333	1,144	248	376
California	3,398	2,647	1,571	882	62	2,813	3,061	2,809	2,321	670

TABLE G.—*The Distribution of the Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes, in the State of Illinois, in 1880 and 1890, by Counties.*

State.....	Insane in 1890.....	Insane in 1880.....	Idiots in 1890.....	Idiots in 1880.....	Increase.....	Decrease.....	Deaf-mutes in 1890.....	Blind in 1890.....	Blind in 1880.....	Increase.....	Decrease.....
6,638	5,121	5,249	4,170	1,079	.....	2,564	2,834	2,615	219	.....	.....
Adams.....	142	138	145	82	63	.....	65	90	74	16	.....
Alexander.....	25	16	11	18	.....	8	12	25	.....	13	.....
Bond.....	23	29	32	35	.....	7	23	31	.....	8	.....
Boone.....	21	28	29	29	.....	6	15	14	1	.....	.....
Brown.....	15	15	24	34	.....	10	10	15	23	.....	8
Bureau.....	57	84	62	61	1	.....	18	28	21	7	.....
Calhoun.....	12	7	6	10	.....	4	2	12	13	.....	1
Carroll.....	37	22	22	26	.....	4	10	20	.....	10	.....
Cass.....	19	27	29	23	6	.....	14	22	14	8	.....
Champaign.....	70	68	93	81	12	.....	35	35	30	5	.....
Christian.....	35	23	46	50	.....	4	19	32	22	10	.....
Clark.....	20	38	46	25	21	.....	25	48	24	24	.....
Clay.....	35	22	33	26	7	.....	17	21	16	5	.....
Clinton.....	28	28	31	27	4	.....	17	32	16	16	.....
Coles.....	20	44	50	23	28	.....	23	20	31	.....	11
Cook.....	1,879	1,023	560	322	238	.....	519	373	304	69	.....
Crawford.....	10	14	34	16	18	.....	23	16	10	6	.....
Cumberland.....	10	16	24	31	.....	7	9	27	16	11	.....
DeKalb.....	52	36	40	38	2	.....	22	16	19	.....	3
DeWitt.....	23	36	32	46	.....	14	14	12	15	.....	3
Douglas.....	19	21	29	19	10	.....	17	21	13	8	.....
DuPage.....	27	28	36	25	11	.....	13	14	14	.....	.....
Edgar.....	36	45	66	40	26	.....	21	30	35	.....	5
Edwards.....	6	7	35	11	24	.....	4	12	7	5	.....
Effingham.....	30	19	33	23	10	.....	16	13	15	.....	2
Fayette.....	33	15	50	36	14	.....	17	18	29	.....	11
Ford.....	31	21	27	18	9	.....	11	12	15	.....	3
Franklin.....	24	24	35	30	5	.....	23	32	21	11	.....
Fulton.....	59	69	83	75	8	.....	48	51	41	10	.....
Gallatin.....	14	16	34	34	.....	13	18	23	.....	5	.....
Greene.....	42	37	31	46	.....	15	17	34	27	7	.....
Grundy.....	23	23	38	24	14	.....	13	10	13	.....	3
Hamilton.....	23	17	27	19	8	.....	5	22	22	.....	.....
Hancock.....	57	66	35	59	.....	24	25	21	34	.....	13
Hardin.....	13	8	10	7	3	.....	3	20	6	14	.....
Henderson.....	18	12	29	15	14	.....	5	13	13	.....	.....
Henry.....	81	82	75	72	3	.....	23	35	28	7	.....
Iroquois.....	57	43	46	46	.....	2	17	22	29	.....	7
Jackson.....	32	26	39	37	2	.....	12	24	37	.....	13
Jasper.....	9	14	22	21	1	.....	16	20	16	3	.....
Jefferson.....	25	20	45	29	16	.....	14	44	33	11	.....
Jersey.....	21	32	42	33	9	.....	12	23	15	18	.....
JoDaviess.....	56	61	68	44	24	.....	19	22	28	.....	6
Johnson.....	17	25	45	38	7	.....	8	16	22	.....	6
Kane.....	117	104	87	55	32	.....	46	33	44	.....	11
Kankakee.....	a 573	55	54	41	13	.....	26	16	10	6	.....
Kendall.....	22	15	13	14	.....	1	7	11	7	4	.....
Knox.....	83	95	99	64	35	.....	26	41	51	.....	10
Lake.....	54	44	35	44	.....	9	21	24	22	2	.....
LaSalle.....	72	121	98	77	21	.....	52	45	36	9	.....
Lawrence.....	19	20	24	30	.....	6	10	20	26	.....	6
Lee.....	68	60	49	49	.....	.....	11	26	9	17	.....
Livingston.....	47	66	70	55	15	.....	24	27	32	.....	5
Logan.....	61	35	61	70	.....	9	39	13	14	.....	1
Macon.....	31	53	40	31	9	.....	22	14	15	.....	4
Macoupin.....	64	57	61	44	17	.....	29	31	37	.....	6

Table G.—Concluded.

	Insane in 1880.....	Insane in 1889.....	Idiots in 1890.....	Idiots in 1880.....	Increase.....	Decrease.....	Deaf-mutes in 1890.....	Blind in 1890.....	Blind in 1880.....	Increase.....	Decrease.....
Madison.....	89	116	61	53	8	.....	43	55	30	25	.....
Marion.....	31	32	54	26	28	.....	9	32	28	4	.....
Marshall.....	33	28	28	19	9	.....	9	5	8	.....	3
Mason.....	27	31	24	23	1	.....	16	17	11	6	.....
Massac.....	23	16	27	8	19	.....	10	13	10	3	.....
McDonough.....	40	47	47	52	.....	5	25	17	23	.....	6
McHenry.....	44	19	49	41	8	.....	15	25	21	1	.....
McLean.....	90	93	136	80	56	.....	48	44	45	.....	1
Menard.....	17	27	25	20	5	.....	7	12	15	.....	3
Mercer.....	47	53	37	40	.....	3	16	14	22	.....	8
Mt. proe.....	22	25	19	13	6	.....	10	10	9	1	.....
Montgomery.....	44	37	42	36	6	.....	30	26	19	7	.....
Morgan.....	^b 144	73	59	51	8	.....	61	44	31	10	.....
Moultrie.....	15	13	21	10	11	.....	16	11	12	.....	1
Ogle.....	54	58	68	52	16	.....	18	28	20	8	.....
Peoria.....	125	103	58	72	.....	14	46	52	50	2	.....
Perry.....	26	15	26	17	9	.....	10	17	11	6	.....
Piatt.....	8	7	27	19	8	.....	7	12	2	10	.....
Pike.....	75	54	59	53	6	.....	41	25	23	2	.....
Pope.....	16	18	45	42	3	.....	12	17	46	.....	29
Pulaski.....	13	16	35	25	10	.....	10	21	12	9	.....
Putnam.....	4	7	18	18	.....	.....	3	8	9	.....	1
Randolph.....	38	42	54	48	6	.....	16	28	14	14	.....
Richland.....	26	19	37	27	10	.....	14	20	8	12	.....
Rock Island.....	112	89	92	39	53	.....	30	26	38	.....	12
Saline.....	13	10	22	33	.....	11	19	16	15	1	.....
Sangamon.....	122	103	85	58	27	.....	63	48	43	5	.....
Schuyler.....	33	39	41	37	4	.....	15	20	23	.....	3
Scott.....	12	17	15	24	.....	9	4	14	13	1	.....
Shelby.....	19	38	73	66	7	.....	33	37	28	9	.....
Stark.....	12	23	32	20	12	.....	10	4	6	.....	2
St. Clair.....	106	98	80	67	13	.....	64	41	46	.....	2
Stephenson.....	47	53	87	59	28	.....	25	28	11	14	.....
Tazewell.....	77	51	60	50	10	.....	24	18	21	.....	3
Union.....	32	26	50	47	3	.....	13	16	13	3	.....
Vermilion.....	70	72	70	68	2	.....	27	45	29	16	.....
Wabash.....	13	23	22	20	2	.....	7	17	13	4	.....
Warren.....	40	37	34	34	.....	.....	11	13	28	.....	15
Washington.....	33	27	25	17	8	.....	14	16	16	.....	.....
Wayne.....	33	23	32	37	.....	5	16	26	30	.....	4
White.....	22	17	36	45	.....	9	17	35	32	.....	.....
Whiteside.....	70	42	69	47	23	.....	27	27	16	.....	.....
Will.....	106	98	112	71	41	.....	37	47	56	.....	.....
Williamson.....	23	23	38	36	2	.....	21	30	20	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	85	69	52	39	13	.....	30	19	23	.....	.....
Woodford.....	23	39	46	33	13	.....	17	13	21	.....	.....

^a Including 496 patients in the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, whose residence when at home was not reported to the census office.

^b Including 94 patients in the Central Hospital for the Insane, whose residence when at home was not reported to the census office.

On the 9th of November, 1886, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the National Deaf Mute College, at Washington, D. C., appeared as an invited witness before the Royal Commission appointed by the British Government to inquire into the educational needs of the deaf, and said:

During the last fifty years the statistics of the deaf and dumb have been increasingly full in our country, and an interesting question with us has been the proportion of deaf to the general population, and whether or not that proportion was increasing or diminishing. * * In 1880, our last census, the proportion increases to one in 1,480 (the population being 50,557,83 and the number of deaf-mutes 33,878), which is quite a remarkable change, and the cause of this apparent great increase in the number of deaf-mutes has been a subject of very considerable discussion among specialists in our country. There are those who have said that it has grown out of the intermarriage of deaf-mutes: it is seriously doubted by others whether that has had an important influence on the result, for an examination of the actual reports made in the taking of this 1880 census shows that the officers in charge of this special branch of the census, in their great zeal to have a very full and perfect census of deaf-mutes, erred on the other side, and in many cases enumerated the same person twice and even three times. It is extremely difficult to arrive at an absolutely certain result with regard to the proportion of deaf-mutes at the last census, but a sufficient number of errors of the character I have mentioned have been found in examining the reports to make it practically certain that the ratio of the deaf to the whole population has not materially increased over the figures of the previous censuses. It may be taken that the ratio before 1880 was too small, and it may be presumed that one in 1,800 would represent accurately the proportion: and the figure of one in 1,480, if it were corrected for error, would come to very nearly the same proportion of one in 1,800, and that may be taken as undoubtedly very nearly the proportion of our deaf-mutes in our population in America to-day.

The source from which this criticism emanated, the audience to which it was addressed, and the precision of Dr. Gallaudet's statements were all adapted, if not meant, to create the impression in the mind of the public that the census of the deaf in the United States in 1880 was inaccurate and untrustworthy, and that the work had been placed in careless or incompetent hands.

When, on the 14th of June, 1888, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell appeared before the Royal Commission to give his evidence, he said:

I think Dr. Gallaudet has been misled in relation to the statistics of the deaf and dumb as given in the census of 1880, which is the best census we have had taken in the United States. It was well known to Dr. Gallaudet and to the other superintendents and principals of American institutions, that many deaf-mutes were reported twice, once from the institution where they were receiving instruction and once from their homes. Then there were numerous cases of persons who were reported as deaf-mutes who became deaf at eighty years of age, and forty years of age: and so a good many of the principals and superintendents may have formed an idea that the census of 1880 is unreliable, and that the numbers of deaf-mutes are as much overstated in that census as they were understated in the former census. They have a right to that belief, but I am in a position to show that they are wrong, and that the census of 1880 is very reliable.

Of course it is not improbable that there may be duplicates in the returns obtained in 1880, but to my personal knowledge very great efforts were made by the census commission to eliminate all those duplicates, and to eliminate all cases where the persons reported had become deaf in adult life. Certainly there could be no such error as would change the proportion of the deaf and dumb from one in 1,480 of the population to one in 1,800. According to Dr. Gallaudet's assumption the number of deaf-mutes in the country on the first of June, 1880, would be 27,864 instead of 33,878,

the difference being 6,014 duplicates—that is to say, between one-fifth and one-sixth of the whole number. The actual number given in the census is 33,878, that is one deaf-mute in 1,480 of the population. Dr. Gallaudet assumes that there is one deaf-mute in 1,800 of the population, and if you make a calculation on the whole population of the country, which is 50,155,783, you will find that that yields a resultant of 27,864, which is a difference of 6,014 cases that are attributed to duplicates. That is a very serious charge against our census, and on seeing this statement I immediately telegraphed to the Rev. Frederick Wines, who has charge of this department of the census, telling him that the accuracy of the United States census had been attacked before the commission on account of duplicates, and asking from him a reply to present to the commission. I received the reply just before starting, and it is as follows: "Springfield, May 28, 1868—My Dear Sir: I thank you most sincerely for your kindness in informing me by telegraph that the accuracy of the last census relating to deaf-mutes has been attacked before the Royal Commission. It is the first that I have heard of it, and it is rather difficult to know how to answer an attack which one has not seen. No census that has been taken in any country since the world began can claim to be free from inaccuracy; and no one knows this so well as the census-taker. But every census before that of 1880 has erred, in the matter of the enumeration of the deaf, on the side of omissions rather than duplication of names. There are two ways in which duplication may occur. First, a deaf-mute may be enumerated in the institution of which he is a pupil and an inmate, and he may also be enumerated at the place where his family resides. Second, it is possible that some physician, in reporting to me the names of lunatics and idiots within the sphere of his personal and professional knowledge, may have reported a deaf-mute also. But the greatest possible pains were taken to purge the list of all duplicates; and, if any have remained undetected, it has probably been owing to the misspelling of names in cases where two different spellings were possible. But the number of such duplications can in no case have been considerable. A liberal estimate would not, I think, place it above 100 in all, which, as you know, is scarcely worthy of notice in an investigation of such magnitude. And the duplications, granting that they exist, (which I do not admit without proof, of which none have been laid before me,) are much more than counterbalanced by the known omissions. If you will look at the enumeration by age, you will perceive that the number of deaf-mutes returned under the age of five years is much less than it must actually have been, as is especially evident when attention is directed to the number of congenital deaf-mutes. I have no doubt that, whatever may have been said to the Royal Commission by some person unknown to me, the number of deaf-mutes in the United States exceeds rather than falls below the number reported in the census."

I am in a position to support Mr. Wines in a remarkable manner. It so happens that I have had access to the original schedules of the census returns, and I have noticed the pains and the care with which deaf-mutes have been hunted up. Hundreds and thousands of letters have been written to ascertain the accuracy of the returns. For purposes of my own I have made a card catalogue of the deaf-mutes in the United States. The undertaking was enormous, and is not completed yet. But for some months I have had in my possession, arranged in alphabetical order, the names of 23,969 deaf-mutes from the census, so as to bring all the surnames together, so that if any considerable duplication existed—if between one fifth and one sixth of the total number were duplicates—I must have observed it. * * * I must say that my study of the census returns has given me great confidence in the accuracy of the 1880 census.

Dr. Bell has since published, through the agency of the Volta Bureau, endowed by himself, a volume entitled 'Education of Deaf Children: Evidence of Edward Miner Gallaudet and Alexander Graham Bell, presented to the Royal Commission of the United Kingdom on the Condition of the Blind, the Deaf and

Dumb., etc., with accompanying Papers, Postscripts, and an Index. Edited by Joseph C. Gordon, Professor of Mathematics, etc., in the National College for the Deaf, Washington, U. S. A. The number of copies printed is limited. In this volume, (III. 207), Dr. Gallaudet further explains and defends his attack upon the Tenth Census in "Comments on Points in Professor Bell's Evidence before the Royal Commission," etc., under the heading "Census Results," in the following words:

Professor Bell criticizes the opinion expressed in my evidence, Q. 13, 105, that the ratio of deaf-mutes to the whole population of the United States was not greater in 1880 than 1 to 1,800, and endeavors to show that the number of deaf-mutes reported in the country by the census of 1880, viz., 33,878, is under rather than over the actual aggregate at that time. [See Prof. Bell's evidence, Q. 21, 357.]

The record of my evidence makes me base my criticism of the results of the census entirely on errors in duplicating names. I do not think the report correctly states what I said; at all events, it was far from my purpose to take such narrow ground in questioning the accuracy of the census report. I am therefore especially obliged to Prof. Bell for giving me this opportunity of stating fully my reasons for the opinion I expressed to the commission.

The Rev. F. H. Wines, special agent of the census office, who had entire charge of the enumeration of the so-called "defective, dependent, and delinquent classes," says, in his introduction to the volume in which the results of his labors are given to the public:

"There is no sufficient reason to believe that the number of insane, idiots, blind, and deaf has increased at anything like the rate shown in the tables. Either the ratios to the total population, as here shown, are excessive, or those deduced from the figures of former years fall below the truth."

The figures of 1870 showed one deaf-mute to 2,379 inhabitants, and the proportions indicated by the census returns of 1860 and 1850 were substantially the same. Applying the ratio of 1870 to the total of population in 1880 (50,155,783), we have as the number of deaf-mutes 21,082, instead of 33,878, as reported, a difference of over 12,000.

I quite agree with Mr. Wines that the ratio "deduced from the figures" of 1870 is too low, and, in my estimate, have given him an advance of over 6,000. Why I ought not to give him the other 6,000 can be made easily evident.

In the original returns of the census more than 3,000 idiots were included with the deaf-mutes. In the final report the number of deaf-mute idiots was given as 2,122.

I know of no teacher of the deaf, of long experience, who entertains any other opinion than that nearly all persons reported as deaf-mute idiots, even in this final statement, are *merely* idiots—mute, perhaps, but not so because of deafness, but only because of feebleness of mind; and I am sure that had Prof. Bell been at the head of a large school for the deaf for a generation, where he might have personally examined the numbers of children seeking admission as so-called deaf-mutes, but who were idiots, pure and simple, he would have closed his comments on the unreliability of the census returns, published in *Science*, February 13, 1885, in language much more emphatic than the following:

"The judgment of unskilled persons regarding the intelligence of deaf-mutes should evidently be received with caution. It is only to be hoped that the number of idiotic deaf-mutes returned to the census has

been over-estimated. Before accepting the results as thoroughly reliable, it would be well to know whether or not the persons who made the returns were competent to judge the matter."*

Mr. Wines, in addressing the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held at Jacksonville, in the summer of 1882, said, in regard to the work then in progress in classifying and verifying the census returns:

"One of our greatest difficulties has been the fact that so many are reported as belonging to more than one of the defective classes. * * The possible combinations of misfortune are numerous and distressing, as well as perplexing. We are now engaged in an effort to reduce their number, and we do not feel justified in publishing any of the results until we have *completed* the task of correcting, not one class only, such as the deaf or blind, but all the classes, all our lists, of which there are seven. We cannot depend upon our results as final for *any one class* until we are through; and how long it will take to get through no one can tell. It depends upon the number of clerks and the amount of money the superintendent of the census places at my disposal. In statistical work it may be taken as an axiom, *that we cannot have any degree of accuracy the cost of which we are not willing to meet.*"

That the means of completing Mr. Wines' work were not furnished is well known, and he himself says, in his letter transmitting his volume to the acting superintendent of census, March 3, 1885:

"I think it right to say that these tables do not represent the entire result of the investigation projected by me with the approval of General Francis A. Walker, former superintendent of census. A portion of the work, begun and partially finished, was in the end abandoned, owing to the closing of the office."

That this cutting short of the work throws a cloud over the accuracy of every portion of it, we have Mr. Wines' own opinion quoted above. And evidences of inaccuracy in the final report are not wanting.

A single discovered instance cannot fail to suggest the possibility of many not brought to light.

Professor Bell, in his evidence, No. 21,530, speaks of a family of deaf-mutes as follows:

"I will show you the sort of information I get from the census returns. Here is a case. Here is a family all of the surname of Runk, all living in the same house. Here is Daniel, aged 40; Annie, aged 38; Elias, aged 17; Eddy, aged 12, and Mary, aged 3; all deaf-mutes, living in the same house, with the same surname."

This is the sort of information Professor Bell gets from the census and relies on, but from a much more trustworthy source, namely, the assurance of the father of the family himself, in answer to inquiries made by Professor Fay in connection with his work, now in progress, of securing marriage statistics of the deaf, I have the information that *neither of the three children, Elias, Eddy, and Mary, is deaf.*

Mr. Wines, in his zeal to secure a complete enumeration of the classes committed to his charge, made use of one method which certainly was

* Lest Dr. Bell's position on this question should be misconstrued by a hasty or careless reader (he refers to the *enumerators*, when he speaks of their doubtful competence) the following extracts from his article in *Science* (which was entitled "Is there a Correlation between Defects of the Senses?") are given here:

"The returns of the tenth census indicate that the deaf are much more liable to blindness than the hearing, and the blind more liable to deafness than the seeing. * * * The tables seem to indicate that, in the case of deafness, blindness, idiocy, and insanity, some correlation exists. * * * The results obtained, I think, merit the consideration of scientific men, and are calculated to throw light upon the subject of correlated defects."

The statistics of correlated infirmities in the eleventh census have not yet been made public.

liable to lead to error. This was the inducement of extra pay to enumerators for every name added to the list of defectives. Mr. Wines says, in his introduction:

"For this extra service the enumerator was offered additional compensation; and it was impressed upon him that he should exert himself to find these defective persons and make a full report of each case."

That the enumerators placed many names on their lists of which they did not make full reports is shown from the fact that of 11,405 cases reported as deaf and dumb, nothing is given *as to the age when deafness occurred, nor as to the cause of deafness*; information of such prime importance as to warrant at least a *presumption*, if not a conclusion, that the whole 11,405 were persons who became deaf in adult life, and hence were not properly classed as deaf mutes at all. [See Professor Bell's evidence. Q. 21, 487.]

No enumeration of "the deaf" was made in the census of 1880, but this class of persons was considered in the Massachusetts census of 1885, quite apart from the "deaf and dumb." The report of this census gives 2,973 deaf persons in the state, not including 828 reported as deaf-mutes. If this proportion between "the deaf" and the "deaf and dumb" held throughout the country in 1880, there were upwards of 80 000 persons whose disability was of a nature to make it easy for ignorant, careless, not to say mercenary, enumerators to improperly enroll large numbers of them among the deaf and dumb. This source of possible error, in connection with the probable blunders as to deaf-mute idiots, and the fact above alluded to, that of 11,405 alleged deaf-mutes nothing is given on the two points of greatest importance in settling the question whether they are deaf-mutes or only "deaf," leads to the conclusion that the number of deaf-mutes, correctly so termed, in the country in 1880, was less by several thousand than the census returns claim.

But the confirmation of my expressed opinion that the *true ratio* of the "deaf and dumb" of the country to the whole population was not greater than 1 to 1,800 does not stop here.

It is probable that the census of 1880 was as correctly taken in Massachusetts as in any state; undoubtedly more correctly than in many of the states and territories. In 1880 there were, according to the U. S. census, 978 deaf-mutes in a total population of 1,783,085, or one in 1,823, a proportion slightly under the figures named by me to the Royal Commission.

But in 1885 the state census of Massachusetts, undoubtedly more accurate than the federal enumeration of 1880, gives only 828 deaf-mutes, less by 150 than the number reported in 1880, while the total population had increased to 1,942,141, making the proportion of deaf-mutes one in 2,345, essentially the same as that deduced from the United States censuses of the whole country in 1850, 1860 and 1870, at which Mr. Wines and Professor Bell have been wont to point the finger of scorn.

In the volume published by Dr. Bell, from which Dr. Gallaudet's comment is taken, there appears also (III 212) Mr Wines' reply, as follows:

President Gallaudet expresses the opinion that "the ratio of deaf-mutes to the whole population of the United States was not greater in 1880 than 1 to 1,800." This is a negative opinion. But in his testimony before the Royal Commission he expressed the positive side of the same opinion, in the words: "It may be presumed that 1 in 1,800 would represent accurately the proportion."

The returns by the census enumerators, on the other hand, made the ratio 1 in 1,480, which he thinks should have been "corrected for error."

I certainly do not know, and it is difficult to see how any one can know, which of these ratios is nearer to the truth. The natural presumption would be in favor of figures based upon the results of personal inquiry by the census enumerators. Still the uncertainty which attends all

statistical work, admits of the possibility that President Gallaudet's personal impressions may be entitled to greater weight than that which attaches to the enumerators' statements. I cannot decide this question: my attitude toward it is that of a judge, not of an advocate.

But it is clear to me that, whether his opinion is correct or incorrect, the reasons assigned by him in its favor will not bear examination.

He observes: "The record of my evidence makes me base my criticism of the results of the census entirely on errors in duplicating names. I do not think the report correctly states what I said; at all events it was far from my purpose to take such narrow ground."

What did he say, as reported by the stenographer of the Royal Commission? (See Vol. 3, p. 456.) The italics are mine. "*An examination of the actual reports made in the taking of this 1880 census shows that the officers in this special branch of the census, in their zeal to have a very full and perfect census of deaf-mutes, erred on the other side, and in many cases enumerated the same person twice and even three times. A sufficient number of errors of the character I have mentioned have been found, in examining the report, to make it practically certain that the ratio of the deaf to the whole population has not materially increased over the figures of the previous censuses.*"

My attention being called to this language, I wrote to President Gallaudet, courteously asking him to inform me by whom the examination of which he speaks was made. To this question, addressed to him more than a year ago, he has as yet made no reply.*

It is quite true that the enumerators in many cases reported the same person twice. The same was true of all previous censuses, and will occur again in the census of 1890. But this was not due to the zeal of the "officers in charge." The same person is enumerated, in a certain percentage of cases, at his home, and again away from it. If zeal has anything to do in causing this error, it can only be the zeal of the enumerators. And the implication contained in the words, "if it had been corrected for error," as though it had not been so corrected, is most unjust.

In round numbers, the number of deaf-mutes returned by the enumerators, instead of being 33,878, was 38,500. The number reported by physicians was 1,500, making a total of 40,000. From this total I caused to be erased more than 6,000 names, of which about 2,500 were duplicates; the rest were idiots, or deaf or dumb only. Your own evidence (vol. 3, p. 803), that you had prepared a card catalogue including more than two-thirds of all the deaf-mutes enumerated in 1880, and had arranged them alphabetically, without discovering any considerable number of duplicates, is a strong corroboration of my own belief that the work of correction was carried as far as was at all practicable. However, President Gallaudet has abandoned this ground of attack, and it is needless to say more about it.

In his comments upon your evidence he speaks of "the blunders as to deaf-mute idiots." Whether there were, in fact, so many as 2,122 persons in the United States who were thus doubly afflicted, may be fairly questioned. All that can be positively asserted is that the enumerators reported a much greater number. His quotation from my remarks at Jacksonville, in 1882, shows that I was keenly alive to the possibility of error in this direction. He probably does not know that a personal letter was written to the head of every family from which a deaf idiot was reported, containing specific questions, carefully framed so as to determine with certainty whether the case was, in fact, one of double misfortune, or of simple deafness, or of idiocy. In every instance where the first letter was not answered, he was written to again, and in a very large number of

* Dr. Gallaudet thinks that this statement conveys an impression not intended by Mr. Wines, namely, that Mr. Wines received no reply to his letter. But that is not what Mr. Wines says. He says: "To this question he has as yet made no reply," namely, the inquiry by whom the examination of the actual returns was made. Nearly three additional years have elapsed since this statement was publicly made, and the question remains unanswered to this day.

cases three letters were sent him. After the third call no further effort was made in this direction, because it seemed to be useless. The replies were examined with equal care, and showed that, in a large number of instances, this double infirmity actually exists. Those reported to be deaf only, or feeble-minded only, were eliminated, so far as the information furnished would permit, but of course many of the letters remained unanswered. President Gallaudet is mistaken in supposing that my language in the introduction to Vol. XXI of the tenth census had any reference to this inquiry. What I had chiefly in mind was a different inquiry, relating wholly to the criminal class and the administration of public justice.

He says: "Mr. Wines, in his zeal to secure a complete enumeration of the deaf, made use of one method which certainly was liable to lead to error. This was the inducement of extra pay to enumerators for every name added to the list of defectives." This statement is inaccurate, and conveys an erroneous impression. The pay offered was not for names added to this list, but for full particulars respecting each case, involving as many answers and as much labor as the work done upon the population schedule. Not to have paid for it would have been unfair; and precisely the same compensation is offered in the census of 1890. The extent of the error arising from this source is estimated by Dr. Gallaudet at 6,000 (half the difference between one in 1,480 and one in 1,800 of the total population), for which, at three cents per name, the "mercenary" enumerators received the enormous sum of \$180, which was divided among some 40,000 of them.

As to the suggestion that the census was unworthy of confidence, because in 11,405 cases the age at which deafness occurred was not stated, this is a question which, in the nature of things, cannot be answered for all deaf-mutes. The deaf-mute himself does not know, perhaps; or, if he does, he may not be present to answer the enumerators in person; or he may be an uneducated deaf-mute, incapable of communicating with him. The presumption which President Gallaudet supposes to be warranted, that "the whole 11,405 were persons who became deaf in adult life," is so violent as to amaze a statistician; and it is refuted by the fact that the ages of these very persons are known, and that a large percentage of them were still children when the census was taken.

Equally surprising is the allusion to a single family in which three children were reported as deaf-mutes, who were not even deaf; as if an isolated fact of this description could establish, or even indicate, any conclusion. Doubtless there are hundreds of persons listed as deaf-mutes on the census rolls, who are not deaf. But there are hundreds of others, who are unquestionably deaf and dumb, whose names are omitted. It is an axiom in statistics, that the errors on one side must be presumed to be balanced by an equal number of errors on the other; else there could be no statistical reasoning whatever.

Finally, as to the vaunted superiority of the Massachusetts census, far be it from me to deny it. But is not proved. I would respectfully suggest that, if the state of Massachusetts desires to put this question to a conclusive test, and if it will produce its list of deaf-mutes, either in 1880 or in 1885, or in both years, for comparison, the United States list has been preserved, and the two can be compared, name by name. I wish that this might be done. But the apparent falling off in the number of deaf-mutes in 1885, in that state, is easily to be accounted for, on the ground that in the latter year an attempt was made to enumerate all the deaf, and many who were really deaf-mutes did not appear as such in the returns, because they were reported as deaf only. I apprehend that the same cause is likely to lead to the same result in the federal census to be taken on the first day of next June.

President Gallaudet unintentionally misrepresents my actual position on this whole question, in saying: "I quite agree with Mr. Wines that the ratio deduced from the figures of 1870 is too low." I think that I have never said that. I am not aware that I have pointed at any previous census of the deaf the "finger of scorn," though I certainly have ridiculed previous censuses of pauperism and crime in this country. What I have said about

the deaf is that the figures of 1870 and of 1880 cannot both be right. But which will stand is, in my mind, as yet undetermined. We must wait and see what the census of 1890 will show. If those who have it in charge shall not exercise the same indomitable patience in detecting and eliminating errors which characterized the census of 1880, the ratio of the deaf to the total population is likely to be larger than it was, after the necessary corrections had been made, ten years ago. A number of improvements have been made in the schedule; and, unless confusion should arise in the minds of the enumerators as to the real distinction between the deaf and dumb and the deaf or dumb only, (which is not impossible), the census of 1890 ought to settle this vexed question. But it must be approached without prepossession for or against any preconceived ratio. It is difficult to understand, in the absence of explanation, how President Gallaudet arrived at his decision to "give Mr. Wines" half the apparent relative increase in the number of the deaf, but to refuse him the other half. So far as appears, he ventures a guess, which may be right or wrong. The Census Office cannot indulge itself in guessing. It is bound to use due diligence in eliminating all palpable or ascertainable errors, and, having done this, to state the facts as they appear in evidence. Any charge that a different course was pursued in taking the last census of the deaf can be founded only in misapprehension.

The Eleventh Census must be regarded as settling this controversy. Dr. Gallaudet thought the ratio found by Mr. Wines in 1880, namely 1 deaf-mute in 1,480, too high, and sought to prove that his own estimate of 1 to 1,800 was nearer the truth. But the census of 1890 makes the ratio 1 to 1,517. Between 1,480 and 1,517, (both in the neighborhood of 1,500), the difference is 14 in each million of the population. The actual number of deaf-mutes found in 1890 is only 1,002 less than it would have been by the ratio in 1880.

But it must be remembered that, in the census of 1880, there were 1,500 names added to the list of deaf-mutes by physicians. Deducting these from the total number, (which was 33,878), the remainder is 32,378, which was the number returned by the enumerators and accepted by Mr. Wines, after he had purged the list by sundry corrections for error. In the census of 1890, these additions by correspondence with physicians do not occur. In order to a fair comparison, therefore, we must take the ratio based on 32,378, (which is 1 to 1,549), instead of 33,878, (which is 1 to 1,480). On this basis, the census of 1890 shows a relatively larger number of deaf-mutes than that of 1880, and if it also is erroneous, the error is even greater than that which Dr. Gallaudet charges against Mr. Wines, whose work is thus successfully vindicated.

But, which is stranger still, the census of 1890 gives 1,589 as the number of deaf-mutes in Massachusetts. Mr. Wines reported, in 1880, only 978. That was one in 1,823 of the total population of that state. The state census of 1885 made the number 828, or one in 2,345. Dr. Gallaudet thereupon proclaimed his belief that the state census was "undoubtedly more accurate." And now comes the new federal census, which makes the ratio one in 1,409! On the basis of the ratio in 1885, the number should have been 954; on the basis of the ratio in 1880, it should have been 1,228; but it was 1,589, or relatively 28 per cent. higher than in 1880, and 37 per cent. higher than in 1885.

The census of the deaf in 1890 was not taken by Mr. Wines, but by Dr. John S. Billings, assisted by Mr. — Olcott, who had immediate charge of the work; and, we believe, Professor E. A. Fay, of the National College for the Deaf, had some connection with it, at least of an advisory sort.

Both in the Massachusetts census of 1885 and in the late federal census, the "deaf" as well as the "deaf and dumb" were enumerated. For this reason the comparison between them is more striking than that between the Massachusetts census and the federal census of 1880.

It is a matter of no great consequence, but the observation is here pertinent, that this discussion well illustrates the practical impossibility of dispensing with the words "deaf-mute" and "deaf and dumb," which it has been attempted to strike from the literature of this subject, if not from the dictionary. These expressions, although crude, awkward, and unsatisfactory, have a definite utility and are indispensable, when the necessity arises for the distinction which even Dr. Gallaudet and Dr. Bell were forced to make, in their testimony before the Royal Commission. Without them they could not have made themselves understood. They are sanctioned by the best literary usage, they are technical, and convey no false notion to students or scholars. To take offence at their employment is by no means a mark of "sweet reasonableness." The title, "The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," using this term in its purely technical sense, exactly expresses the character of that institution. To call it "The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf" would be to some extent a misnomer, since the education of "the deaf" is not its purpose; it is designed for the education of a portion of "the deaf," but not for all of them; and there has as yet been invented no other expression which will describe that portion of "the deaf" entitled to its benefits.

CHAPTER V.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

We submit Mr. John W. Whipp's report of his official visits of inspection to the county almshouses and jails.

An examination of the almshouse registers (omitting from this statement the Cook county hospital, insane asylum and detention hospital), shows that there were present:

October 1, 1883	3,916
October 1, 1884	4,005
April 1, 1887	4,638
April 1, 1888	4,868
April 1, 1889	4,906
April 1, 1890	4,999
January 1, 1891	5,235
January 1, 1892	5,187

According to these figures the evil of pauperism is not growing rapidly. At the present time the number of paupers in almshouses increases at the rate of about one hundred a year. Three-fifths of this increase is in Cook county.

The total annual expenditure by the counties, for pauper relief, has not varied materially in the past four or five years. In 1887-8 (omitting certain Cook county institutions, as above) it was \$1,174,780.87; in 1889-90 it was \$1,120,201.66; in 1891 it was \$1,178,192.42. In the year 1891 the amount expended on the county farms was \$455,903.57, but in out-door relief \$722,288.85.

If we add to these figures the cost of the Cook county hospital, \$211,763.11; the Cook county insane asylum, \$195,719.72, and the Cook county detention hospital, \$6,047.66, the grand total of the pauper account for 1891 was \$1,591,722.91, or about one-fourth more than the ordinary expenses of the state charitable institutions for the same period.

Among the events of importance, during the past two years, recorded by Mr. Whipp, attention may be called to the destruction of the Jasper county almshouse by fire, the purchase of poor farms by the counties of Alexander and Ford, and the erection of new almshouses in Will county, and of a new insane department in Knox. He calls attention to insane persons in a

nude condition in Adams and Bond counties. In Mason county he saw a syphilitic male pauper changing the underclothing of a dying woman, also syphilitic, because no woman had the humanity to render her this service. In Shelby county he saw an idiotic boy, nineteen years of age, partially nude, in the airing court with insane women. We are powerless to prevent similar abuses, but regard it as our duty to expose them when we know of their existence. The local public sentiment should be sufficiently intelligent and humane to secure their correction.

ADAMS COUNTY:—*Visited June 25, 1892.*

Since last visit the management of this institution has been under investigation. The charges made of starvation and abuse of inmates and criminal intimacy of the superintendent with some of the female inmates were not sustained, but the investigation was of value, as many abuses practiced by employes and those in authority were brought to the attention of the committee and the superintendent, which otherwise would not have been brought to light. The three-story brick building, 44x36 feet, mentioned in last report as being under contract, has been completed; it is an extension on the east of the insane department, and it contains a central corridor on each floor with five rooms on each side, making thirty additional rooms. The building, with the heating apparatus, cost about \$8,000. A small frame barn, costing \$100, has been constructed, and a well some distance from the building has been drilled to a depth of 165 feet, which affords an abundance of water. The water is forced by a wind pump through pipes to a reservoir near the building, and elevated to a tank on the top of the building, from which it flows to all parts of the building. This improvement cost \$400. The front grounds are neatly kept. Chairs are needed in the dining-room. The sleeping-rooms are moderately well furnished. The rooms, beds and bedding were generally neatly kept and clean. The bedding and underclothing of inmates are changed weekly. The establishment is mostly heated by steam. The drain causes no trouble. The crops of 1891 were good, and a good crop is expected the present year. There were one hundred and five inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, tidy in their persons, and in good health. The food furnished is good and abundant. The visitor saw the inmates at breakfast, and they seemed to have a breakfast of variety and plenty. Attendants have been provided for each sex. They seem to have done good work, as only one man was nude at the time of this visit. The floors and other woodwork in the insane department are kept clean.

ALEXANDER:—*Visited May 2, 1892.*

Since last visit the county of Alexander has purchased a farm, at Beach Ridge, two miles from Hodge's Park, which contains 440 acres and cost \$5,000, and has erected a one-and-a-half-story frame building, 72½x28 feet, to be used as an almshouse.

The building contains a dining-room, which extends across the building, and four rooms on each side of a central corridor on the first floor, and four rooms on each side of a central corridor on the second floor. The dining-room is furnished with tables and chairs. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair, one stand and one iron bedstead with wire mattress. All the bedding and furniture are new. The house was opened for the reception of paupers about January 1, 1892. The number of paupers present was twelve. All are well clothed, well fed, and in good health.

BOON:—*Visited May 24, 1892.*

The building of this institution is fast deteriorating, and very little effort seems to have been made to keep it in condition. Some of the blinds are off and lying on the ground. General repairs and paint are needed. Some of the floors have been repaired, but there is still room for improvement in the inside of the building. The dining-room has a table and chairs. The sleeping rooms are furnished with stands or tables and iron bedsteads. The bedding is in fair condition and clean. It is changed weekly. There were eleven inmates present. These were poorly clothed, in good health generally, and are supplied with plenty of good food. The rooms are heated comfortably by stoves. An abundant supply of water is obtained from a well and cistern. Four insane are constantly locked in their rooms. One insane was locked in a pen in an out building. He was nude. The stench in that building was sickening. It is an outrage to keep a human being in such a vile hole. The keeper stated that it did no good to use deodorizers, as they made the stench worse. The visitor would suggest a remedy, and that is fire. It ought to be burned to the ground. The county physician visits when called. The grounds of this institution are mostly cultivated as a garden, and yielded plentifully last year, but the prospect for this year is not good.

BOONE:—*Visited August 15, 1892.*

This county does not own an almshouse. Mr. C. C. Leach, whose residence is five miles northwest of Belvidere, cares for all the inmates the county may send him for the sum of \$850 per annum. The buildings are poor, but in fair condition. The walls and ceilings of the rooms have been recently whitewashed the the floors were clean. The inmates dine in the farm building. The sleeping rooms have each a table, a chair, and an iron bedstead with wire mattress. The bedding was clean, good and tidily kept; it is changed weekly. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves and the water supply is from a well. There were six inmates present; they were moderately well clothed, in good health, and cleanly in their persons. Some improvement in regard to cleanliness has taken place since last visit.

BROWN:—*Visited June 23, 1892.*

The buildings in this institution were in good repair. The wainscoting of the dining and sleeping-rooms, which were harbors for vermin, have been removed, and the walls plastered and papered, and a barn, which cost \$375, has been erected since last visit. The rooms, beds and bedding are kept clean and tidy. The bedding is changed weekly. The institution needs more furniture. Benches are used as seats in the inmates' dining-room. The bedsteads in use are of wood and troublesome to keep clean. There were thirteen inmates present; they were moderately well clothed, and keep themselves clean and tidy. The food furnished gives satisfaction. None were sick. The rooms are heated comfortably by stoves. The water supply is from a well and cistern. The county physician visits the almshouse when called. The keeper stated that the general health of the inmates had been good, and that there had been no occasion to call the physician for several months. The farm produced abundantly last year and promises well for this year.

BUREAU:—*Visited August 11, 1892.*

The buildings were in fair condition, except the old part of the main building, which is more dilapidated than at previous visit. The walls, ceilings, and floors of the hospital building and of the dining-room have been painted since last visit. The superintendent seems to be doing the best that can be done with these old buildings, hoping that the county board will soon determine to erect suitable ones. The dining-rooms are supplied with chairs. The sleeping-rooms each have a chair, a stand, and a wood bedstead. These bedsteads are generally old and difficult to keep free of vermin. The walls, floors, and bedding were clean and tidy. The bedding is changed weekly. There were sixty-three inmates present, of whom sixteen were children under sixteen years of age. A poor-house is not a proper place for such children. A day school is kept during the school year and a Sunday school, but the children should be placed in homes and not remain in a place where they may be contaminated by such surroundings. The inmates are well clothed, generally cleanly, and in good health. They are provided with an abundance of good food. The rooms are well heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well, pumped by a wind-mill to a tank and from which it is conveyed to the different buildings. The farm crops last year were good, and the farm promises an abundance this year. It is hoped that the county authorities will immediately take steps toward the erection of new buildings.

CALHOUN:—*Visited June 13, 1892.*

This county was not visited by Mr. Whipp, when he was in that vicinity, on account of the high water. The county clerk visited the almshouse, and made the following report: The condition of the building on the outside was good and the rooms were in fair condition. The dining-room is furnished with chairs,

stools and benches. The sleeping-rooms had no furniture except the beds. The bedding was clean and in good condition. It is changed weekly. The rooms are heated by stoves and the water supply is from a well and cistern. There were eleven inmates present. These were fairly well clothed, in good health, and well satisfied with the food provided for them. The crops of 1891 were good, and the prospect for the present year is good.

CARROLL:—*Visited August 18, 1892.*

Since last visit the roof has been repainted and new floors have been laid in some parts of the basement. The buildings, on the outside, were in good repair. The walls and ceilings of the corridors and rooms still retain the appearance of newness, and the floors show that labor is not spared in keeping them clean. The inmates have chairs to sit on at the dining table. The sleeping-rooms each have a chair, a stand, and an iron bedstead. The bedding in all the rooms was found to be clean, tidily kept, and in good condition; it is changed once each week. The new building is heated by steam, but not perfectly; the apparatus is too small. The older buildings are heated by stoves. The water supply for drinking purposes comes from a cistern. A tank in the attic, which is supplied by water from a well, has hose connections on each hall of the upper and lower floors. The drain works well. The crops of 1891 were plentiful, and the prospect for the present year is good. There were twenty-three inmates present. Two male inmates were injured on the railroad. One of them, while asleep on or near the track, was knocked over by a locomotive, and did not awake until the following morning, when he found himself at the almshouse. Neither of them were seriously injured. The insane man, who at last visit was locked up when not at work, is still insane and subject to the same conditions. The county physicians make regular calls once each week, and oftener when necessary. The inmates have plenty of good wholesome food; they are fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons and in the enjoyment of health.

CASS:—*Visited June 2, 1892.*

This almshouse has been repainted and was found to be in good condition on the outside. The walls of the rooms were clean and white, and the floors were well scrubbed. The walls of the men's sitting-room have been painted and the plastering repaired. The dining and sitting-rooms are each furnished with chairs and the men's sleeping-rooms are each provided with a chair and a wooden bedstead; the women's rooms are each furnished with a stand, chair, and a wooden bedstead. The bedding in the men's rooms was clean and in fair condition, and that used by the women was clean and neatly kept; it is changed weekly. The building is heated by a furnace. The water supply is from a well, which furnishes an abundance. There were nine inmates present, all fairly well clothed and well fed, and

generally in good health. The county physician only visits when called. This farm produces abundantly and promises well for this year. This almshouse is kept neat and clean and the inmates seem to be well cared for.

CHAMPAIGN:—*Visited June 9, 1892*

Since last visit a bake-oven has been erected, and a steam boiler, for use in cooking and washing, has been placed in position and is now in use; and an airing-court has been constructed in the rear of the old insane building. Chairs have been purchased and placed in the dining-rooms and bed-rooms. The men's sitting-room has no chairs, but benches are used. The buildings were found to be in fair condition on the outside, and the walls of the rooms were clean and white; the floors show the frequent use of soap and water. The bedsteads used are of iron. The bedding was clean and in good condition, except that in the insane department, which it is impossible to keep clean on account of the filthy inmates. The insane department still throws out an offensive odor. The dining and sitting-rooms are heated comfortably by stoves. The sleeping-rooms are not heated. The water supply is taken from a well. The cellar has been flooded with water for the last few months, but the drain now performs its office, and the cellar is nearly dry. Farm crops in 1891 were good, and the prospect for this year is fair. There were thirty-one inmates present. They are fairly well clothed, well fed, and in good health generally. The superintendent says that it is almost impossible to compel them to keep themselves clean. The county physician visits when called.

CHRISTIAN:—*Visited June 3, 1892.*

Since the last visit to this institution, a one story frame building 16x18 feet has been erected in the rear of the main building, for the use of the inmates as a dining-room. The buildings were found to be in good condition, and the walls of the rooms were clean and white and the floors show that they are frequently scrubbed. The dining-room is furnished with chairs and a bench, and the sleeping rooms are provided with chairs, tables, and wood bedsteads. The bedding was in good condition and clean; it is changed weekly. The rooms occupied by the female inmates were neat and tidy, but those occupied by the men were not so neatly kept. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves. The water used is from a well and cistern, but the supply was not equal to the demand last year. Last year the crops were good, but the prospect for this year is not favorable. There were ten inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, cleanly in their persons, and generally in good health. The food furnished is good farm-house fare and the house and inmates have excellent care. Everything is kept in first-class condition. Dust and dirt are not allowed to remain.

CLARK:—*Visited May 24, 1892.*

The poor of this county who require house care are kept by Mr. Edward Henbest, on his place, one and a quarter miles southeast of the court house. The building is in good condition and clean, and the inmates are well cared for. The dining-room is furnished with tables and benches. The sleeping rooms have chairs, stands and wood bedsteads. The bedding is clean and in good condition. It is changed weekly. The food furnished is good and abundant. There were twenty-eight inmates present. These were fairly well clothed and generally in good health. The county physician visits only when called.

CLAY:—*Visited May 18, 1892.*

The buildings of this almshouse need painting inside and outside. They are deteriorating. Nothing seems to have been done by way of repairs since the buildings were new. All the walls and ceilings are black with age and smoke. The house contains very little furniture, and that of the poorest description. The dining-room furniture consists of a table and some venerable worn-out chairs. The furniture in the sleeping-rooms consist of chairs, stands and bedsteads of wood or iron. The walls of the rooms need whitewashing and the floors scrubbing. There were twelve inmates present, and they were poorly clothed. One of the inmates stated that he had been at the poor house a long time and that all the clothing he had had while being there was clothing that had been worn by others, and was nearly worn out when it came to his hands. He also stated that nearly all the women had been barefooted all last winter. The inmates had a shabby look and were not particularly clean in their persons. The food furnished is good and plenty. The building is heated by stoves, but cannot be heated comfortably during severe weather. An abundant water supply is obtained from a well and a cistern. Bed-bugs infest the wooden bedsteads and the walls of the rooms. The farm crops of 1891 were good, but the prospect for a crop this year is poor.

CLINTON:—*Visited May 17, 1892.*

There has been no change or improvements at this almshouse since last visit. Mrs. Verena Bross, who has had charge of the almshouse for a number of years, has retired, and has been succeeded by Mr. Joseph Machlmann. The building was found to be in fair condition, the rooms cleanly and generally neatly kept. The dining-room is furnished with tables and benches; the sleeping-rooms have chairs and iron or wood bedsteads. The bedding in the men's rooms is in poor condition and might be much improved as to cleanliness. The bedding in the women's rooms is in fair condition, clean and tidy. The bedding is changed weekly. There were eleven inmates present. They were fairly well clothed, cleanly in appearance, and generally in good health. They are furnished with plenty of good food. The rooms are heated by stoves. An abundant water supply is ob-

tained from two wells and one cistern. The wheat crop of 1891 was good, but the corn was poor. The prospect for the present year is good. The county physician visits the almshouse only when called.

COLES:—*Visited June 8, 1892.*

Since the date of last inspection new floors have been laid in the hall, sitting rooms and kitchen. A small closet has been partitioned off from the rear room of the building, for use as a bath-room, and a bath-tub furnished. The bath-tub has not pipe connections, and has to be filled by carrying water from the pump. It is supposed that, before the introduction of this tub, many of the inmates had not had a thorough wash for ten years. The rooms of the building were in fair condition; the walls have been recently whitewashed and the floors well scrubbed. The dining-room is furnished with a few chairs, but most of the inmates are seated at the table on benches. The sleeping-rooms have chairs and wood and iron bedsteads; the women's rooms are provided with stands or tables. The bedding was found to be in fair condition, and is changed weekly. The building is heated comfortably by stoves. A well supplies an abundance of water. Farm crops last year were good, but the prospect for this year is poor. There were twenty eight inmates present; they were fairly well clad, cleanly in their persons, and generally in good health. The food furnished is good and abundant. The county physician visits occasionally and when called. The county authorities are considering the propriety of selling the county farm, and purchasing one near Mattoon.

COOK COUNTY ALMSHOUSE:—*Visited August 1, 1892.*

This institution is an infirmary as well as an almshouse. There were 1,041 inmates present, of whom about 500 were sick or disabled. The inmates were fairly well clothed and were cleanly in their persons, except the helpless and the feeble-minded. They seem to have an abundance of good food. Eight of the male inmates and four of the female inmates came from the old country within the last twelve months. Mr. George S. Sawyer is the business manager of the institution, and Dr. H. E. Dodge has the oversight of the institution and inmates. Since last visit, two new wards in pavilions Nos. 1 and 2 have been finished, each having a capacity for sixty beds: fire escapes to the fourth story of each pavilion have been erected; new floors have been laid in six wards, all the wood work has been painted, the walls of the corridors and some of the wards have been painted to the ceiling, and the walls of the other wards have been painted to the height of five feet. The lying-in cottage has been painted repeatedly, and new floors laid; a new dynamo and engine have been purchased and additional electric lights put in; a slaughter house and piggery have been constructed; a small operating room has been arranged on the second floor. A steam-fitter's

shop has been fitted up in the old engine house; the grounds have been improved and 150 trees planted. Benches are chiefly used in the dining-rooms. The sleeping rooms are furnished with chairs, stands and iron bedsteads; 320 of the iron bedsteads have wire mattresses. The beds and bedding were clean, and in good condition; the bedding is changed weekly. This establishment is heated by steam, and an abundant supply of water is obtained from two artesian wells. The superintendent stated that lice and bedbugs have taken their departure. All the floors of the corridors and wards show frequent scrubbing and were tidily kept. A large number of the inmates are sent here from the county hospital, being chronic cases or disabled. Such persons have every attention, and the regular paupers are well cared for.

COOK COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM:—*Visited August 1, 1892.*

The Cook County Insane Asylum and the Infirmary are now under the superintendency of Mr. George S. Sawyer, who attends to the business matters relating to both institutions, and Dr. Arthur Loewy, is in charge of the asylum as medical director. During the last two years new floors have been laid in nearly all the rooms of the different wards of the main building and the walls and ceilings painted. The walls of the corridors and stairways have also been painted; verandas, or fire-escapes, similar to those on the north wing, have been placed on the east, west and south sides of the main building; glass has been placed in the doors of the southern entrance, which gives more light to the entrance corridor; a cooling-room for meats, by ammonia process, and a store-room with dormitories for workmen, have been erected; four cottages, three for females and one for males, have been completed. The cottages are each two stories above the basement and each have a capacity for fifty inmates. These cottages have bath-rooms, lavatories and water-closets, and all the corridors, rooms, etc., are lighted by electric light; stone pavement has been laid along the front of the cottages. The grounds in front of the cottages have been laid out in driveways, lawn and flower beds. There were 803 insane inmates present. They were fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons and in good health. About 100 inmates are filthy in their habits and disposed to disrobe. Iron bedsteads with wire mattresses are used by all patients. The bedding was found to be clean and in good condition; it is changed weekly and as often as necessary. The food furnished seems to be satisfactory. The whole establishment is heated comfortably by steam. An abundant water supply is obtained from two artesian wells, pumped by steam. The rooms and corridors of the buildings are well ventilated, except wards B 3 and C 1, in which a disagreeable odor was found. Many of the inmates are employed in the different industries. The females do sewing, make rugs and weave carpets. The males make brooms, mattresses, repair furniture, work in the tin-shop, bakery, kitchen, laundry and on

the grounds. The removal of so many patients to the state hospitals has been a great relief to this institution. It was crowded to excess two years ago, while now there is plenty of room. A whole ward may be vacated at one time, without inconvenience, and thus allow repairs or renovating without disturbing the patients. The patients seem to have good care and attention.

COOK COUNTY DETENTION HOSPITAL:—*Visited July 27, 1892.*

Since last visit to this county a three-story brick building, with stone trimmings, 100x40 feet with wings extending 40 feet on the north and south ends, have been erected. The structure is located at the corner of Wood and Pope streets, on the grounds of the county hospital. The central part contains on the first floor the entrance corridor, with an office room on the south side, a reception room on the north side, and stairways leading to the upper floors and basements on the west side. On the second floor of the central part is the court-room, in which inquests relating to insanity are held. The first and second floors of the wings are for the occupancy of patients, and the third floor is for the occupancy of dependent children and their attendants. The south wings are occupied by female patients. The first floor contains a corridor, which runs south and west, four rooms for patients, three rooms for attendants, a dining-room, bath-room, lavatory and water-closet. The second floor contains six rooms for patients, three rooms for attendants, a sitting-room, bath-room, lavatory, water-closet and store-room. The north wings are occupied by male patients. The corridors of each floor are similar to those of the south wings. The first floor contains eight rooms for patients, two rooms for attendants, a bath-room, lavatory, water-closet and sitting room. The third floor contains corridors similar to those on the floors below. The north and south ends of this floor each have a sitting-room and dormitory. The boys occupy the north end and the girls the south end. The superintendent of this department stated that the provision made for this class is not half large enough, and that he was compelled to send the older boys to the House of correction.

The Detention Hospital was opened February 1, 1892. The number admitted to this date is 581, of that number 145 were regarded as not insane, or quiet and easily cared for, and were returned to their families. There were 18 patients present awaiting trial. Eight of them were males and ten were females. The institution was found to be complete and well equipped with new furniture in every department. The rooms and corridors were models of cleanliness, and everything about the institution was as tidy as possible. The inmates seemed to be tenderly cared for.

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL:—*Visited July 27, 1892.*

Since last visit to this institution, the steps in front of the administration building have been removed and an arch constructed under the tower house, the expense of which was \$2,150; a new dynamo room has been constructed, and engines and dynamos have been purchased, which will cost \$8,000; a morgue has been erected, which cost \$30,000; an open corridor or veranda has been constructed at the southeast corner of the building, connecting with the second floor, for the use of small children. The openings in the floors of the pavilions and all through the basement, which were formerly used for drainage and as spittoons, were discovered by the present warden to have no traps, and the sewer gas had free access to all parts of the building. The openings in the floors of the pavilions have been closed, and traps placed in the necessary openings. Diphtheria was quite prevalent all through the hospital, and many who came to be cured of one disease contracted another. Since the openings have been closed there has been very little diphtheria. The warden also found that the cold-air ducts to some of the buildings were entirely stopped, and the valves, which should be used to regulate the supply, had never been used at all, and were so rusty that it was necessary to use a crowbar to open them. The warden stated that the valves have been removed, and now fresh air can be thrown into the wards. A four-story brick building was in course of erection at the time of this visit. The first three floors will have capacity for 250 patients, and the fourth floor will be used as a contagious ward, with separate entrance and elevator for such diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria and other contagious diseases, except small-pox cases, which will be sent to the pest-house. The estimated cost of the building is \$85,720.79. There were 727 inmates present, of whom 534 were males and 193 females.

The number of patients on hand January 1, 1891, was		573
The number admitted—		
Male medical cases	4,082	
Female " "	1,149	
Male surgical " "	2,668	
Female " "	385	
Obstetrical " "	345	
Gynaecological " "	391	
Children (121 medical and 97 surgical cases)	218	
		9,217
Cases discharged, recovered, improved, etc.	8,096	9,814
Deaths	1,009	
		9,105
Remaining January 1, 1892		709
Daily average for the year		654

The institution seems to be in excellent hands. The patients are well and tenderly cared for, and the warden seems to be a practical man and thoroughly understands his business. Such men are valuable at institutions of such magnitude, and ought not to be removed to give place to politicians.

CRAWFORD:—*Visited May 21, 1892.*

Since last visit the plastering in the building has been repaired and the leak stopped, and a crib and granary have been erected. The rooms were found to be in fair condition, the walls white, and the floors clean, with the exception of a room occupied by a filthy inmate. The plastering is off in some places. The furniture of this establishment is of the poorest description and there is very little of it. The dining-room contains a home-made table covered by an oilcloth, two chairs, and some soft pine benches, but not enough to seat the inmates. The sitting-room contained a few chairs. The sleeping-rooms have wooden bedsteads, which are always densely populated. The bedding is not in good condition, but is kept clean; it is changed weekly and in some cases oftener. The building is comfortably heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well and cistern, and is abundant. Bedbugs have possession of the walls of the building. There were ten inmates present; they were in the enjoyment of health and were poorly clothed. The food furnished is abundant and satisfactory. The county physician visits only when called for. The crops of 1891 were good. The prospect for this year for small grain is good, but it is feared that corn will be a failure.

CUMBERLAND:—*Visited May 24, 1892.*

No improvement has been made at this institution since last visit. The keeper who had charge of the establishment at the time of last visit has retired and sold out the furniture and bedding to the present keepers. "Men may come and men may go," but the old bedsteads and bedding seem to hang on forever. There is no furniture worthy of the name. The bedsteads are of wood and generations old; the bedding is partly in tatters, and the chairs seem ready to take a rest. The bedding was clean. It is changed weekly. There were fourteen inmates present; they are all well fed, fairly well clothed, and seemed to be in good health. The rooms are heated by stoves and plenty of good water is obtained from a well. The crops last year were poor, and the prospect for this year is not favorable. The county should erect a good building for use as an almshouse. The present building looks from the outside like a good building, but it is nothing but a shell, and the inside is a black dreary hovel.

DEKALB:—*Visited August 25, 1892.*

The buildings of this almshouse were found to be in good repair. The walls and ceilings of the rooms and halls were white and clean, and the floors show repeated scrubbing. Inmates are seated on chairs at the dining table. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair and a wood bedstead. The bedding was found to be clean and in excellent condition; it is changed weekly. The store room was well stocked with clothing. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves. An abund-

ant supply of water is obtained from a well, pumped by a wind-mill to a tank, from which it flows into the kitchen and to a hydrant at the door. Bedbugs find no abiding place here. The crops last year were abundant and the prospect for this year is good. The county physician visits only when called. Twenty-six inmates were present; they are fairly well clothed, well fed, generally cleanly in their persons and in good health. The use of the old building, in the rear of the main building, in which the troublesome insane were kept, has been discontinued. No improvements have been made since last visit.

DEWITT:—*Visited September 5, 1892.*

Sixteen inmates were present at this almshouse; they were fairly well clad, generally cleanly in their persons, and in good health. The food provided is good farm-house fare. A large supply of bacon was stored in the smoke-house. Since last visit general repairs have taken place; a brick smoke-house has been erected, a porch, the width of the building, has been built on the east side of the building occupied by male inmates; new floors have been laid in the hall and in some of the rooms occupied by females, and some of the rooms in the men's building have been wainscoted and painted. The buildings are hard to keep in repair. The old floors and stairways are worn out. The walls and ceilings of the halls and rooms were newly white-washed and the floors show frequent scrubbing. Chairs should take the place of the benches in the dining- and sitting-rooms. The inmates are mostly all old persons and need the support that chairs would give. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with chairs and wood bedsteads. The bedding was clean and in good condition. A supply of new blankets and comforters is kept on hand in the store-room. The bedding is changed weekly. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves. The upper rooms in the women's department are heated from below through registers in the floors. The water supply is from two wells and two cisterns, and is abundant. The farm crops last year were good, but there will not be much of a crop this year. The county physician visits once a week and when needed. This institution is nearly self-sustaining, and the cost to the county last year, including repairs, etc., was only \$985.80. A new almshouse is needed, as the present structures are worn-out, badly arranged, and unfit for use.

DOUGLAS:—*Visited June 7, 1892.*

A small frame barn, which cost about \$350, has been erected since last visit. The buildings occupied by the paupers are small, one-story frame houses, and poorly arranged. The house occupied by male paupers is about 100 yards distance from the residence of the female paupers. The houses show much wear, but they are kept clean, and the walls were found to be newly whitewashed. The paupers have chairs in the dining- and sitting-rooms. The sleeping-rooms of the women contain iron bedsteads with iron mattresses. The men's rooms have wood

and iron bedsteads. The bedding was clean and in good condition and is changed once a week. The rooms are heated by stoves. An abundant water supply is obtained from a well. There were eleven inmates present. They were fairly well clothed, cleanly in their persons, and in good health generally. The food furnished is good and abundant. The farm crops of last year were good, but the prospect for this year is rather gloomy. The county physician visits when called. The county should erect an almshouse with all the modern improvements, as the old buildings are about worn out.

DUPAGE:—*Visited August 20, 1892.*

The building of this institution was in good repair on the outside, and the grounds have been graded and laid out in walks and lawn. The walls and ceilings of the rooms and corridors were white as if new, and the floors show repeated scrubbing. The dining-room is furnished with chairs, and the sitting-room has chairs and settees. The sleeping rooms each have a chair, a stand, and an iron bedstead, with wire mattress. The bedding was in excellent condition, clean and tidily kept. There were fourteen inmates present; they are well fed, fairly well clothed, clean and neat in their persons, and in good health. The institution is satisfactorily heated by steam. An abundance of water is pumped from a well to tanks in the attic. This almshouse is nearly self-sustaining. The cost of maintenance to the county was \$830.43. The receipts, from towns, was \$1,101.53, from products, \$1,527.23; the expenditures from these receipts amounted to \$1,948.47. The farm crops last year were good, and the prospect for this year is fair. The amount expended by the towns, for pauper relief, except the amount paid to the almshouse, could not be ascertained, as the towns have made no report of such expenditure to the county clerk.

EDGAR:—*Visited June 8, 1892.*

The buildings of this institution appeared to be in good condition. The walls of the rooms are clean and white, and the floors are frequently scrubbed. The dining- and sitting-rooms are furnished with chairs, and the sleeping-rooms are each provided with a chair, a table, and a bedstead of wood, or of iron with wire bottom. The bedding was generally in good condition, clean and tidily kept, especially in the rooms occupied by females. The bedding in the insane department was in fair condition, and the rooms clean. The water-closets are, at times, odorous in this department. Stoves are used for heating, except in the insane department, which is heated by steam. The county physician visits once each week, and when called. There were thirty-six inmates present. They were fairly well clothed, cleanly in their persons, and in good health generally. The food furnished seems to give satisfaction. The farm crops for 1891 were good, and the prospect for this year is the same.

EDWARDS:—*Visited May 20, 1892.*

There is still a scarcity of furniture in this institution. The dining-room is furnished with a table and some old chairs. The sleeping rooms have similar chairs, and worn-out wood bedsteads, which are densely populated with bugs. The bedding is in bad condition and is not remarkable for its cleanliness. There were seven inmates present; they were poorly clothed and not tidy or cleanly in appearance. They were generally in good health. The food furnished is good and abundant. The county authorities should provide more chairs, stands and bedbug proof bedsteads, and also furnish new bedding. The bed-pest seems to have taken possession of the buildings; the wainscoting of the rooms swarm with them, and there is danger of their carrying off the building.

EFFINGHAM:—*Visited May 24, 1892.*

This almshouse was found to be in good condition on the outside, and in fair condition on the inside. The plastering is off in a few places. The dining-room is furnished with tables and benches. The sleeping-rooms each have a chair, stand, table and a wooden bedstead. The bedding was found to be in fair order and clean; it is changed weekly. There were eight inmates present. They are well fed, fairly well clothed, and seemed to be in good health. The buildings are heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well, which yields an abundant supply. The physician visits when called for. The farm crops for 1891 were poor, and the prospect for this year is rather gloomy.

FAYETTE:—*Visited May 25, 1892.*

No fault can be found in the appearance of the buildings on the outside, but the condition on the inside of the buildings is wretched, and the report made two years ago as to its fitness for housing human beings, is still true. The floors are kept clean, and the walls are frequently whitewashed, but no amount of labor will make the place look decent or comfortable. The walls and wood bedsteads are alive with bedbugs. The dining-room is supplied with tables, chairs and benches. The sleeping rooms have chairs and iron or wood bedsteads. The bedding is in fair condition and clean, except in the rooms of the filthy inmates. The bedding is changed weekly. There were twenty inmates present. They were poorly clothed, but cleanly, and in good health generally. The food furnished is good and plenty. The rooms are heated by stoves. An abundant water supply is obtained from a well. The farm crops last year were good. The prospect for small grain is good, but it is feared that corn will be a failure. It is hoped that the present miserable apology for an almshouse will be destroyed, and a building worthy of the name will be erected.

FORD:—Visited July 7, 1892.

Ford county has no almshouse in operation at present, but the county has purchased a farm, which is located two and a half miles south of Paxton. The farm contains one hundred and sixty acres, and cost \$3,000. The county intends erecting an almshouse building on the farm, and provide for paupers who require house care. The committee on paupers report as follows: "Your committee, to whom was referred the investigation of the paupers and insane of this county, would respectfully submit the following: That there are in the county, as reported to us in November, 1891, fourteen persons dependent entirely on the county for support, eighty-six persons partially supported. Five insane persons are now cared for in private families and in Kankakee county poorhouse. We find the expenses for the year ending September, 1891, were for:

Doctor bills.....	\$905 50
Medicines.....	384 66
Care of the insane.....	128 00
Groceries, coal, etc.....	3,772 97
Total.....	\$5,191 13

FRANKLIN:—Visited April 28, 1892.

Since last visit the roof of the old log building fell in, and the house has been removed. A one-story frame building, 30x6, with an "L" 20x14, containing three rooms in all, has been erected and is occupied by the superintendent. The other buildings still remain and are in a dilapidated condition and not fit for occupancy. One of the inmates was found to be in a dying condition, at the time of this visit, and a large proportion of the remainder were confined to their beds with rheumatism and chills. The dining-room is furnished with a table and chairs. The sleeping-rooms have each one chair, one table and a wood bedstead. The bedding consists of a straw mattress or feather beds, and sheets, blankets, etc. The bedding is changed weekly. The inmates are fairly well clothed. The food furnished is fair farm-house fare. An insane man, who at the time of the last visit was confined in a pen in a nude condition, was found to be at liberty and clothed. The keeper stated that he does considerable work about the house. The water supply is from cisterns, and at present abundant, but scarce last summer. Fruit trees have been planted in the hope that this very poor farm will produce something. The fences have been repaired and are in good condition. Twelve inmates were present at this luxurious abode.

FULTON:—Visited June 21, 1892.

Thirty-nine inmates were present in this institution; they were fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons, and in good health. The food furnished is abundant and of good quality. The buildings were generally in bad condition. The roof

has been leaking in many places, and the plastering has fallen off. The floors and stairways are worn out. The rooms in the main building were kept in fair condition under the circumstances. The interior of the insane department, occupied by males, was in bad condition. The walls and ceilings are lined with boards, which have not been painted or cleansed for years. They are black with smoke. The floors are filthy, and the bedding seemed to be in the same condition. Since last visit a barn has been erected, which cost about \$650, and tin has been placed over the flat part of the roof of the main building. Furniture is scarce at this institution, and chairs are needed in every part of the building, especially in the mens' sitting-room. The sleeping rooms contain iron or wood bedsteads; occasionally a chair and stand. The bedding was in fair condition, except as above stated; it is changed weekly. The rooms of the main building are heated by a furnace, and the building for the insane by a stove. A well and cistern furnish plenty of water. The county physician visits once each week and oftener when necessary. Farm crops were good last year and there is a good chance for a good crop this year. The buildings are worn out and unfit for use. They might be repaired, but it would be better to build a new establishment.

GREENE:—*Visited June 13, 1892.*

The buildings of this almshouse were found to be in good condition. The walls of the rooms occupied by paupers need white-washing or painting. Nothing has been done to them or the woodwork for about nine years. The floors are as clean as muscle, soap, and water combined can make them. The dining-room is large and convenient, and is furnished with chairs. The sleeping rooms each have a chair, and a wood bedstead with wire mattress. The bedding was in good condition, clean and neatly kept. The rooms were heated by stoves. An abundant supply of water is obtained from three wells and a cistern. The farm crops for last year were good, and the prospect this year for small grain is good. The county physician visits occasionally and when called. There were twenty-nine inmates present; they were well clothed, cleanly in their persons, and generally in good health. The food furnished gives satisfaction. The present superintendent, Mr. Asa Sloan, who has been in charge over fourteen years, stated that his term of service will end with this year. Mr. Sloan can retire from this almshouse with the satisfaction that his duties to the inmates and to the county have been well and faithfully performed.

GALLATIN:—*Visited May 14, 1892.*

Mr. Leonard Edwards, at Omaha, still keeps the paupers who require house care. The county clerk stated that there was some complaint made of the way in which paupers were cared for at this place during the past year, but that the matters complained of had been remedied and the paupers are now well cared for. The buildings were in good condition and the rooms

neat and tidy. The dining-room is furnished with tables and chairs. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with one chair, one table and a wood-bedstead. The bedding is clean and in good condition. It is changed every two weeks. The food furnished is satisfactory. The rooms are heated by stoves. The water supply is from a cistern and a well, and is plenty. The inmates are fairly well clothed, cleanly and in good health generally. There were seven paupers present. The county physician visits once each month and when called.

GRUNDY:—*Visited August 12, 1892.*

Since last visit a barn, 20x-0 feet, has been erected, and the old unsightly sheds, which stand in the front yard, will be taken away. The buildings were in good condition and the walls and floors of the rooms were clean. There was, however, a bad odor in one of the rooms, which the superintendent stated was impossible to eradicate. It is occupied by a diseased inmate. Thirty inmates were present: they were fairly well clothed, cleanly in their persons and generally in good health. There has been no necessity to call a doctor for the last six months. The food furnished is farm house fare, and gives satisfaction. Chairs are furnished for the use of the inmates at the dining table. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair, a stand or table and an iron bedstead. Some of the new bedsteads have wire mattresses. The bedding was in good condition, clean and tidily kept; it is changed weekly and sometimes oftener. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves, and the water supply, which is abundant, is from a well. The farm crops last year were abundant and there is a fair prospect for good crops this year.

HAMILTON:—*Visited May 4, 1892.*

The building makes a fair appearance on the outside, but the rooms were in bad condition; the plastering is absent in many places, and the wood-work needs paint. The whole establishment is not as clean and orderly as it should be. Whitewashing was in process at the time of the visit, and the rooms were probably unusually dirty and out of order. The dining-room is furnished with tables, chairs, and a bench. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair, and a wooden bedstead. The bedding in the sleeping-rooms consists of a straw-ticks, sheets, blankets and quilts. The bedding in the men's rooms was in bad condition and, in some cases, worn-out. The rooms and bedding used by females were clean and more tidy. The bedding is changed weekly. There were twenty-seven inmates present. Some were fairly well clothed, while others were poorly clad. The food furnished is plain but abundant. The keeper is probably doing the best he can in the way of furnishing the inmates with food and clothing for the amount he receives. This county is somewhat in debt, and economy seems to be the rule, especially in its care for the poor.

HANCOCK:—*Visited June 24, 1892.*

The buildings of this institution were found to be in good repair. Since last visit extra steam pipes, for heating the rooms, have been placed in position, so that now the building is heated comfortably in every part. The walls and ceilings of the rooms were moderately clean; and the floors are kept in excellent condition. Chairs should be supplied for the dining-room. Benches are uncomfortable seats, especially for the aged and infirm. The sleeping-rooms are supplied with chairs and bedsteads of wood and iron. The bedding in the women's rooms was clean and in good condition, but that in the men's rooms seemed to be worn out and not so clean. The water supply is from cisterns, pumped by steam, to a tank in the attic. Water was scarce last year. Farm crops were good last year and the prospects for this year are fair. The county physician visits only when called. There were thirty inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons and in good health. One of the male inmates claims to be ninety-nine years of age. One of the female inmates, supposed to be temporarily insane, committed suicide last year. The inmates seem to be well cared for.

HARDIN:—*Visited May 5, 1892.*

This almshouse was not visited. The county poor house committee recently visited the institution and reported that the buildings were in fair condition for such shanties. The dining-room is furnished with a table, chairs and benches. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with chairs, table and wood bedsteads. The bedding was in good condition and clean; it is changed every two weeks. There were eleven inmates present; they are fairly well clothed, have plenty of good food and are in good health generally. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves, and an abundant supply of water is obtained from a cistern. An old blind female inmate, who has been at this place for many years, is absent, having been sent to the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, with the hope that her sight may be restored. Farm crops for 1891 are reported good and the present year promises another good crop.

HENDERSON:—*Visited June 28, 1892.*

A tool house and granary, 32x16 feet, has been erected: a new floor has been laid in the men's rooms, and the walls and ceilings of the rooms occupied by female inmates, which were left rough coated, have been hard finished. The dining-, sitting- and sleeping-rooms are moderately furnished. The bedding used by paupers was in good condition generally, and clean; it is changed weekly. There were only four inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, cleanly in their persons and in good health. They have an abundance of good food. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves in the most severe weather. The

water supply is from a well and cistern. The farm crops of 1891 were good, but the prospect for this year, in consequence of some of the land being flooded, is poor. The number of inmates at this place is remarkably small as compared with former years, but it is feared that the number will increase the coming winter, on account of the losses of small renters of land, which is covered with water.

HENRY:—*Visited June 30, 1892.*

The front grounds of this institution exhibited their usual profusion of flowers and shrubs. The building was in good repair. All the walls are painted and are as clean as possible. The floors that were not covered with carpets or oilcloth, showed that soap and water had not been spared. The dining-, sitting- and sleeping-rooms are well furnished. In addition to the usual furniture in an institution of this kind, carpets were found in the rooms of the female inmates. The bedding was clean, tidy and in excellent condition; it is changed once a week. The institution is heated by steam. The water supply is from a well, pumped by a wind-mill. The crops of 1891 were good and the prospect for this year is also good. The county physician visits only when called. There were seventy-two inmates present; they were fairly well clad, cleanly and neat in their persons, and all enjoying good health. Food is furnished in abundance and of considerable variety. This institution is a model of order, neatness and cleanliness. The inmates and property are well cared for.

IROQUOIS:—*Visited July 7, 1892.*

There were forty-two inmates present at this almshouse. They were moderately well clothed, and, with a few exceptions, were cleanly in their persons. "Slop-barrel Jim," who was mentioned in last report, was on hand and disguised in clean clothing. Jim still revels in slop, and will not permit anyone to remove it unless he has a hand in it. The inmates were generally in good health. The food provided is good and abundant. The farm crops were fair and the prospect for the present year is good. The county physician visits twice each week and when called. Since last visit new roofs have been placed on the main building and on the insane department. The walls of the insane department, in consequence of the water impairing the foundation, were spreading, and rods have been placed from wall to wall, and they are now regarded as secure, and a board partition has been placed in the west rear room of the frame building, for the purpose of more properly separating the sexes. The walls and ceilings of the rooms in the frame building were clean and white, and the floors show repeated scrubbing. The dining-rooms are furnished with tables, chairs, stands and wood bedsteads. The bedding was clean, in good condition, and tidily kept, especially in the women's rooms. The walls and ceilings of the rooms and corridors of the insane department were not clean and the floors might be much improved. The rooms of both buildings were

comfortably heated by stoves. An abundance of water is supplied from a well, pumped by a wind-pump. The buildings need repairs. In some cases the floors and stairways are worn out.

JACKSON:—*Visited April 29, 1892.*

The building was found to be in bad condition. Since last visit a new roof has been placed on the building, but the interior is in about the same condition as stated in last report. Nothing has been done on the inside; the walls and ceiling are almost black with smoke and dirt and the plaster is absent in many places. Everything is in a dilapidated condition and the appearance of the inmates was much the same. The county authorities do not propose to do anything more by way of repairs to the old building. They wish to sell the farm and purchase one nearer Murphysboro. The dining-room has a table, at which the inmates sit on benches. The sleeping-rooms were meagerly furnished; the bedding is dirty and in bad condition. The bedding, in part, is changed weekly. The inmates are furnished with an abundance of good food, are poorly clothed and generally in good health. The use of the old pest-house has been abandoned. The sitting- and dining-rooms are heated by stoves. The water supply is from wells and cisterns and is abundant. The place is infested by rats and the sleeping rooms by bed-bugs. The county physician visits once each week and when called for. There were twenty-one inmates present. The crops of 1891 were good and there is a fair prospect for a good crop this year.

JASPER:—*Visited May 22, 1892.*

Since last visit to this almshouse, the buildings formerly occupied by the paupers have been destroyed by fire, and a two-story frame building, 38x40 feet, has been erected. The first floor is a double central corridor, the entire length of the building, with three rooms on each side; the second floor has the same divisions. The building cost \$1,080. A smoke-house, 14x16 feet, two stories high, has also been erected, at the cost of \$100. The main building was first occupied in December, 1891. It was found to be clean and in excellent condition. Furniture has been purchased for the building, but it has not been received. The furniture taken from the old building is now in use, but will be consigned to the wood-pile when the new furniture arrives. The bedding was found to be clean and in good condition; it is changed weekly and oftener when necessary. The building was comfortably heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well, which furnishes an abundant supply. There were thirteen inmates present. They were fairly well clothed and generally cleanly in their persons. They have good farmhouse fare. One of the inmates, aged 74 years, is a professional tramp. He claims to have been an inmate of fourteen almshouses, and boasts that he never did a day's work in his life. The paupers of this place have now a comfortable place

and are well cared for. The county physician only visits when called. The crops for 1891 were poor. The prospect for small grain is good.

JEFFERSON:—*Visited May 12, 1892.*

Since last visit a one-story frame building, 12x14 feet, to be used as the paupers' kitchen, has been erected. New bedding, of much better quality than that formerly used, has been purchased. The dining-room is furnished with tables and chairs. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with one chair for each person and an iron bedstead. The bedding was clean and in excellent condition, and consisted of mattresses, sheets, pillows with pillow-cases, blankets and spreads. The bedding is changed every week. There were fourteen inmates present. They were fairly well clothed, in good health and fed with an abundance of good food. Some of the rooms are comfortably heated by stoves, but some of the sleeping-rooms are not heated at all. An abundant water supply is obtained from cisterns. The physician visits only when called. The keeper is daily expecting the carpenters to tear down the old shanties in the rear of the superintendent's residence, and erect a building for use as a kitchen and dining-room.

JERSEY:—*Visited June 13, 1892.*

The roof of the residence of the superintendent has been repaired. The first roof was of paper, and the present one is of tin, but it needs repairs, as it still leaks and is spoiling the plastering. The buildings occupied by the inmates were in fair condition and the walls and floors of the rooms were generally clean. The dining-room has a few chairs, but benches are mostly used. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with chairs and iron bedsteads with wire mattresses. The bedding in the men's rooms was clean, but might be much improved, and that used in the rooms occupied by women was in a little better condition and clean; it is changed weekly. The rooms are heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well and cistern, and is abundant at present, but last year it was scarce. The farm crops last year were good and the prospect for this year is fair. The county physician visits once each month and when called. There were eighteen inmates present. They were fairly well clad, cleanly in their persons, and generally in good health. The food furnished is farmhouse fare, which is abundant and of good quality.

JO DAVIESS:—*Visited August 19, 1892.*

Within the last two years the old partitions of the hospital, formerly the old insane building, have been removed, and new ones placed there and the whole interior replastered; a tin roof has been placed on this building. The floors of the insane building have been painted and general repairs have taken place. The buildings were found to be in good condition. The walls of

the rooms and corridors are in part calcimined in colors and the rest of the walls and ceilings were as white as possible. The floors, which are not painted, show that they are well scrubbed. The dining-rooms are provided with benches and a few chairs. The sleeping-rooms each have a chair, a stand and a wooden bedstead. The bedding was clean, tidy and in good condition; it is changed weekly. The insane department is well heated by a furnace and the other buildings by stoves. The water supply, which is abundant, is obtained from six cisterns and a well which is pumped by a wind-pump. The crops of 1891 were good, but this year the potato crop will be a failure. The county physician visits when called, which is seldom. There were forty-nine inmates present. One of them is a male idiot, who, in consequence of his filthy habits, is confined in the airing court during the day and locked up at night. Another inmate is an insane woman, who years ago was locked up constantly, but for several years has had her liberty and has been employed in the kitchen. She has had a relapse and is now violently insane and locked up in a room. One insane man is reported as having come from Finland during the last twelve months. He understands no language but his own, and there is no one in the county who can interpret what he says, so that the county authorities are at a loss to know what to do with him. The inmates are fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their person and in the enjoyment of health. The food provided is farmhouse fare.

JOHNSON:—*Visited May 9, 1892.*

Since last visit to this almshouse a one-story frame building 32x16 feet, has been erected for the occupancy of female paupers and children. The building contains two rooms. It is lined and ceiled with ceiling lumber. Paint does not seem to have been used on any part of the structure. The building cost \$324. Both sexes dine in one room, which is furnished with tables and chairs. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with chairs and iron bedsteads, which have iron slat bottoms. The bedding in the men's rooms is in bad condition and not clean. In the women's rooms the bedding is in good condition and clean. The bedding is not changed at regular intervals, but when occasion seems to demand. There were eighteen paupers present. The women were fairly well clothed and cleanly. The men were poorly clothed and not cleanly in their persons. The food furnished is good and abundant. All seemed to be in good health. The rooms are heated by stoves. The water supply is from cisterns, which afford a meager supply. The farm crops in 1891 were good and the prospect for this year is promising.

KANE:—*Visited August 22, 1892.*

Since last visit the barn has been destroyed by lightning, and a new one, which cost \$4,000, has been erected, which has a capacity for housing 114 head of cattle; it has four box stalls. New water tanks have been placed on the third floor; a water

tower of stone, sixty feet high, has been erected, and a five-hundred barrel tank will be placed on its top, which will be filled from a well, by a wind pump; a sewer, which is 1,700 feet in length, has been constructed and empties into the creek, and a flag staff placed in position. The supervisors have directed that the stars and stripes shall float above the building on all public holidays. The inmates have the use of chairs at the dining-table. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair, a stand and an iron bedstead with wire mattress. The bedding was in excellent condition and clean. There were fifty-nine inmates present; they were in good health, fairly well clothed, and generally cleanly in their persons. The superintendent asked several of the inmates, if they had any complaints to make about their food, clothing or treatment, to make it known and speak freely to the visitor. All seemed to be satisfied and had no complaints to make. Since last visit the basement of the insane department has been vacated and the noisy and troublesome insane sent to the Elgin hospital. The sexes are now more completely separated than ever before; the males now occupy the east building and the females the west building. The buildings are found to be in good repair and the walls and ceilings of all the rooms and corridors were white and clean, and the floors are kept as clean as possible. The buildings are comfortably heated by steam in the most severe weather. The farm crops last year were abundant and the prospect for the present year is good. The institution seems to be in good hands. The property is well cared for and the inmates are kindly treated.

KANE, BELLEVUE PLACE:—*Visited August 22, 1892.*

This institution is located at Batavia. Dr. R. J. Patterson is the proprietor and superintendent. The building is a massive stone structure, with halls one hundred and fifty feet long by twelve feet wide, and spacious rooms for the accommodation of insane females. The corridors and rooms of the first and second floors are elegantly furnished and carpeted, and the third floor is furnished more plainly. There were thirty-two female patients present. Some were in their rooms, others out riding, and several were enjoying the beautiful grounds or in hammocks under the trees. They have flowers in great profusion. Since last visit a large portico, for the enjoyment of the patients, has been erected at the south door of the south wing, and every part of the building is now illuminated by the electric light. The building is heated by steam. The water supply is abundant and is piped to each floor. The natural light and ventilation are unsurpassed. This institution is arranged and fitted with special reference to the best care and treatment of patients whose friends prefer a private institution.

KANKAKEE:—*Visited August 29, 1892.*

Since last visit, the building mentioned in last report as being in course of erection, has been completed and is now occupied.

The building is of stone, 40x10 feet, has two stories above the basement and an attic. The basement is used for storage purposes and also contains the heating apparatus. The first floor contains a central corridor, 7x13 feet, running north and south. There are nine rooms, each 7x10 feet, on the west side of the corridor, and six rooms, three stairways and a lavatory and bath-room on the east side. Each room contains a privy seat, which is flushed with water, controlled by the superintendent in the corridor. The second floor has the same divisions and the same conveniences. The attic has a corridor, the length of the building, on the east side, and six rooms and a bath-room on the west side. The building is comfortably heated by hot water, and lighted by incandescent lamps. The water supply is from the city water works. The cost of the building, complete, was \$15,450. Everything in this building was found to be clean and in excellent condition. Some of the old buildings were in fair repair. The walls and ceilings had been recently whitewashed, and the floors were scrubbed clean. The dining-rooms were furnished with chairs, and the sleeping-rooms in the new building each have an iron bedstead with a wire mattress. In the old building the bedsteads are of wood, in which the night tormentors have taken up their abode. The superintendent stated that their number had been much reduced since he had been in charge. The bedding was clean and in good condition; it is changed once each week. Thirty-three inmates were present; they are well fed, fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons, and in the enjoyment of health. The old buildings are comfortably heated by stoves and lighted by electricity. The county physician visits only when called. The farm crops of 1891 were abundant, but the prospect for the present year is not good. In this county the insane are a county charge. The board of other inmates of the almshouse is paid by the towns from which they are sent. The receipts of the almshouse last year from this source amounted to \$1,147.61. The amounts paid out for temporary relief by the different towns have not been reported to the county clerk.

KENDALL:—*Visited August 12, 1892.*

This county has no almshouse. Each town supports its own poor. The pauper expenses, paid by the county, during the year ending December 1, 1891, amount to \$117.66. The amounts paid by the overseers of the poor, in the different towns for the same period, are as follows:

Big Grove.....	\$770 01
Kendall.....	513 90
Fox.....	880 22
Bristol.....	960 20
Oswego.....	543 45
Lisbon.....	413 12
Seward.....	159 00
Little Rock.....	1,000 00
Total support by towns.....	\$5,308 93

KNOX:—*Visited June 27, 1892.*

Since last visit the new insane department, which at that time was in course of erection, has been completed. This department has three floors, and contains a corridor, dining-room, and eleven sleeping-rooms, on each floor. The arrangement is much the same as one of the wings of the first annex building at the Central hospital, at Jacksonville. This department is a model of cleanliness and neatness, and in that respect will compare favorably with any of the state institutions. The other buildings were in good condition, and the walls and floors of the rooms have constant attention. The carpets and oilcloths on the floors of the corridors and rooms are much worn, and will soon have to be renewed. The sitting-, dining- and sleeping-rooms are well furnished and tidily kept. Some of the old wood bedsteads give trouble. The bedding was generally in excellent condition and neatly kept, except that used by some of the filthy idiots; it is changed weekly. The rooms of the main building and the insane department are comfortably heated by steam, and the frame building is heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well, pumped by a wind-pump to a cistern, and from there to the different parts of the main building by hand, and to the insane department by steam. The farm crops last year were abundant, and the prospect for this year is promising. The county physician visits the institution occasionally and when called. There were ninety-one inmates present. Each sex has an attendant. The insane have their liberty in the corridors during the day, and are occasionally allowed out of doors; they are locked in at night. The inmates were well clothed, cleanly and tidy in their persons, and in good health. An abundance of good food is served.

LAKE:—*Visited August 5, 1892.*

Since last visit to this institution a porch has been erected on the east side of the superintendent's residence: new floors have been laid in the upper hall of the main building and in the sitting- and dining-rooms; the walls and ceiling of the sitting-room have been plastered; the walls of the corridors in the insane department have been painted to the height of five feet from the floor, and a new range has been purchased. The dining-rooms are furnished with chairs and the sleeping-rooms each have a chair and a wood bedstead. The bedding was clean and in good condition; it is changed once each week. There were forty-seven inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, cleanly and in good health. Four of the insane were locked up. The insane man, who, four years ago, occupied a cell in a nude condition, but who was clothed at the time of last visit, was found to be clothed and cleanly. He is inclined to disrobe, but his friend, who is also insane, is on the watch and controls him by a word or a glance. The food provided is farm-house fare. The rooms are comfortably heated by furnaces, and the water

supply is from wells. The drain gives no trouble. The crops of 1891 were abundant, but this year's prospects are poor. The inmates and institution seem to be well cared for.

LaSALLE:—*Visited August 9, 1892.*

There were one hundred and sixty-eight inmates present. They were fairly well clothed, cleanly in their persons, and generally in good health. The food furnished is ample and of good variety. The buildings were in excellent repair, and the walls and floors of the rooms and corridors were as clean as possible. The inmates are seated at the dining-table on benches. The sleeping-rooms have iron bedsteads, and many have chairs. The sick wards have wire mattresses. The bedding was clean and tidily arranged. Bedding and clothing are changed weekly. The entire institution is comfortably heated by steam. The water supply is from an artesian well, which flows to a tank in the attic, and from there to all parts of the different buildings. Since last visit the morgue has been completed; a conservatory, greenhouse and hay-shed have been erected; the slaughter-house and stock yards have been reconstructed; new floors have been laid in two wards and one of the main corridors; the ice-house has been remodeled and cold storage provided for; a smoke-house of stone and iron is nearly completed. The insane seem to be well cared for; they have attendants of their own sex, and are at liberty during the day. Five of them are filthy in their habits and are liable to remove their clothing, unless constantly watched. This institution needs a steam washer and wringer and modern apparatus for drying clothes.

LAWRENCE:—*Visited May 21, 1892.*

The buildings of this poor farm are almost ready to fall down. The roof is rotten and leaks like a sieve, and the interior cannot become much worse. The rooms are poorly furnished, and the furniture is of the poorest description. The dining-room contains a table and benches and the sleeping-rooms have some old broken-down chairs and bed-bug bedsteads. The bedding is in bad condition, but generally clean; it is changed weekly. There were fourteen inmates present, and they were all fairly well clothed and have an abundance of good, plain food. The general health seems to be good. One of the inmates is an idiot girl, and is the mother of a babe. The father is not known. This almshouse changes keepers frequently, and each keeper carries away all books pertaining to his administration, so that no register of the inmates remains at the almshouse, and the statistics gathered can only be estimated. Lawrence county should discontinue the use of the present almshouse buildings and erect new ones. The old buildings are alive with vermin.

LEE:—*Visited August 23, 1892.*

The buildings were in fair condition on the outside. Some of the floors are worn out and should be renewed. The walls and floors, generally, were clean. The cells occupied by the filthy insane, were not clean, and the odor was offensive. The dining-room is furnished with chairs. The sleeping-rooms each have a chair, a stand or table, and wood bedsteads, except in the insane department, where iron bedsteads with wire mattresses are used. The bedding was clean and in good condition; it is changed weekly. There were twenty-six inmates present; they were fairly clothed, well fed, generally cleanly in their persons and in the enjoyment of health. One of the inmates has lost both of his lower limbs. The visitor remarked that there was no danger of his running away. He replied that he could get along as fast as most of the inmates. This institution is badly constructed and inconvenient. The rooms are too small and the corridors are not wide enough. A new modern structure should take the place of these irregular and poorly arranged buildings. Filthy idiots and insane should be kept at some institution, where they can have the attention that cannot be given at an ordinary poor-house. Since last visit a coal house and wagon shed have been erected. The rooms of this institution are well heated by a furnace and stoves. An abundant water supply is obtained from two wells, pumped by a wind-pump to a tank, and from three cisterns. Bed-bugs seem to be troublesome, but are not so numerous as formerly. The farm crops of 1891 were good and the prospect for this year is good. The county physician visits when called.

LIVINGSTON:—*Visited August 30, 1892.*

Thirty inmates were present; they are fairly well clothed, generally cleanly and neat in their persons and in good health. The food served is similar to that served on the table of the superintendent. The buildings, for old and worn out buildings, were in fair repair. The walls and ceilings are kept well white-washed and the floors are nearly worn out by scrubbing and by use. The dining- and sleeping-rooms are well provided with chairs. The bedsteads in use in the insane department are of iron with wire mattresses. Those used in the other buildings are of wood. The bedding, which is changed weekly, was found to be in good condition and clean. The floors of the rooms occupied by female inmates are covered by rag carpet. The rooms are well heated by stoves, except in the insane department, where the ceilings are of lumber and so open as to allow heat to pass through the roof. An abundance of water is obtained from a well and two cisterns. The county physician visits once each week and when called. The farm crops last year were abundant and the prospect for this year is good. The question of the erection of a new almshouse building, with modern conveniences, is occasionally discussed by the county authorities. It is hoped that these discussions will soon bear fruit. The present buildings are inconveniently arranged and worn out.

LOGAN:—Visited September 5, 1892.

This institution was visited in company with Mr. David, of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children. Since the last visit, a two-story brick building, 30x40 feet, has been erected, about 30 feet east of the one-story brick building. The first floor contains a central corridor, and has five rooms in the west side and four rooms and a stairway on the east side. The central corridor is eight feet wide, and the rooms are each 8x10 feet. The second floor has the same partitions. A boiler house and stack have been erected, and a boiler placed in position, and all the buildings are heated by steam, except the insane department, which is heated by a furnace. A corn crib has been erected; the roofs of all the buildings have been painted; new floors have been laid in all the rooms and corridors of the second floor, and in the corridors of the basement of the main building; the walls and ceilings of the insane department have been painted. The new building and boiler house cost \$4,700, the plumbing cost \$1,900 and the corn crib \$400. The grounds are neatly kept, and the buildings are in good repair. The walls and ceilings of all the rooms, not papered or painted, were white and clean, and the floors were clean, except in the insane department, where a little extra scrubbing would have a good effect. The bedding was clean and in good condition; it is changed weekly. Inmates were seated in the dining-room on chairs and benches. The men's sleeping-rooms are provided with chairs and iron bedsteads with wire mattresses, and the women's rooms have wood bedsteads. An abundance of water is obtained from a well and cistern. There were forty-seven inmates present; they are fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons and in good health. The howling idiot, mentioned in last report as being so destructive and troublesome, still reigns and is a terror. He recently bit off a man's ear, but will not be able to repeat the operation, as his teeth have been removed. He seems, however, to have almost unlimited resources for mischief, and still makes life a burden to all that are within the sound of his unearthly yells. One of the inmates committed suicide last year by taking Paris green. The farm crops last year were abundant, but the prospect for this year is not good. The county physician visits only when called. The dining-rooms, in the basement of the main building, which have grout floors and are damp, should be abandoned, and dining-rooms above the surface of the ground should be provided. The brick floor in the men's sitting-room is a nuisance, and should be removed. A pine floor would not cost over twenty-five dollars. The institution is in good hands and the inmates are well cared for.

MACON:—Visited June 4, 1892. •

The tile drain, which was being constructed at the time of last visit, has been removed, as it proved to be a failure. A sewer has been constructed, which works satisfactorily. The buildings were found to be in good repair and the grounds neatly kept.

The walls of the rooms, except in the insane department, were white and clean, and the floors show the frequent use of soap and water. The dining-room is furnished with chairs, and the bed-rooms are provided with a chair, stand and wood bedsteads. The bedding in the rooms was clean and in good condition. The rooms occupied by the female inmates are kept much cleaner and more neat and tidy than those of the men. The entire building is heated by steam. There were forty-eight inmates present; they were fairly well clothed and generally cleanly in their persons. Some of the insane and idiotic are filthy and hard to care for. An abundance of well-cooked food is served. The inmates, generally, were in good health. The county physician visits the almshouse once a week and when called. Farm crops were good last year, but the prospect for this year is not flattering.

MACOUPIN:—*Visited May 27, 1892.*

The brick building was found to be in good repair. The rear of the frame building is much worn on the inside and never was of much value. It should be removed and give place to a better structure. The rooms occupied by female paupers were found to be in excellent condition, the bedding was clean, the walls white and the floors well scrubbed. The men's rooms were not so clean and tidy and the bedding was not in good condition. The insane departments were found to be clean and neatly kept; the bedding was tidy and in good condition. The insane department is heated by a furnace and the other rooms by stoves. The furniture is scarce and poor. Inmates are seated at the dining-table on benches. Benches are also used in the sitting-rooms. The sleeping-rooms have a bedstead of wood or iron, but no chairs. The food furnished seems to be of good quality and of more variety than was served two years ago. There were thirty-six inmates present. They were fairly well clothed and generally in good health. The county physician visits semi-weekly and when called. The present keeper seems to understand his business. Everything, so far as he is concerned, is kept in good order.

MADISON:—*Visited May 13, 1892.*

The old buildings, which are occupied by the male and female paupers, are much dilapidated and are ready to retire from business. The new buildings, especially the insane department, were found to be in excellent condition. The part occupied by the female insane was remarkably neat and clean. The patients in this department cannot be persuaded to occupy the beds during the day; they sleep or lounge on the floor. It is supposed that their training at the hospitals, from which they came, has caused this habit to be like second nature. The insane department is comfortably heated by a stove; the other buildings are heated by furnaces. An abundant supply of water is obtained from a well, with wind-pump and tank, which is conveyed

through pipes to all parts of the buildings. The bedding in the women's rooms was in fair condition and clean, but that in the men's rooms seemed to be in poor condition and not clean. Bedding is changed weekly. There were one hundred and ten inmates present. They seem to be fairly well clothed, cleanly and generally in good health. They are furnished with a bountiful supply of good plain food. The county authorities talk of building a two story building, 60x40 feet. The first floor is to be used as a dining-room and kitchen; the second floor is to be partitioned into sleeping-rooms and it is proposed to heat all the buildings by steam. This county seems to believe in the detached system of buildings, for this institution has small buildings in every direction.

MARION:—*Visited May 17, 1892.*

Since last visit to this almshouse, a porch has been erected, reaching along the entire front of the superintendent's dwelling, and the dwelling has been painted. A fence has also been erected in front of the grounds, which adds much to the beauty of the place. The dining-room is furnished with tables and chairs. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair, stand and a wood bedstead. The bedding is clean and in good condition. It is changed weekly. The rooms were neat and tidy, and the floors show repeated scrubbing. There were eleven inmates present. They were fairly well clothed, cleanly and generally in good health. They are served with an abundance of good, plain food. The rooms are heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well and cistern. The cistern has a force-pump, and hose is on hand, ready for use, in case of fire. The farm produced plentifully last year, and the prospect for wheat and oats, for the present year, is good. The county physician visits only when called.

MARSHALL:—*Visited July, 1892.*

The old buildings of this almshouse were in fair repair. Since last visit new floors have been laid in the dining-room and the women's sitting-room, and a bay window has been erected on the east side of the superintendent's parlor. The walls and ceilings of the rooms were white and clean and the floors well scrubbed. The new insane department was found to be in excellent order. Chairs are used in the dining- and sitting-rooms. The sleeping rooms of those not insane have wood bedsteads, chairs and stands. In the insane department iron bedsteads with wire mattresses are used. The bedding was found to be clean and in excellent condition; it is changed weekly. The rooms occupied by women are more neatly kept than those of the men. The older buildings are heated by stoves and the insane department by steam. All the rooms are comfortably heated during the coldest weather. The water supply, which is from a well, is abundant, and is pumped, by a wind-mill, to a tank in the attic of the insane department. The farm crops last year were good, but the prospect the present year is not very

flattering. No physician is regularly employed. There were sixteen inmates present; they were fairly well clothed and, excepting the insane department, were cleanly in their persons. All were in good health. The food provided is farm-house fare and gives satisfaction. One of the insane inmates is very destructive. He has made scrap iron of one of the iron bedsteads, and has a passion for breaking things. He was locked up at the time of this visit. The superintendent takes the insane out for an airing about once a week.

MASON:—*Visited June 1, 1892.*

Since last visit a two-story frame building, 20x20 feet, has been added to the rear of the insane department; the first floor contains a hall on the east side and three cells on the west side; the second floor contains two rooms on each side of a corridor; the floors of the east porch, dining- and sleeping-rooms have been renewed. The dining-room is furnished with chairs, and the furniture of the sleeping-rooms consists of chairs and wood bedsteads. The rooms occupied by the women are furnished with a stand and a table. The bedding in the men's rooms is in a fair condition and clean. In the women's rooms the bedding was clean and in good condition and the rooms are neatly kept. The bedding is changed weekly. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves. An abundant water supply is obtained from a well. Bed-bugs are a pest, and always will be where old wood bedsteads are used. The county physician visits once each week and when called. The crops last year were good and the prospect is good for small grain this year. There were twenty-seven inmates present. One of the insane women, who is afflicted with syphilis, was, at the time of this inspection, confined in a dark, dirty cell, on a filthy looking bed, and a man, also a syphilitic, was engaged changing her undergarments, which were extremely filthy. She was terribly emaciated, nothing but skin and bones, and the keeper stated that she could last but a few days longer; he also stated that there was no woman about the place that was willing to care for her. With this exception, the inmates are generally well cared for; they are fairly well clothed, cleanly in their persons and in good health. They are provided with an abundance of good food.

MASSAC:—*Visited May 6, 1892.*

Since last visit a one-story frame building, 30x25 feet, has been erected for the occupancy of the insane. There are three rooms 10x10 feet on each side of a central corridor, which is six feet wide. The walls and ceilings of the rooms are lined with matched boards. A furnace has also been purchased and is used for heating all the rooms occupied by the inmates, except the dining-room, which is heated by a stove. The building cost about \$600, and the furnace about \$300. A new floor has also been placed in the rooms occupied by the paupers. The plastering in the dining-room and in the superintendent's dwelling needs

repairs. The dining-room is furnished with chairs and tables. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a stand, one chair and a wood bedstead. The insane department has iron bedsteads with wire mattresses. The bedding was in fair condition. It is changed weekly. There were fifteen inmates present. They were fairly well clothed, in good health generally and are supplied with an abundance of good food. The water supply is from a well, which furnishes an abundant supply of pure water. Good crops were raised on the farm last year and the present prospects are good. The county physician visits once each week and when called for.

McDONOUGH:—*Visited June 27, 1892.*

The building of this almshouse has been suffered to run down. The roof continues to leak, and the plastering, which has fallen off in many places, has not been repaired. It seems to be a penny wise affair with the county authorities to allow this building to become so badly out of repair. Lime for whitewashing the walls and ceilings the board refuses to furnish. The dining-rooms are fairly furnished, but some of the sitting-rooms are only furnished with benches. The sleeping-rooms are moderately furnished, and the beds and bedding were found to be clean and in good condition. The building is heated comfortably by steam. There were thirty inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, cleanly in their persons and in good health generally. The food furnished gives satisfaction. An abundant water supply is obtained from a well, pumped by a wind-pump. The farm crops of 1891 were good and the prospect for this year is promising. The county physician visits only when called. The buildings need prompt repairs. The keeper performs his part well and gives good attention to the inmates, but the county authorities seem to be unwilling to spend money on the building. Since last visit a wagon and tool-house has been erected, which cost about \$200; a hay-shed and cow-house have also been constructed and the fences repaired. Townships afford support to paupers not requiring house care, and the county appropriates about \$4,000 annually for that purpose. No reports of the amount expended have been made to the county clerk.

McHENRY:—*Visited August 16, 1892.*

Thirty-six inmates were present at the time of this visit. One of the inmates is the person mentioned in last report as being without a particle of sense, not able to feed himself, who does not know when he is hungry, and is filthy beyond description, remains in the same condition. The inmates were fairly well clothed, generally neat and cleanly in their persons, well fed and all in the enjoyment of health. The physician is seldom called. Since last visit a new range has been purchased and a new floor has been laid in the kitchen. The building, on the outside, seemed to be in good repair. The plastering, in many

of the rooms, is cracked by the settling of the walls, and the floors in the sitting-room and corridor of the basement should be renewed. The inmates are seated on chairs at the dining-table. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair, stand and an iron bedstead with wire mattress, except in few cases. The bedding was clean and in excellent condition. The floors of all the rooms and corridors are always kept clean. The walls need calcimining. The institution is thoroughly heated by a furnace. Three wells, pumped by wind-mills, supply an abundance of water. The drain works well. The superintendent stated that the visitor was too late, or too early, to witness the sport of bed-bug hunting. He said that the business was still carried on, at regular intervals, but, unlike other sportsmen, he was glad to say that game of that kind is becoming scarce and that the species was nearly exterminated. In this county each town supports its own poor, and those paupers requiring house care are sent to this almshouse, and each town settles for those which they send.

MCLEAN:—*Visited July 1, 1892.*

One hundred and one inmates were present; they were generally cleanly in their persons, fairly well clothed and in good health. They have food in abundance and of great variety. Since last visit a one-story brick building, somewhat in the form of a cross, has been erected. Its extreme length is 60 feet; it has a veranda fronting east, and one fronting south, and contains two dining-rooms, two attendants' rooms, and five rooms for filthy or otherwise troublesome patients, on each side of a central corridor. The patients' rooms are provided with privy seats, which are flushed with water. The building has a slate roof and is heated by steam. It cost \$4,000. A one-story frame building, 18x18 feet, has been added to the wash-house; the rooms of the main floor of the old brick building have been wainscotéd and a neat fence has been erected in front of the superintendent's dwelling. A steam pump of ten horse power has been ordered, which, with the building for same, will cost about \$500. The buildings were found to be in excellent condition and the rooms clean and tidily kept. Chairs are furnished in the day rooms, but stools are used in most of the dining-rooms. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with an iron bedstead, with wire mattress. The bedding was clean and in first-class condition; it is changed weekly and oftener when necessary. The beds of filthy inmates are sometimes changed as often as four times a day. The store-rooms are well stocked with clothing, bedding and other supplies, such as are needed in an institution of this kind. The supplies are generally purchased in large quantities. The entire institution is heated comfortably by steam. The water supply is taken from two wells, pumped by a wind-pump, and by hand when the wind fails. The steam pump, when received, will elevate the water when the wind fails. The farm crops last year were good and

the prospect for this year is fair. The county physician visits once each week and when called. The insane are provided with attendants of their own sex. All the inmates are now housed in new and comfortable quarters, which, in point of comfort and convenience, are second to none. McLean county, in providing for its poor, has advanced rapidly to the front and deserves great credit. The institution and the inmates have been properly cared for by the superintendent and his wife, and it is hoped that they may be long retained to continue their good work.

MENARD:—*Visited May 31, 1892.*

The building of this institution was found to be in good condition. A new fence and gate have been erected in front of the building. The rooms were found to be clean and in good condition; the walls were white and the floors clean. New chairs have been purchased and placed in the dining-room and sitting-rooms. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with chairs, stand and wood bedsteads. The bedding was found to be clean and in good condition. It is changed weekly. There were twenty-nine inmates present. One of the inmates, a girl, aged 13 years, weighs over two hundred pounds, which shows that she, at least, has not been starved. The food furnished is farmhouse fare and is satisfactory. The rooms are heated by stoves and an abundant supply of water is taken from a well and cistern. The insane department has not improved in the quality of its odor. Four insane are constantly locked up and some are very filthy. They are locked up because they are filthy, and probably filthy because they are locked up. The county physician visits the institution when called. The crops of last year were good and the prospect for this year is fair.

MERCER:—*Visited June 29, 1892.*

The stone building of this institution was found to be in good repair, but the frame building in the rear was considerably dilapidated. Since last visit the superintendent's dwelling and the milk house have been re-roofed; the walls and ceilings of the corridors and two rooms of the pauper building have been painted, and other rooms calcimined, and a 200 barrel cistern has been constructed. The inmates dine in the kitchen and some of them are seated on benches. The sleeping-rooms contain chairs and bedsteads; some rooms have stands. The bedding was in good condition and clean, except that used by filthy inmates; it is changed weekly. The rooms are heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well and cistern. It was scarce last year. There were thirty inmates present. One insane woman was locked in a room on the second floor of the frame building. The superintendent stated that she had torn three mattresses to shreds in the last few days. There was no mattress in sight at the time of this visit and she was reclining on some prairie hay placed on the floor. The inmates were fairly well clothed and most of them were cleanly. All

seemed to be in good health. The food furnished is farm-house fare. The county physician visits only when called. This almshouse is nearly self sustaining. The farm crops were good last year, but the present prospects are poor. The insane woman mentioned above should be sent to a state hospital, where she could receive proper care and attention. A dining-room, properly furnished, should be provided for the inmates.

MONROE:—*Visited April 26, 1892.*

Since last visit, the fence which formerly surrounded the court house grounds has been removed and placed around the garden of the almshouse; also a new fence has been placed in front of the building. The washout in the grounds fronting the building and garden has been filled up; a cinder walk, with stone curb, has been placed along the entire front of the grounds and trees planted all along the curb-stone. Trees have also been planted in the rear of the buildings. The walls, ceilings and floors of nearly every room and corridor have been well painted. The dining-rooms are furnished with tables, chairs and benches. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with one chair, wash-stand and two or three bedsteads, as may be required. The bedsteads are of iron with spring steel bottoms. A commode is placed in each room for the insane and in the sick room. The sleeping-rooms of the women are similarly furnished. The bedding in all the rooms is in good condition, clean, and consists of excelsior mattresses, sheets, blankets and a pillow for each bed. The bedding is changed weekly. Inmates are well clothed, cleanly and in good health. The food furnished is good and ample. The almshouse has been very much improved in every respect under the direction of Dr. Wetmore, the county physician, who visits the institution daily, and is careful to see that the inmates have proper care. Eight inmates were present.

MONTGOMERY:—*Visited May 26, 1892.*

Since last visit to this institution a porch has been erected on the east side of the main building. The main building seems to be in excellent condition on the outside and the walls of the rooms were clean and white. The floors of every room show repeated scrubbing and care. More furniture should be provided. The dining-rooms contain tables, benches and a chair or two. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair and bedsteads of iron and wood. The bedding was clean and in good condition. It is changed weekly. There were twenty-four inmates presents. They were fairly well clothed and generally in good health. The food furnished is good and abundant. The rooms are heated comfortably by stoves and plenty of water is obtained from a well and two cisterns. The insane department is used for the confinement of the insane, unruly idiots and as an infirmary. This department was found to be in the same condition as stated in last report. It is unfit for

use and it is cruel to compel human beings to remain in it. An offensive odor still pollutes the air. The county physician visits the almshouse once a week and when called for. The farm crops last year were good, but the prospect for this year is bad.

MORGAN: -*Visited June 15, 1892.*

The buildings of this institution were found to be in excellent repair. The walls of the corridors and rooms were clean and white, and the floors show frequent applications of soap and water. All the rooms were neat and tidy, except in the insane department and those are neatly kept considering the occupants. Chairs are needed in the dining- and sitting-rooms. Many of the inmates are old and infirm, and the support that chairs would give would add much to their comfort. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with chairs, stands and wooden bedsteads. Iron bedsteads are used in the insane department. The bedding was in good condition, clean and tidily kept, especially in the rooms occupied by the women; it is changed weekly. The institution is heated by steam. Water is supplied from wells and cisterns and is abundant. The drain is in good order. The county physician visits once each week and when called. The farm crops were good last year, and the prospect for this is promising. There were eighty-four inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons and enjoying good health. The food furnished is abundant and excellent in quality. All the laundry work is at present done by hand, which is of considerable magnitude with near one hundred inmates. A steam washer should be purchased. This institution and the inmates are well cared for.

MORGAN, OAK LAWN RETREAT:—*Visited June 15, 1892.*

Since last visit, the west wing, called "Dumbarton Castle," has been erected and is now near completion. It is similar to the east wing and will cost \$12,000. The administration building, which will be situated between the two wings, will be erected in the near future. The structure as at first planned will then be complete. The building will be heated by steam, and city water will be furnished on every floor. There were forty-nine insane patients present; nearly all of them from other states. The patients are arranged in two classes; the first class are those who are able to pay liberally for their care and attention, and the second class are paupers whose expenses are paid by the states who send them there. The dining-rooms, sitting-rooms and sleeping-rooms of the first class are well furnished and carpeted, while those of the second class are comfortably furnished but not so elegantly. The inmates of the first class are well clothed and the inmates of the second class are poorly clothed. All, with some few exceptions, are cleanly in their persons and in the enjoyment of health. Since the date of the last visit, the venerable head of this institution, Dr. Andrew

McFarland, committed suicide, and by will directed that Miss Anna H. McFarland, M. D., his granddaughter, should be the superintendent of the institution after his death. Miss McFarland, M. D., is now the superintendent of the institution and Dr George C. McFarland acts as manager.

MOULTRIE:—*Visited June 7, 1892.*

The main building at this institution appeared to be in good condition on the outside. The walls of the rooms were somewhat soiled by smoke and dust from the furnace. The floors were clean. More furniture is much needed. The dining-room has chairs, but, when used there, the sitting-rooms are empty. The sleeping-rooms have each only an old iron bedstead, taken from the old buildings, which had better have been destroyed with the buildings. Some rooms are entirely empty. The bedding was in fair condition and is changed once a week. The rooms are heated comfortably by a furnace. An abundant supply of water is obtained from a well, pumped by a wind-pump into a tank. The farm crops were good last year, but the prospect for this year is poor. The county physician visits once each month and when called. There were seventeen inmates present; they were fairly well clad and generally in good health. Farm-house fare is furnished and is satisfactory.

OGLE:—*Visited August 24, 1892.*

Forty-five inmates were present; they are well clothed, well fed, cleanly in their persons and in excellent health. Male inmates have stools for seats at the dining-table, and female inmates have chairs. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair, a stand and an iron bedstead with wire mattress. The bedding is not allowed to remain soiled; it is changed once a week and as often as necessary. The grounds in front of the main building are neatly kept in lawn and flower beds, and the rear grounds are free from rubbish. The buildings are in good repair. The walls and ceilings of the corridors and rooms are white and clean, and the floors, which are partly covered with rag rugs and carpets, were as clean as possible. The insane department is clean and neatly kept. The insane have the liberty to go and come at their own will, are orderly, and give very little trouble. The buildings are comfortably heated by furnaces in the coldest weather. An abundant water supply is obtained from a well, pumped by a wind-pump to a tank, from which it flows to all parts of the buildings. The farm crops last year were good and the present year promises abundantly. The county physician is seldom called. It is said of this place that persons determined to die go elsewhere. The amounts paid by towns for pauper relief could not be ascertained, as no report of such expenditures are filed with the county clerk.

PEORIA:—*Visited June 21, 1892.*

The buildings of this institution were found to be in excellent repair. The rooms and corridors in every department were clean

and tidy. The basement of the insane department has been much improved in relation to cleanliness and neatness. Since last visit a bake-oven has been erected, and a pond, which was mentioned in last report, has been constructed, which furnishes an abundance of water, which is conveyed to every part of the building by a steam-pump, and a supply of hose has been furnished for use in case of fire. The keeper stated that "this water is a great convenience, and the wonder is that they ever got along without it." The dining- and sitting-rooms should be furnished with chairs, so that the old and infirm might have the needed support which chairs would give. The bedsteads used are of wood and iron, but mostly of wood. The bedding was clean and generally tidy; it is changed once a week. The county physician visits once each week and when called. The farm produced good crops last year and promises an abundance this year. There were one hundred and forty inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons and in the enjoyment of good health. They are furnished with an abundance of excellent bread and meat and a profusion of the products of the garden. The superintendent stated that a reporter from Chicago, who visited the institution last winter, stated that a boy was seen at this institution whose hands were frozen while in the building. The superintendent states that this is not true, as the rooms were comfortably heated, and that the boy's hands were always blue, as with cold, on account of imperfect circulation, and that the boy has been in that condition for a long time and remains so still. The institution and inmates have excellent care.

PERRY:—*Visited April 28, 1892.*

The building was found to be in good condition, except the roof, which leaks in several places. Inside the building the walls and ceilings need whitewashing and the wood-work might be improved by paint. The plastering is off the ceiling in places, in consequence of the leaky roof. The dining-room is furnished with table and chairs. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with one chair and an iron bedstead with wire mattress or iron slats. The bedding in the men's rooms is not in good condition and in some cases is worn out. The bedding in the women's rooms is in a little better condition. The bedding used by both sexes is changed weekly. The rooms were fairly well kept. The inmates were well clothed, cleanly and generally in good health. The food furnished is good farm-house fare. The sitting- and dining-rooms are heated comfortably by stoves; the sleeping-rooms are not heated. The water supply is from a cistern, but is inadequate; water had to be hauled last summer. The crops were good last year and the prospect is good this year. The county physician visits the almshouse when called. The building needs a new roof and the interior should be painted and whitewashed. There were nine inmates present.

PIATT:—*Visited June 10, 1892.*

Since last visit to this institution a one-story frame building, 32x16 feet, has been erected, for the use of the male inmates; it contains three rooms: one of them is used as a sitting-room and the others for sleeping-rooms. The building cost about \$300. A coal-house, which cost \$100, has also been erected. A never-failing well, which is about 60 feet from the buildings, has been piped to a cistern near by, in which a force-pump is placed. The floor of the back porch has been relaid and the plastering removed from the ceiling and lumber substituted. The painters were at work at the time of this visit, and their contract will not be completed until the entire woodwork inside and outside, including the floors, shall have been painted. The buildings were in good condition and the walls of the rooms clean and white, and the floors, were as clean as possible. The dining- and sitting-rooms are furnished with chairs, and the sleeping-rooms are each provided with a chair a stand, and a wood bedstead. The bedding is in good condition and clean and is changed once a week. The rooms are tidily kept and are heated by stoves. Farm crops last year were fair and the prospect for this year is good. The county physician visits when called. There were thirteen inmates present; they are fairly well clothed, cleanly in their persons and generally in good health. Good farm-house fare is furnished.

PIKE:—*Visited June 16, 1892, in company with Hon. W. A. Grimshaw.*

Since last visit to this institution the old frame structure named in the last report as a fire-trap has been removed, and a two-story brick building, 36x50 feet, has been erected between the insane department and the brick building north. The first floor has a corridor on the north end, from which a central corridor runs south to the entrance of the lower floor of the insane department; on the west side of the central corridor are a sitting-room, a closet, a stairway to the cellar and a stairway to the rooms above; also, two bath-rooms. On the east side of the corridor there are two rooms. The second floor has similar partitions, and the hall leads to the second floor of the insane department. The new building and nearly all the rooms of other buildings, used by paupers, are now heated by steam. The building cost \$3,500 and the steam apparatus \$1,017. The buildings were all in good repair. Many of the walls of the rooms of the old building have been painted. The floors show that they have been frequently scrubbed. The rooms were all furnished with chairs. The sleeping-rooms each have a stand and an iron bedstead with a wire mattress. The bedding was clean, in good condition, and the rooms tidily kept. An abundance of water is obtained from a well and cistern. There were fifty-eight inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons and in good health. The food furnished is abundant and is of good quality. The

county physician visits occasionally and when called. The new building and other valuable improvements will add much to the comfort of the inmates. The buildings and inmates have excellent care.

PIKE:—*Visited May 5, 1892.*

This county has no almshouse. The paupers who require house care are kept in different parts of the county. The reports state that all the inmates receive proper care, are well clothed and fed and that their general health is good. There are fourteen persons cared for by the county at the different places.

PULASKI:—*Visited May 7, 1892.*

At the time of the last visit the buildings had been recently destroyed. Since that time a one-and-a-half-story frame building, 32x32 feet, has been erected for the occupancy of the superintendent. This building contains four rooms and a hall on the first floor and three rooms up stairs. A house for the paupers has also been erected. It is a one-story frame building and contains eight sleeping-rooms and a sitting-room. The walls and ceilings are lined with boards, making a safe harbor for the bed-pest. The dimensions of this building are 22x40 feet. The dining-room is in the superintendent's building and is furnished with tables and chairs. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with chairs and iron bedsteads with wire mattresses. The bedding was found to be of the poorest character, badly worn and dirty, and should be destroyed. It is owned by the county. Inmates are not well clothed. They are well fed and generally in good health. The building is heated by a stove placed in the sitting-room. A cistern supplies a portion of the water used; the greater part has to be hauled quite a distance. There were four inmates present. The physician visits when called for. The crops on the farm last year were good and the prospect for this year is good.

PUTNAM:—*Visited August 9, 1892.*

This almshouse is an old farm house and no special provision has been made for paupers. The building was in poor condition. The rooms were moderately clean and the bedding was clean and tidily kept. The dining-room is provided with chairs, and the sleeping rooms are furnished with chairs, stands and wood bedsteads. The rooms are heated by stoves, and the water supply is from a well and cistern, which are often dry, when water has to be hauled from a distance. There are four inmates present; they were moderately well clothed, cleanly and in good health. They have farm-house fare.

RANDOLPH:—*Visited April 27, 1892.*

Since last visit the walls, ceilings, and floors of the asylum building, and the walls, ceilings, and floors of the new frame

building and the interior and exterior of the superintendent's dwelling have been painted. The older buildings remain in the same condition as heretofore. The dining-room is furnished with tables and chairs; the men occupy the first table and the women eat afterwards. Sleeping-rooms are each furnished with one chair, one stand and one wood bedstead. The bedding is in poor condition, badly worn and might be much improved in regard to cleanliness. The bedding is changed weekly. The asylum is heated by a furnace and the other buildings by stoves. All are comfortably heated. The water supply is from a cistern, generally abundant, but scarce last summer. The superintendent states that the old buildings are densely populated with bed-bugs, but that none of the inmates carry lice upon their persons. The county physician visits occasionally and when called for. There were thirty-five inmates present. The inmates are well fed, not very well clothed, and generally in good health. The county authorities do not do justice to this institution. Bath-tubs should be provided, and the old buildings should be replaced by new ones, and a new stock of bedsteads should be furnished.

RICHLAND:—*Visited May 20, 1892.*

Since last visit to this place the old rookery has been sold and taken away, and a two-story building has been erected, which cost about \$1,700. The building is 47x25 feet, and has a wing on each side 14x16 feet. The first floor contains eight rooms and two halls, and the second floor has ten rooms and two halls. The dining-room is furnished with a table and chairs. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with a chair and wood bedstead. There were only three inmates present, and they were fairly well clothed and in good health. The food furnished is farm-house fare. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well. More furniture should be supplied. The farm did not produce much last year and the prospect for this year is bad.

ROCK I-LAND:—*Visited August 10, 1892, in company with Hon. John M. Gould.*

Since last visit a two-story brick building, 18x28 feet, has been constructed. The first floor is used as a bakery and the second floor for sleeping-rooms. The building cost \$1,000. A well has been bored 420 feet, which is pumped by steam and gives a plentiful supply of water. A barn has been constructed, which is 30x48 feet, and cost \$800. A door has been placed on the south side of the second story of the women's insane department, and a stairway erected which leads to the airing court, and the basement rooms have been abandoned as sleeping-rooms. The buildings were in fair condition, especially the new ones. The rooms and corridors were neatly kept and the floors show repeated scrubbing. The dining-rooms are well furnished with chairs, and the tables are white with the use of

soap and brush. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair, a stand and an iron bedstead. The bedding is clean and in excellent condition. All the rooms are heated by steam. There were one hundred inmates present. One of the male inmates came from Belgium within the last twelve months, and was lying sick with typhoid fever and not expected to recover. A colored female inmate is said to be 106 years of age. She is still quite active. The inmates are well dressed, cleanly in their persons and generally in good health. The food furnished is good, abundant and well served. The insane department was perfectly clean and the inmates were neatly dressed, and were allowed the use of the corridors and airing courts during the day. Each sex is provided with an attendant. The farm crops were abundant last year and the prospect for the present year is good, except for potatoes. The front grounds were neatly kept in lawn and flower beds, and no rubbish is allowed in the rear.

SALINE:—Visited May 10, 1892.

Since last visit the county has contracted with Mr. John Douglas to care for the paupers. The county furnishes the old farm and buildings and pays the keeper \$69 for feeding and clothing each inmate, furnishing medical attention and paying burial expenses. The dining-rooms are furnished with tables, chairs and benches and with a dirt floor. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with chairs and wood bedsteads. The bedding in the men's rooms is clean and in fair condition. The bedding in the women's rooms is in good condition, clean and tidy. There were twenty-nine inmates present. They were fairly well clothed, tolerably cleanly in their persons and appeared to be in good health generally. They have an abundance of good plain food. One of the inmates is an idiot whose father and mother were brother and sister. The rooms are principally heated by stoves. The water supply is from a cistern, but the supply is inadequate, and water had to be hauled during last winter. Farm crops in 1891 were good, but the prospect for this year is not good. The main building needs a new roof and repairs generally. The floors of the kitchen and dining-rooms are the native soil. Good farmers place floors in their pig-pens, but Saline county in this respect treats its paupers worse than pigs. The one-story frame building is but a shell; the wind blows through in every direction. It should be lined or plastered.

SANGAMON:—Visited September 3, 1892.

During the last two years the walls and ceilings of the corridors, stairways, seven rooms in the west wing, and the dining-room have been painted, and the work was nearly all done by the inmates; new floors have been laid in the kitchen, wash-room, and the men's sitting-room; the dining-room has been well supplied with chairs; one dozen iron bedsteads, wire mattresses, have been purchased; an ice-house has been erected and a tile drain has been placed in the cemetery. The front grounds

are arranged in lawn, flowers and shade trees, and the rear grounds are neatly kept and free of rubbish. The building is in good repair. The walls and ceilings of the rooms that are not painted were clean and white. The floors, in every department, show that soap, water, brushes and muscle have been freely used. The bedrooms are furnished with chairs, stands and bedsteads of wood or of iron, with wire mattresses. The bedding was clean, tidy and in good condition; it is changed once each week. Ninety-six inmates were present, of whom the larger number are old and infirm; they are generally cleanly in their persons and in fair health. The food supplied is wholesome and abundant. Beef of good quality is purchased by the carcass and kept in a refrigerator until used. Flour is bought in large quantities, and a baker is employed, who makes bread that would compare favorably with the products of city bakeries. Dinner was served to the inmates in the presence of the visitor. The meat was well cooked and the bread was excellent. The table was liberally supplied with corn bread, and a variety of vegetables, fresh from the garden. Extra dinners, embracing the luxuries of the season, are served each holiday. The insane, with an exception of two, are allowed the largest liberty, and the superintendent stated that they are more quiet and orderly, and much less trouble to care for than when confined in the building. The building is comfortably heated by steam, and the water supply is from a never-failing well, from which water is pumped by a wind-mill to a tank in the attic, from which it flows to the principal parts of the building. The drug room is well supplied with a large variety of drugs and medicines. The county physician visits twice each week and when called. The farm and garden crops were abundant last year and this year's prospects are fair. A new floor is needed in the dining-room. The walls of the men's sitting-room, and of rooms occupied by some of the insane, were wet as high as the surface of the earth. This should be remedied immediately. It is unreasonable to expect persons living in such places to remain in a healthy condition. This institution is in good hands. Everything is neat and clean and the inmates are kindly cared for.

SCHUYLER:—*Visited June 22, 1892.*

Since last visit, a one-story brick building, 21x30 feet, has been erected for the occupancy of the insane; it contains four rooms, and the building cost \$1,400. There has been no change in the other buildings. The wood partitions of the main building still remain to afford harbor for the bed-pest, and the inmates are constantly trying to reduce their number. The buildings were in fair repair, and the walls and ceilings of the rooms were recently whitewashed, and the floors are generally kept clean. Furniture is scarce, and the inmates are seated on benches in the dining- and sitting-rooms. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with bedsteads and chairs; some of them contain a stand. Some of the bedsteads are of wood and others of iron. The

bedding generally was clean and in moderate condition; it is changed weekly. The rooms are heated by stoves and the water supply is from a well and cistern. The crops last year were good and the prospect for this year is good. The county physician visits once each week and oftener when needed. There were thirty-two inmates present; they were moderately well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons and in good health. The food furnished seems to be abundant and of considerable variety. More chairs should be furnished and the wood partition in the main building should be removed, and new plastered rooms should take the place of the old ones.

SCOTT:—*Visited June 14, 1892.*

The building that was in process of erection at the time of last visit has been completed, and it presents a fine appearance. It is now occupied by the superintendent and his family. The old building was in good condition; the walls of the rooms have been recently whitewashed and the floors were clean. The dining-room is furnished with chairs, and the sleeping-rooms are each provided with a chair and an iron bedstead with wire mattress. The bedding was clean and in good condition and is changed weekly. The rooms are now comfortably heated by steam except in the sitting-rooms. An abundance of water is obtained from a well and cistern. The county physician visits the institution when called. The crops of 1891 were good and there is a prospect for good crops the present year. There were sixteen inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, generally cleanly and in good health. Two insane men were found in cells in the basement, who are taken out only occasionally and placed in an airing court, which has been recently constructed. The inmates have a plentiful supply of good food.

SHELBY:—*Visited June 6, 1892.*

A frame coal-house has been erected since the last visit to this almshouse. The outside of the buildings were in good condition, but the walls of the rooms and corridors inside were dark and needed whitewash. The floors were moderately clean. Two of the rooms in the main building, which were formerly occupied by insane inmates, throw out an offensive odor. The insane department, the rooms of which are occupied by sane and insane women as sleeping apartments were moderately clean, except those occupied by the filthy insane. An offensive odor pervades the entire department. The beds and bedding in some cases were very filthy. The small building, occupied by a filthy idiot, still remains to pollute the air. The insane women and a filthy idiotic boy, aged 19 years, were found in the airing court. The idiotic boy was partly nude, and exposed his person. It would seem to be very improper to allow this boy to occupy the same airing court with the insane women. Furniture is scarce everywhere in this establishment; there are no chairs in the dining- and sitting-rooms, and the sleeping-rooms have no furniture except the beds. The bedsteads are of iron and wood.

The wood bedsteads are old and have been homes for generations of bed-bugs, and when the bedsteads are over-populated the partitions of the rooms, which are of wood, affords plenty of room for the increase. The bedding in most cases is in poor condition: the blankets were old and of a dark color and did not appear to be clean. The sheets and pillow slips are changed weekly. The rooms are heated by stoves and an abundance of water is obtained from a well and cistern. There were thirty-three inmates present. They were fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons and in good health. They are furnished with farmhouse fare. The county physician visits only when called and sometimes not then. The crops were good last year and there is a fair prospect this year.

STARK:—*Visited June 30, 1892.*

There were only seven inmates present; not half the number present two years ago. The inmates were poorly clothed, and, with an exception or two, cleanly in their persons. They were in good health and seemed to be well cared for. The building was in excellent repair. The rooms looked new and the walls were white and clean. The rooms are well furnished. The bedding was clean and in good condition and is changed once a week. The rooms are heated by steam. The water supply, which is abundant, is from a well. The crops of last year were good, but the prospect for this year is poor. The basement, which contains a kitchen, two dining-rooms, pantries and a cellar, was flooded a few days ago, in consequence of the heavy rain fall, but was nearly dry at the time of this visit. No county physician is employed. The building and inmates seem to have excellent care.

ST. CLAIR:—*Visited April 25, 1892.*

Since last visit the small one-story brick building, formerly used as the superintendent's rooms, has been removed and a two-story brick building, 69x46 feet, has been erected in its place. The first story consists of a sewing-room, wardrobe and sleeping-rooms for females, and superintendent's apartments, with bath-rooms and water-closets. The second floor has eight cells for insane female patients, three sleeping-rooms and a dining-room. A two-story brick building, 60x40 feet, has been erected in the rear of the main building. It contains sleeping-rooms and a store-room on second floor; and a dining-room, kitchen, bake-room and laundry on the first floor. The buildings were in good condition, inside and outside. The men's dining-room is furnished with tables, stools and benches; two chairs were also in the room. The furniture in the women's dining-room consists of tables and chairs. Three men's sleeping-rooms have 22 beds, 20 beds and 14 beds, respectively, and each room has two chairs and a stand. There are two beds in each cell for the insane. The women's sleeping-rooms are each furnished with one stand, one chair and one bedstead for each

inmate. The bedsteads are a combination of iron and wood. The bedding in the men's rooms each consists of a straw-tick or moss mattress with two pillows and a sheet. The bedding is in good condition and clean. It is changed weekly. The inmates are well clothed and generally in good health. The food is furnished plentifully and is of good quality. The buildings occupied by infirm old men and women are heated by stoves. The main buildings are heated by steam. The drain works well. The water supply is from wells and cisterns. The supply was scarce last summer. The rooms were generally well ventilated. Rats and mice are troublesome and bed-bugs have taken up quarters in the old wooden bedsteads. The insane and sick have medical attention daily. Each sex of the insane has a special attendant. The insane are at liberty during the day. The building and the inmates seem to be well cared for. Ninety-four inmates were present.

STEPHENSON:—*Visited August 17, 1892.*

The grounds which surround the residence of the superintendent were found to be in their usual admirable condition. The lawn was shorn as smooth and was as clean as a new Brussels carpet. The miniature log-cabin was almost hidden by vines and flowers. The fountain basin has been repaired and the flow of the water, although not on an extensive scale, gives additional beauty. The ground around the other buildings have also care and attention and are neatly kept. The walks had the appearance of being regularly scrubbed. The buildings, on the outside, were in good repair. The walls of the rooms were as white as if new and the floors were spotlessly clean. The men's dining-room is furnished with chairs and benches, and in the women's dining-room the inmates are seated on chairs. The bedding was clean, in good condition and tidily kept. It is changed once each week and oftener when necessary. The rooms are heated comfortably by furnaces. The water supply for drinking purposes comes directly from a well, and for other purposes it is pumped by a wind mill to a tank in the attic of the insane department, to which hose is attached, ready for use in case of fire. The crops of 1891 were excellent and a fair crop is expected this year. In this county each town cares for its own poor (except the insane, who are a county charge). They send those who need house care to the almshouse and pay for their board and clothing. The receipts from this source and from farm products amounted last year to \$1,544.40. Forty inmates were present; they were well fed, fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their person and in good health. The average number of inmates present last year was 42, and the average per capita cost was \$31.75. The county physician calls twice a week and oftener when necessary. Since last visit the wood partitions of the second story of the insane department have been removed and brick walls substituted; new floors have been laid in the dining- and sitting-rooms of the stone

building; the floors and other woodwork of the sleeping-rooms have been painted; new roofs have been placed on the corn-crib and piggery and a new chimney has been erected in the wash-house. Everything is kept clean and in the best of order at this institution and the inmates are kindly cared for.

TAZEWELL:—*Visited June 20, 1892.*

The buildings of this institution were found to be in fair repair, except the building occupied by the male paupers, the plastering of which is falling off in many places. The walls and ceilings of all the rooms have been recently whitewashed and the floors are generally clean. The dining-room and men's sitting-rooms should be supplied with chairs and benches used for other purposes. The sleeping-rooms are moderately well furnished. The bedding was in fair condition in the men's rooms, and that in the women's rooms was in good condition, clean and tidily kept. The rooms are heated comfortably by stoves. An abundant supply of water is obtained from cisterns and wells. Farm crops of 1891 were good, and there is a fair prospect for a good crop this year. There were sixty-eight inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, generally cleanly in their persons and in good health. Farmhouse fare seems to be satisfactory to the inmates. The walls of the dining-room were damp. A basement, so much underground, is a poor place for a dining-room. Since last visit, a one-story frame building, 12x16 feet, has been added to the north end of the wash-house, and it contains two rooms, which are used as bath-rooms, one for each sex. The county physician visits once each week and when called.

UNION:—*Visited April 30, 1892.*

The buildings occupied by paupers are in fair condition, but paint has not been used on any part of the buildings for years. The inmates dine in the superintendent's dining-room. The sleeping-rooms are fairly well furnished and the bedding is ample and clean, but is much worn and should be renewed. It is changed weekly. Inmates are well clothed, well fed and in good health. An abundant water supply is obtained from two cisterns. Rats and bed-bugs are troublesome. The crops of 1891 were excellent. The sales from the farm amounted to \$1,219.90, of which amount \$632.40 was paid out by the superintendent, leaving a balance of \$587.50 belonging to the county. The county physician visits when called. There were twelve inmates present. The inmates and farm are well cared for by the superintendent, but the county authorities are slow in making needed repairs and in furnishing facilities for the comfort of the inmates.

VERMILION:—*Visited June 9, 1892.*

A two-story frame building, 28x31 feet, has been erected, for the occupancy of the superintendent and his family. The building has four rooms on the first floor and three on the second floor. The old buildings are in good repair. The rooms and

corridors of the insane department were especially neat and clean. All the other rooms of the institution were kept in good order and the floors clean. The dining-room and all the sleeping-rooms are furnished with chairs. The sleeping-rooms have wood bedsteads, except in the rooms of the insane, which are of iron. The bedding in all the rooms was in good condition and clean; it is changed weekly. Some of the rooms are comfortably heated by a furnace and others by stoves. An abundance of water is obtained from a well. The farm crops for last year and the prospect for this year is fair. There were forty-four inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, cleanly and generally in good health. The food is abundant and of good quality. The county physician visits only when called.

WABASH:—Visited May 19, 1892.

The buildings of this almshouse are of the poorest description. The plastering is off in several places. The rooms are kept as clean as the condition of the buildings will allow. The superintendent and his family and the paupers all dine in the same room, and all can be seated at the table on chairs. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with chairs, stands and wood bedsteads. The bedding is in good condition and clean; it is changed weekly. There were seven inmates present; they were poorly clothed, but cleanly and generally in good health. They have plenty of good farmhouse fare. The rooms are heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well and cistern and is generally abundant. The farm crops were good in 1891 and the prospect for a fair crop is good.

Warren:—Visited June 27, 1892.

Since last visit considerable improvements have taken place at this almshouse. An addition to the wash-house has been erected, which cost \$100. a water tank has been erected and enclosed, a tubular well has been bored, to a depth of 128 feet, attached to which is a wind-pump, which conveys water to the tank, and the tank has a pipe connection to the house, to the kitchen, and to a hydrant in the yard; eighty feet of hose has been purchased, and the inside woodwork of all the rooms, and the outside of the barn, have been painted. These improvements cost \$675. New floors have been laid in the kitchen, dining-room, and insane department and stairways renewed. There were forty inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, cleanly and in good health. The food provided gives satisfaction. The rooms are heated by stoves. The bedding is generally in good condition and neatly kept; it is changed weekly. The crops of last year were good, but the prospect for this year is not good. The county physician visits only when called. A marked improvement has taken place at this almshouse. The superintendent is doing well in the care of the buildings and of the inmates. His work would be more apparent had he better buildings.

WASHINGTON:—*Visited May 11, 1892.*

Since last visit to this almshouse, a new roof has been placed on the building; the basement has been drained and is now used as a kitchen. Chairs have been purchased and placed in the dining-room and in the different rooms of the inmates. The building was found to be in good condition generally. The dining-room is furnished with tables, chairs and benches. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair and an iron bedstead. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows and pillow-cases. Bedding is changed weekly and oftener when necessary. The inmates are fairly well clothed and appear to be in good health. The food furnished is good and abundant. The almshouse is comfortably heated by stoves. The water supply is from a cistern, which affords an abundant supply. The crops for 1891 were good and the prospects for this year are good. The superintendent states that the old and infirm inmates have difficulty in reaching their rooms. A one-story cottage for such inmates would not be very expensive, but would add much to the comfort of that class. There were eighteen inmates present. The county physician visits once each week, and when called for.

WAYNE:—*Visited May 19, 1892.*

Since last visit a new floor has been laid in the first floor of the building, occupied by the female paupers. Otherwise the buildings are about in the same condition as last reported. The dining-room is furnished with a table, and some miserable apologies for chairs, and the sitting-room is empty when the dining-room is occupied. The furniture is scarce everywhere. The bedsteads are mostly of wood; some in the insane department are of iron. The chairs, bedsteads and bedding are infirm and in some cases are entirely worn out. The keeper seems to be doing what he can to have matters clean and tidy and comfortable for the inmates, but the county authorities fail to perform their duty. An expenditure of one hundred dollars would provide furniture and bedding sufficient to add much to the comfort and convenience of the inmates. There were twenty-four inmates present. The inmates are poorly clothed and generally in good health; they have an abundance of good food. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well and cistern and is abundant. The farm crops last year were fair. The prospect for crops this year is good. The county physician visits the inmates when called.

WHITE:—*Visited May 3, 1892.*

Since last visit the outside of the building has been painted. The inside of the building needs painting and the plastering is broken in places. The dining-room is furnished with tables, chairs and benches. The sleeping-rooms have each wood bedsteads (which are hiding places for the bed pest) straw bed, sheets, pillows and blankets. The bedding was not in first-class.

condition. It was clean, It was changed weekly. The inmates are poorly clothed. The food furnished is plain; coffee and meats three times a day; wheat bread once, and corn bread twice, each day. The keeper furnishes the above bill of fare, clothes the inmates, and receives the sum of twelve and a half cents per day for each inmate. The county authorities do not expect the keeper to furnish "Delmonico" fare, nor have they allowed a sufficient sum to enable the keeper to furnish silk dresses to female paupers and broadcloth suits to the males. The sitting- and dining-rooms are heated by stoves. Two cisterns furnish the water supply. The physician visits only when called. This farm is a poor farm and farming here is a failure. The amount paid for feeding and clothing the inmates is shamefully small. The county authorities need not feel proud of their work in voting such a pitiful sum. There were thirty-three inmates present.

WHITESIDE:—Visited August 23, 1892.

The grounds in front of the building are neatly laid out in lawn and flowers and a fountain, on a small scale, ornaments the grounds. The rear grounds are free of rubbish. The buildings are in fair repair, except the insane department, where the floors are much worn, and the odor from the former occupants is very offensive. In order to get rid of this odor, all the wood-work should be removed and burned. The walls of all the rooms and corridors were clean, some having been painted. The floors show frequent scrubbing. Chairs are the seats used in the dining-room. Benches are used in the sitting-room. The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with a chair, a stand and a wood bedstead. The bedding was clean and in excellent condition; it is changed weekly. The building is comfortably heated by steam and the water supply is from a well, pumped by a wind-mill. The crops of 1891 were good, but the prospect for this year is not flattering. There were thirty-five inmates present. They are well clothed, well fed, cleanly in their persons and generally in good health. The county physician visits once each week and when called. Since last visit the troublesome insane have been removed to the Elgin hospital. Only seven insane inmates remain here and they are quiet and not troublesome.

WILL:—Visited August 8, 1892.

The stone buildings were in good repair. The walls were white and the floors clean. The old frame building is fast wearing out and not worth repairing. The dining-room has no chairs and the inmates are seated at the table on benches. The sleeping-rooms each have a chair, stand and one or more bedsteads; the bedsteads are of wood. The bedding was found to be clean and in excellent condition; it is changed weekly. There were eighty-two inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, cleanly in their persons generally and in good health. The food furnished is farm-house fare and gives satisfaction. Since last visit a sewer has been constructed from the buildings to the creek,

and a wood floor has been laid in the men's sitting-room in the basement, the attic of the east building has been fitted up as a dormitory, and the partition in the west room, separating the sexes, has been removed, and the females now have exclusive use of the west building and the males the east building. A stone building, two stories above the basement, was in process of erection at the time of this visit; it will include a center building, 65x40 feet, which will contain on the first floor a central corridor with an office and parlor on one side, and a dining-room, kitchen and pantry on the other side. The second floor will contain five bed-rooms, a bath-room and earth-closet. The wings, which will be each 43x40 feet, will each contain on the first floor a sitting-room, dormitory, bath-room and dry-closets. The second floor of the wings will have similar divisions. When this building is completed, the superintendent will have more comfortable quarters, and the inmates who have been fighting bed-bugs for so many years may have a rest. It is hoped that the old buildings will be destroyed. There were eighty-two inmates present; they were fairly well clothed, cleanly and in good health. They seemed to be satisfied with the food provided. The rooms of the old frame building were kept in as good condition as to cleanliness as possible. The rooms of the stone building were clean and tidy. The bedding was in good condition and kept clean and neat. The rooms are heated comfortably by stoves. The water supply is from wells and a cistern, pumped by a wind-mill and by hand. The crops of 1891 were good. A full crop is not expected this year.

WILLIAMSON:—*Visited May 11, 1892.*

Since last visit to this almshouse a new roof has been placed on the frame building and a log barn has been erected. The buildings occupied by the superintendent and inmates are in poor condition generally, inside and outside. The plastered walls inside of the brick building are dark with smoke and dirt, and the walls of the frame building which consist of rough boards are in much the same condition; being lined with rough boards the wind finds a way through, and while the ventilation may be good, the rooms, which are heated from a small grate, must necessarily be poorly heated and the inmates liable to suffer with cold. The dining-rooms are furnished with tables and chairs. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with tables, chairs and wood bedsteads. The rooms and bedding of the women were in good condition and clean. The men's rooms and bedding might be much improved. There were twelve inmates present. They were poorly clothed and several of the inmates were sick in bed. The food furnished is good and plenty. The water supply is from a well and cistern. The farm crops were good last year and the prospect for this year is good. Williamson county should abandon the use of the old shanties and erect a building suitable for housing the poor.

WINNEBAGO:—*Visited August 15, 1892.*

The buildings of this almshouse were found to be in excellent condition and the walls of the rooms and corridors were as clean as labor could make them. Since last visit a wash-room has been erected on the northeast corner of the buildings, which has a grout floor and perfect drainage; a shed has been erected near the wind-pump, to shelter the pump and the horse which now works the pump, in the absence of wind; the floors of the rooms in each story, the walls of all the rooms and corridors of the first story to the ceiling, the walls on the second floor to the height of five feet from the floor, and the iron bedsteads have been painted. Shades have been placed on the windows of all the sleeping-rooms. The dining-rooms are well furnished with chairs and the sleeping-rooms have tables, chairs and iron bedsteads, with wire mattresses. The bedding was clean, neat and tidily kept, especially in the rooms of the female inmates; it is changed once a week. The institution is comfortably heated by steam and has an abundant water supply. The drainage is excellent and the ventilation is perfect. There were sixty-nine inmates present; four of them were insane boarders, whose expenses are paid by friends. The inmates were generally cleanly in their persons, fairly well clothed and in good health. The food furnished is abundant and of good quality. Each sex of the insane has one of their own sex as an attendant. They seem to be well cared for, except that they are not allowed to leave the building. This institution is in good hands. It was found to be in the very best condition in every respect.

WOODFORD:—*Visited July 5, 1892.*

The buildings of this almshouse were found to be in good repair. During the last two years a new roof has been placed on the main building, and new privies have been erected at the proper distance from the buildings. The walls and ceilings of the rooms and corridors have been neatly whitewashed, and the floors and stairways were clean and show that they have been frequently scrubbed. The floors and stairways are much worn and will have to be replaced before long. The dining-room is furnished with chairs; the sitting-room has benches with backs to them. The sleeping-rooms have chairs and iron bedsteads. Some of the bedsteads are provided with wire mattresses. The bedding was generally in good condition and clean; it is changed weekly. Forty-six inmates were present; they were moderately well clothed, and some of them were confined to their beds with sickness, but most of them were healthy. The food furnished is good and abundant. The rooms are comfortably heated by stoves, and the water supply is from a well and is pumped by a wind-mill. The water supply was short last year. The superintendent stated that by continued effort, the number of bed-bugs had been very much reduced and that they were not so troublesome as they were two years ago. The farm crops last year were good and the prospect for the present year is promising.

The county physician visits the almshouse once a week and when called. In passing through the rooms of the inmates, it was noticed that the entire wardrobe of the occupants was hung on nails, driven in the walls. It would be much better to have a clothes-room where the garments could be kept, when not in use.

APPENDIX.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, South Evanston, Cook County:—*Visited August 4, 1892.*

The expenditures of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1891, were \$16,279.70, and the receipts for the same period were \$14,925.17. The receipts were from the following sources: Cook county, \$10,099.67; other counties, \$3,140.36; boarders, \$450.13; donations and other sources, \$1,225.01. The number of girls present October 1, 1890, was 128, and the number admitted during the year was 77. Of the above numbers, 72 are accounted for as follows: Thirty-nine were placed in homes, 27 were returned to their friends, two attained majority, one died and two ran away. The number remaining September 30, was 133. At the time of this visit 169 girls, ranging in age from three to seventeen years, were present. The girls were well clothed, neat and clean, in good health, well fed and have the very best care and attention. All seemed to be cheerful and happy. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, language lessons, physiology, U. S. history and vocal music. Since last visit an ice-box and refrigerator have been erected in the store-room; the walls of nearly all the dormitories have been painted to the height of five feet above the floor and the rest of the walls and ceilings neatly calcimined: a one-story frame building, 30x16 feet, which cost \$150, has been erected and paid for from the proceeds of entertainments given by the girls in military drills. The rooms, beds and bedding were found to be in excellent condition and clean, and the floors were remarkable for their cleanliness. The institution is heated by hot water and the water supply is from the city water works. The trustees have offered the property for sale, with the hope of realizing a sum sufficient to purchase cheaper property at Park Ridge, and erect buildings more suitable for the purposes of the institution. The expectation that an early sale would be made has left the matter of improvements and general repairs in an unsettled condition, and only such repairs as could not be postponed have been attended to. The institution seems to be in good hands, and the children have the love and care of persons well fitted for their positions.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS:—*Visited July 29, 1892.*

This school was established September 23, 1889. In the spring of 1889 the school grounds, which consist of twenty-four lots, having a frontage of 300 feet on Indiana avenue, running through

to Prairie avenue and bounded on the north by Forty-ninth street, were purchased. There was a two-story and basement brick dwelling, with a barn, on the premises. The purchase price was \$40,000. One-third of the purchase money, \$13,333.33, was paid in cash and the balance secured by mortgage. The money with which the payment was made was raised by subscription. The title to the premises was taken in the name of the House of the Good Shepherd, a corporation organized by special charter, under the laws of the State of Illinois, there being a possible question as to the authority of the Chicago Industrial School to acquire and hold real property. At the same time the House of the Good Shepherd agreed to lease the premises to the Chicago Industrial School for Girls, at a rental of \$30 per month, provided a school should be maintained therein, by the Chicago Industrial School for Girls, in accordance with its charter and the purposes of its organization. In order to provide a fund for building purposes, the purchase money mortgage was retired, and a new loan of \$40,000 made on the premises. Since the purchase of the grounds, the dwelling has been thoroughly repaired, and heating apparatus and a range have been purchased and placed in position; a wing of a proposed building, fronting on Prairie avenue, at the northeast corner of the grounds, has been erected, and is now occupied. It is a three-story brick above the basement, 60x80 feet. Each floor, including the basement, has a central corridor running north. The basement has a kitchen, a laundry and a dining-room. The first floor has a chapel, recitation rooms and a parlor. The second floor contains a sewing-room, school-rooms and rooms for the sisters. The third floor has dormitories and an infirmary. The attic can also be used as a dormitory. The building is heated by steam and cost \$35,000. The old building is to be used as a kindergarten. The institution has a capacity for 200 inmates. The dining-room is furnished with tables and benches. Dishware was on the tables for the use of the larger girls and granite iron for the smaller ones. The sleeping-rooms are each provided with stands, granite wash bowls, pitchers and iron bedsteads with wire mattresses. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets, spreads and pillows; it was found to be in excellent condition and neatly kept, and is changed every three weeks for the larger girls, and weekly and oftener when necessary for the smaller ones. The food furnished is of good quality, ample and well served. There were one hundred and twenty-five girls present; three of them were over sixteen years of age. They were all neatly clothed, cleanly and tidy, and generally in good health. The management of this institution is in the hands of the lady superior, who is assisted by the sisters. They teach all the branches of an English education, industrial pursuits suitable for girls, and give religious instruction in accordance with the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church. The sisters and the older girls perform all the necessary manual labor. They have no use for a man in this institution.

The engineer, who attends to the steam heating apparatus, is a female. The school has been maintained in part by donations, and by payments from the county for inmates committed by the court. The money donated, in the years 1889 and 1890, amounted to \$19,361.10, and for the year 1891 the cash donations were \$2,281.60, and the earnings \$7,985.54. In addition to cash donations, large donations of food, clothing, furniture and other supplies, valued at several thousand dollars, were received. Everything was new and in excellent condition. The older girls have the best care, and the little ones, who are taught in the kindergarten, do not suffer for the want of sympathy and loving care.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING FOR BOYS, Glenwood, Cook County:—*Visited August 3, 1892.*

This school was formerly named the Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys. On passing through the different departments, the kitchen, bakery, laundry and dining-rooms, the floors and everything pertaining to these departments were found to be as clean as possible and in excellent order. The same may be said in relation to the cottages and school-rooms. The buildings are all new, and consist of a centre building, of which the rear portion has only been erected, four cottages and a gymnasium, which were erected, named and furnished by parties as follows:

Plymouth Cottage by the Plymouth Church.

Windsor Cottage by Mr. F. T. Haskell.

Lincoln Cottage by Mrs. Page and Peck.

Wallace Cottage by Mrs. Celia Wallace.

The Gymnasium by Mrs. Follansbee.

An additional cottage is now in course of erection and nearly completed; the cost of which and the furniture for same will be defrayed by Mrs. Pope. There were 175 boys present. They were well clothed, cleanly in their appearance and in excellent health. There have been no deaths in the institution since it was first established. The physician states that "the absence of serious illness at the institution during the past year (which has been unhealthy everywhere) is undoubtedly due to the careful supervision of the superintendent in placing the boys in practically the same position as boys in well to do private families, and also to the scrupulous regard to cleanliness in buildings and grounds as well as in the persons and morals of the boys." The boys are taught the following branches of education: Reading, writing, chart-work, arithmetic, geography, physiology, U. S. history, language lessons, vocal lessons, Delsarte and calisthenics, and drawing. The number of boys present May 1, 1891, was 177, and the number admitted during the year was 268, of which 238 have been placed in homes

and 94 remained in the institution May 1, 1892. The total expenditures of the school for the year ending May 1, 1892, were \$25,531.82, and the receipts were \$22,519.58, from sources as follows:

Cook county, appropriation	\$12,500 00
Other counties, for boarders	496 48
Individuals, for boarders	2,233 10
Miscellaneous sources	162 82
Donations	7,118 18

Most of the boys are committed by the courts and others are sent here by their parents. This institution is doing good work and should be encouraged and supported, and the example set by the ladies above named should be followed by other wealthy citizens of the city of Chicago.

ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOL, Feehanville, Cook County:—
Visited August 2, 1892.

Since last visit to this institution, a two-story frame building, 140x40 feet, has been erected at the southwest corner of the west wing of the main building. The lower floor is partitioned as follows: An entrance hall, 14x40 feet, and a stairway at the east end; a room 48x40 feet, which is used as a study room and play hall; a room 64x40 feet, which is used as a dormitory and contains 60 beds; a room 30x14, in use as a lavatory and clothes room; there is also a room in the northwest corner, 14x10 feet, which is used for water closets. The whole of this floor is for the use of pupils who are sent here by their parents and who are called boarders. The second floor is used as a chapel, which will seat about 800 boys. The walls and ceilings of both stories are lined with pine ceiling lumber. The building cost about \$4,000. A one-story frame building, 66x32 feet, for use as a store house for egg cases, and a one-story frame structure, 24x33 feet, for use as a carpenter shop, have been erected; the old chapel has been changed into a clothes room, and a new steam washer for the laundry has been purchased. All the floors are frequently scrubbed. The beds and bedding were found to be in excellent condition and clean; the bedding is changed weekly. All the bedsteads are of iron, with wire mattresses. There were 243 boys present. They were moderately well clothed, well fed and in good health. The physician reports that but few cases of sickness called for his attention during the year, and those were of a mild form, and that this is the third year in which there have been no deaths to report. All the boys are under sixteen years of age; the average is twelve years. There were 299 boys present January 1, 1891, 389 were admitted during the year. 363 were placed in homes and 325 remained January 1, 1892. The cost for maintenance for the year ending December 31, 1892, was \$19,398.38, for buildings, improvements and repairs, \$6,516,

and for interest, \$2,400. The average number of pupils for the year was 315, and the average cost per capita (gross) was \$61.58. The earnings of the institution for the year amounted to \$19,502.87, which show that the institution for the past year was more than self-sustaining. This institution has for its object the reformation of wayward boys, the providing of good homes for homeless boys, and the imparting of an intellectual and industrial training to the youth placed in its care. The institution has been very successful. It has done much good to those committed to its care.

CHAPTER VI.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

In this chapter we give the results of Mr. Whipp's inspection of the county jails of Illinois.

His researches show that there were incarcerated in these county prisons January 1, 1891, seven hundred and eighty-four souls. Committed, during the ensuing twelve months, ten thousand five hundred and eighty-eight. Discharged, ten thousand five hundred and thirty-three. Remaining, January 1, 1892, eight hundred and thirty-nine. Total number incarcerated during the year, eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-two.

Of the 10,533 discharged, the cases of only 3,814 came to trial—134 being acquitted, and 3,639 convicted and sentenced as follows: Fined, 474; sentenced to term of imprisonment in jail, 1,593; sentenced to the penitentiary, 1,036; sentenced to the state reform school, 150; four were sentenced to execution and 573 were insane.

The other 6,719 prisoners discharged during the year were disposed of in the following manner: Discharged without trial, 5,678; released on bail, 863; escaped, 45; died, 10; otherwise discharged, 123.

That 5,678 citizens of Illinois should have been arrested and thrown into jail, and then discharged without trial, while the number of cases tried was only 3,814, is in itself a commentary upon the administration of justice.

Of the 839 prisoners remaining, January 1, 1892, there were under sentence 93 and awaiting trial 746. At the same ratio of convictions to commitments, but 224 of this 746 were likely to suffer punishment at the hand of the law.

The number of prisoners actually present in all the jails at the various dates of inspection was 804, namely, 781 males and 23 females. Of these, 669 were awaiting trial, 115 were serving jail sentences, 8 were awaiting admission to an insane hospital, 5 were awaiting removal to the penitentiary, 4 were

awaiting execution, and 3 were held as witnesses. Fifty-one boys, under sixteen years of age, were found by him in the jails.

The cost of dieting prisoners for the year was \$131,322.03; of repairs and improvements made, \$22,774.72; and other jail expenses, \$43,957.25; total, \$198,054.

These figures may be compared with those of former years as follows:

DATE.	In Jail.	Com- mitted during year.	Dis- charged during year.
January 1, 1881.....	703	7,507	7,499
January 1, 1882.....	721	.....	.....
April 1, 1887.....	695	7,633	7,645
April 1, 1888.....	683	.....	.....
April 1, 1889.....	767	9,308	9,488
April 1, 1890.....	708	.....	.....
June 1, 1890 (U. S. census).....	727	.....	.....
January 1, 1891.....	784	10,588	10,533
July 1, 1891.....	701	.....	.....
January 1, 1892.....	839	.....	.....

While the movement of population is more rapid than it was some years ago, considering the time covered between January 1, 1881, and January 1, 1892, the average number of prisoners has not materially increased.

Observe, also, the figures in the following table:

ITEM.	YEARS.				
	1884.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.
Present, when inspected.....	752	834	737	679	804
Males.....	719	796	687	635	781
Females.....	32	38	50	44	23
Children under 16 years.....	.....	34	42	17	51
Males.....	.....	33	42	16	51
Females.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Insane.....	26	28	40	6	8
Males.....	24	.....	30	6	7
Females.....	2	.....	10	.....	1
Awaiting trial.....	579	.....	583	505	672
Males.....	559	.....	545	474	657
Females.....	20	.....	38	31	15
Serving sentence.....	128	.....	133	164	119
Males.....	119	.....	121	153	112
Females.....	9	.....	12	13	7
Awaiting removal.....	6	.....	21	8	13
Males.....	6	.....	21	8	12
Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

During the past two years eight counties have erected or begun the erection of jails: Coles, Douglas, DuPage, Kane, Shelby, Tazewell, Wayne and Williamson.

ADAMS COUNTY:—*Inspected June 25, 1892.*

There were twelve prisoners present in this jail. Prisoners when admitted are generally well clothed. Since last visit the jail has been put in good repair, and lever locks have been placed on two tiers of cells. The prisoners' corridors are furnished with chairs and benches, and the cells have iron bedsteads swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows. Clean bedding is always kept on hand and used when necessary. The jail was found to be in excellent condition in regard to cleanliness. The light is fair in the corridors and cells on the north and south sides, but other corridors and cells are dark, and artificial light is necessary. The jailor claims that the ventilation is good. Plenty of air was passing through at the time of this visit, but the air was like that of a cellar and the sun never shines on the walls. The jail is comfortably heated by steam. The water supply is from the city and the drainage is good. Religious services are held every Sunday. The prisoners are provided with an abundance of good food and new clothing is furnished to those not able to purchase it. No improvements are needed. One prisoner escaped while under sentence to be hung. A reward was offered for his apprehension. It is claimed that he committed suicide, not willing to be taken alive, but he may have been shot by his pursuers.

QUINCY CITY WORKHOUSE:—*Inspected June 25, 1892.*

The new building is under roof and nearly complete, but it is not expected that it will be occupied before next winter, on account of the want of money to pay for the steel cells. The contract for the foundation of the cells has been let, and the contract for steel cells will also be let as soon as the funds can be obtained. The building, when complete, will cost \$20,000. The old buildings are still in use, and are kept as clean as possible and are frequently whitewashed. They are not what they should be in point of comfort. Bed-bugs infest the walls and torment the prisoners when they should be at rest. The cells have double bunks, one above the other. The bedding consists of mattresses and blankets; it is in bad condition but clean and is changed as necessity requires. The building is heated by a stove, and is well lighted and ventilated when the doors and windows are open. There were sixteen inmates present. They are generally poorly clothed when committed, and their clothing is removed and new ones provided. When they leave the institution the prison clothing is retained and their old clothes returned. Two women escaped while the guard was engaged elsewhere. The expenditures and receipts of this institution for the year ending January 1, 1892, were as follows: Maintenance, \$5,026.53; buildings and repairs, \$3,858.33; receipts or credits, \$9,279.78.

ALEXANDER:—*Inspected May 2, 1892.*

There has been no change in this jail since last visit. The water from the river has not entered the jail this year. Each

cell, when occupied, contains chairs, hammocks, blankets and pillows enough for the use of four prisoners. The bedding is clean and in good condition. The blankets and hammocks are changed every four weeks and oftener when necessary. Prisoners are well clothed and the food furnished is good and abundant. The jail is kept clean. It is comfortably heated by stoves, has fair light and ventilation in the corridors, but the cells are dark and poorly ventilated. Water is supplied from the city water works. One prisoner was trusted outside and has not returned. There were eleven prisoners present.

BOXD:—*Inspected May 25, 1892.*

This jail remains as at last visit. It was found to be clean and no prisoners were present. Men were at work repairing broken bars in the ceiling, through which three prisoners made their escape a few days ago. There are chairs in the corridor and cots in the cells. The beds consist of mattresses, pillows and blankets. The bedding is in good condition and is changed as occasion requires. Prisoners when they are committed are generally poorly clothed, but, if they are liable to remain for some time, a new outfit is furnished. The food furnished is good and plenty. The natural light is not good in the corridor, being obscured by the iron grating of the ceiling. The cells are dark. The ventilation is poor. The jail is well heated by a stove. The water supply is from the city water works. The drain is often troublesome and an offensive odor comes into the jail. A new jail is much needed as the present place is insecure and uncomfortable, and prisoners, with a little energy, have little trouble in leaving it. Five prisoners have effected their escape since last visit.

BOONE:—*Inspected August 15, 1892.*

This jail was found to be unoccupied. It was clean and recently whitewashed. The corridor is furnished with a table and chairs and the cells have wood bunks, one above the other. The beds consist of mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with slips; they were clean and are changed weekly. The jail is heated comfortably by a stove and the water supply is from a well and cistern. There have been no escapes. This jail is poorly lighted and ventilated. It is fairly secure, which is its only good feature. It should be abandoned and a new one erected. The jail register is not written up, and it is a difficult matter to obtain accurate statistics.

BROWN:—*Inspected June 23, 1892.*

This bastille remains the same. It is dirty, without light or ventilation and insecure; it has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury and by every person who has been so unfortunate as to be compelled to pass a night in it, and by the citizens of Mt. Sterling, who would be glad if the vile den was destroyed. It is a vile nuisance and a disgrace to humanity, and the county authori-

ties should cease to use it for any purpose, and send their prisoners to the jail of some other county. Tables and chairs are placed in the corridor, and there is an iron bedstead in one cell and a cot in the other. The cells of the upper floor are not used. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with pillow-slips. The bedding is changed every week. The jail is heated by a stove. Water is supplied from a well. There was one poor suffering human being locked up in the vile hole. Prisoners are usually well clothed and the food furnished is good. There have been several escapes from this jail during the last two years. Any energetic prisoner could leave the jail at pleasure, when it is not guarded.

BUREAU:—*Inspected August 11, 1892.*

Since last visit the old jail has been torn down and a new structure erected in its place. The old cells have been placed in the new building and now face east and west, opposite the windows on each side, three new steel cells, each 7x7 feet, and a corridor 6 feet wide, have been placed on the top of the old cells and on the east side of a room adjoining the jail proper two tiers of cells, with two cells in each tier, have been constructed for the use of women and the insane. Privy seats, which are flushed with water, are placed in the corridor of the main jail. These improvements cost \$8,000. The corridor contains a table and chairs, and the cells have hammocks, swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of blankets only, which are changed when new prisoners arrive. Prisoners are generally poorly clothed when committed. The food provided is good and plenty and seems to be satisfactory. The jail was clean and in good condition. The light and ventilation are good. It is comfortably heated by steam and water is supplied from the city. There were ten prisoners present. This jail is substantially new and is a great improvement. There have been no escapes since last visit.

CALHOUN:—*Inspected June 13, 1892.*

This county was not visited by Mr. Whipp, when he was in that vicinity, on account of the high water. The county clerk made the inspection and submits the following report: "There have been no improvements in the jail. The furniture consists of chairs, three stools, one bench and one wood bedstead. The bedding includes one mattress, three comforts and a pillow. It is in good condition and is changed weekly. The jail is well heated by a stove. The water supply is from a well. There were two prisoners present. They were fairly well clad and seemed to be satisfied with the food furnished. The cell is poorly lighted and has no ventilation. The condition as to cleanliness was good. One prisoner, who was allowed in the second story, escaped through the window. A new jail is needed."

CARROLL:—*Inspected August 18, 1892.*

This jail was found to be clean and in excellent condition. It is comfortably heated by stoves in the most severe weather,

and for a basement jail, has good light and ventilation. The water supply is from the city water works. One prisoner was present at the time of this visit. Prisoners, when committed, are generally poorly clothed. The food provided is ample and of good quality. The prisoners' corridor is furnished with a table and chairs. The cells each have an iron bedstead, swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with slips; it was clean and in good condition and is changed once each week. The drain remains unobstructed. This jail is in excellent repair and needs no improvements. There have been no escapes since last visit.

CASS:—Inspected June 1, 1892.

Since last visit to this jail, windows, corresponding with those above, have been placed opposite the lower tier of cells, in the east and west walls; a steel cage has been erected on the east and west sides of the block of cells. This improvement furnishes plenty of light to the corridors and cells and gives good ventilation. The jail was found to be clean and in good condition. Prisoners who are allowed the use of the outside corridor are furnished with chairs. Each cell contains an iron bedstead, which is fastened to the wall, and a commode. The beds consist of mattresses, blankets and quilts. The building is heated by stoves. The water supply is from a tank, placed in the attic, which is supplied from a well. There were two prisoners present. Prisoners are generally well clothed when admitted. The food furnished is satisfactory. Since the date of the last inspection, one prisoner effected his escape through a window, while the jail was being repaired, but he was subsequently recaptured. No improvements are needed, except an iron fence at a little distance from the jail walls, to prevent outsiders from tampering with the windows and aiding prisoners to make their escape.

CHAMPAIGN:—Inspected June 9, 1892.

This jail was found to be in excellent condition. Prisoners are allowed in the jailor's corridor through the day, and have the use of chairs and a table. In the cells, on the first floor, hammocks are placed, swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of blankets only. In the cells of the second floor, mattresses are placed on cots, and blankets are used for cover. The bedding of prisoners is washed when they leave the jail. Cleanliness seems to be the rule. The light and ventilation of the corridors and cells are good. The jail is well heated by stoves; water is supplied from the city and the drain works satisfactorily. There were eight prisoners present. They are well fed. Prisoners, when received, are generally poorly clothed. Tramps are stripped, bathed and provided with new clothing. There have been no escapes. Nothing is needed, by way of improvement, in the jail.

CHRISTIAN:—*Inspected June 3, 1892.*

This jail was found to be in excellent condition. The cells and grating of the corridor are kept neatly painted and the floors were clean. The prisoners' corridor is furnished with a table and chairs. Each cell contains two iron bedsteads, which swing from the wall, one above the other. The bedding consists of mattresses, pillows and blankets; it is immediately changed when soiled or worn. The light and ventilation in the jailor's corridor is good, but the light in the prisoners' corridor is poor, and the cells are dark, and have very little ventilation. The jail is comfortably heated by a stove. Water is supplied from the city water works. There is hose on hand for use in case of fire, etc. The drain works well. There were two prisoners present. Prisoners are generally fairly well clothed when they enter the jail, and, when they are suspected of having vermin upon their person, they are stripped, bathed and new clothing is furnished. The prisoners are satisfied with the quantity and quality of their food. There have been no escapes since last visit. The keeper stated that better light and ventilation should be furnished. Religious services are not held.

CLARK:—*Inspected May 24, 1892.*

This jail was found to be in its usual excellent condition. The corridor is furnished with chairs, and the cells have hammocks, with blankets and comforts for coverings. The bedding is kept in good condition and is changed when soiled. There were no prisoners present. Prisoners are fairly well clothed and fed. The light is good in the corridors, but poor in the cells. It has good ventilation, and is well heated by stoves. The water supply is abundant. The drain works well. There have been no escapes since last visit. No improvements are needed.

CLAY:—*Inspected May 18, 1892.*

There is no change to note in this jail except general decay. It was found to be as clean and neat as such a jail can be kept. The corridor is furnished with a table and chairs. Each cell, when fully occupied, contains a chair, and four iron bedsteads swinging from the wall. The beds each consist of a mattress, one blanket, two sheets, two spreads and pillow with pillow-case. The bedding is in good condition and clean and is changed twice each week when used. Prisoners are well clad. The food furnished is good and abundant. The light and ventilation are good in the corridor, but the cells have neither light nor ventilation. The jail is comfortably heated by a stove. An adequate water supply is obtained from a well. There were two prisoners present. A new jail is badly needed. The present jail is so insecure that prisoners determined to leave effect an escape with little difficulty. Since last visit ten prisoners made their escape, some by digging through the wall of the corridor with a piece of iron broken from an old bedstead, and others escaped through the stove-pipe hole. Five were subse-

quently recaptured. There is no additional argument necessary to prove its insecurity, and that, together with the fact of it being a man-killer, and too barbarous a place for the confinement of prisoners, should be a sufficient reason for the erection of a new jail.

CLINTON:—*Inspected May 17, 1892.*

There has been no change to note in this jail. It was found to be newly whitewashed and clean. The corridors contain no furniture. Each cell, when occupied, contains a chair, table, and an iron bedstead, swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of a mattress, blankets and pillow and was found to be in good condition. It is changed when occasion requires. There was one prisoner present. Prisoners are fairly well clothed. The food furnished is good and abundant. The light and ventilation is good in the corridors, but poor in the cells. The jail is heated by stoves. The drain now works well. The water supply is from the city water works and is abundant. There was talk of erecting a new jail at last visit, but nothing has been done. A new jail is much needed.

COLES:—*Inspected June 8, 1892.*

There is no change to note in this jail. The iron work has been whitewashed and its appearance has not been improved; the greater part of the whitewash has fallen off, leaving white patches here and there. The jail was untidy and not clean. The prisoners' corridor contains chairs, and a shelf, on which food is served. Each cell contains six hammocks, swinging from the wall, and the bedding consists of blankets only, which are changed when soiled or worn out. The corridor is fairly well lighted and the ventilation is moderately good. The cells are dark on cloudy days and the ventilation is not as good as it should be. The jail is heated by stoves, but not comfortably in cold weather. The water supply is from the city water works. There were eight prisoners present. Prisoners when committed are generally poorly clad, especially tramps, who commit some misdemeanor for the purpose of wintering in the jail and to obtain a new suit of clothes. The food seems to be satisfactory. Four prisoners, who were allowed in the jailor's corridor, made their escape through the brick wall. The county authorities have purchased a lot, one block south of the court-house grounds, and have commenced the erection of a jail and sheriff's residence. The new jail will have the modern improvements and will provide for the proper classification of prisoners. It will have capacity for the accommodation of about fifty prisoners and will cost \$25,000 or more.

COOK:—*Inspected July 26, 1892.*

This jail was found to be in the best of condition in regard to cleanliness. The corridors are well scrubbed two or three times

a week and prisoners are required to clean and scrub their cells daily. The lower part of the walls of the corridors and cells, which are painted, are frequently washed and the other parts of the walls and ceilings are whitewashed at regular intervals. There have been no changes in construction since last visit. There is no furniture in the corridors of the lower floor, the space being required for the prisoners to exercise in. All the prisoners are allowed to exercise in these corridors some two hours of each day. The prisoners of one tier are allowed at one time, and when the time allowed has expired, the prisoners of the other tier take their places. At the time of this visit, the heat was almost intolerable, the mercury standing at 95°. The greater part of the male prisoners locked in their cells were stripped of their underclothing and many were entirely nude. The food furnished was ample in quantity, of good quality and fair variety, and consisted of hash, ham, sausage, codfish and cream, potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables; also meats roasted and boiled, coffee, tea, sugar, milk, bread and butter. The cells each contained a small table or stand with wash-bowl and two iron bedsteads, one above the other, swinging from the wall. The beds each consist of a mattress, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was clean and in good condition; it is changed weekly and sometimes twice each week. The female department was kept as clean as possible and the cells and bedding were remarkable for their cleanliness and neatness. A cabinet organ was found on one of the floors. The boys' department is kept as clean as possible. A day school is kept in this department during the school days of the year, and a Sunday school every Sunday. Services are held in the jail every Sunday; the ministers of the different churches officiating in turn, and one of the city church choirs is also in attendance at each meeting. Some of the prisoners, when received, are poorly clothed, and clothing is furnished when needed. There were three hundred and three prisoners present; 274 of them were men, 6 were women and 23 were boys. The jail is too small for the proper care of the large number of prisoners committed. When the jail is crowded, three prisoners have to be placed in one cell, and some of the men prisoners are placed in the boys' department. A larger jail is needed. There were 233 prisoners present January 1, 1891, and 4,147 were committed during the year. The following statement shows the charges on which the prisoners were committed, and how they were discharged:

Charges.

Arson.....	25
Abduction.....	12
Adultery.....	47
Abortion.....	8
Assault to kill.....	437
Assault and battery.....	22
Burglary.....	880
Bigamy.....	12
Bastardy.....	81

Contempt of court	48
Confidence game.....	9
Conspiracy	22
Disorderly.....	107
Debt.....	35
Embezzlement.....	65
Fraud.....	8
Fugitive from justice	19
Forgery.....	62
Horse stealing	12
Incest	6
Keeping girls in house of prostitution under 18 years of age.....	9
Larceny.....	1,402
Mayhem	13
Murder.....	95
Malicious mischief.....	32
Obtaining goods, false pretenses.....	25
Obtaining money, false pretenses.....	70
Miscellaneous.....	96
Perjury	3
Robbery	280
Rape.....	66
Receiving stolen property.....	44
Threats to keep the peace.....	36
United States prisoners.....	44
Witnesses.....	15
	<hr/>
	4,147
Prisoners on hand January 1, 1891.....	283
	<hr/>
Total.....	4,380

Prisoners discharged from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892:

How Discharged.

Criminal court	1,078
County court.....	59
Circuit court.....	35
House of correction.....	82
Justice court.....	1,544
Grand jury.....	710
Served jail sentence	150
Sent to penitentiary.....	330
Sent to reform school.....	39
Superior court	4
United States prisoners.....	44
	<hr/>
	4,075
Prisoners on hand January 1, 1892.....	395
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Total.....	4,380

CHICAGO CITY HOUSE OF CORRECTION:—*Visited July 28, 1892.*

Since last visit to this institution, the new officers' quarters, male laundry and tailor shop have been completed, and the old officers' quarters have been changed into dormitories for female prisoners; nine hundred and sixty feet of stone wall have been erected around the new cell house and a new baker shop is nearly completed. The estimated cost of these improvements amounts to \$118,000. The expenses for maintenance for the year ending December 31, 1891, were \$92,153.71, and for building, etc., \$7,839.19. The cash received and paid to the city comptroller was \$63,738.87. The average number of prisoners present was 840, and the average per capita cost, exclusive of construction, was \$98.18. The number of prisoners present Jan-

uary 1, 1891, was 833 and the number committed during the year 8,249. Of the above, 8,076 were discharged, 12 escaped, 13 died during the year and 993 were present January 1, 1892. The number present at the time of this visit was 1,051, of whom 891 were men, 85 were women and 75 were boys. The industries carried on, and in which the male prisoners are employed are: Weaving, cane-seating, stone-cutting, brick-making, shoe-making, broom-making, tailoring and carpentry: the females are employed in house work, sewing and laundry work for the institution and the several police stations. Each cell has two iron bedsteads, swinging from the wall, one above the other. Each prisoner occupies a cell alone when the institution is not crowded. The beds consist of mattresses, blankets, comforts, sheets and pillows. The bedding was clean, in good condition, and is changed once a week and when prisoners are discharged. Prisoners when committed are generally poorly clothed. The food furnished, while not of great variety, was good and nutritious. The institution is well heated by steam and lighted by electric light, an electric light being placed opposite each cell door, so that the prisoners may see to read until the time arrives for the lights to be put out. The natural light and ventilation are excellent. An abundant water supply comes from the city water works. The drain gives no trouble. More cell room is necessary. A new building is needed for young boys. The confining of young boys with old criminals is productive of serious consequences. The board of inspectors, in their report, say: "In our opinion one-half of the boys committed for first offenses, under seventeen years, may be saved if they were sent to a reform school, taught to work and educated while there, and when their term is served the stigma of 'jail-bird' will not forever stick to them as it now does," and in relation to the mode of committing prisoners to the house of correction the board of inspectors say: "The abuses growing out of the present system of committing prisoners to the house of correction seems to us to demand radical changes by the legislature. Under the present law it is entirely too easy to commit persons to this institution and equally easy to release them. Hence we are forced to handle the same prisoners numerous times during the same year for the same offense and yet they never serve their full sentence in any case. Direct sentences instead of fines, it seems to us, is the most intelligent and effectual remedy. Let us make the institution a place of punishment for rebellion against the law and public morals and thus hope to inculcate in the minds of those imprisoned nobler principles and a determination to lead purer lives, and not make it a convenience for those weakened in mind and body to recuperate in, only to be turned out after a few days, a menace to society and an enemy of the law." The physician reports: The number of hospital cases treated during the year was 252, of which 93 were of delirium tremens and 12 were insanity cases, and the number of deaths were 13. He stated that most of the deaths occurred within from four to

forty-eight hours time after the admission of the prisoners, their sanitary condition claiming evidently "a place to die." The twelve cases of insanity above mentioned, were, by order of court, transferred to asylums for treatment. The physician states, also, "the sanitary condition of the prison has been most excellent, and, with the single exception of overcrowding from the lack of cell accommodation, is all that could be desired. Healthful industries and warm clothing and constant attention to cleanliness, ventilation and disinfection being conducive to this result." The entire institution was remarkable for its cleanliness and neatness. Everything is polished and dust cannot be found.

CRAWFORD:—*Inspected May 21, 1892.*

Since last visit this jail has been undergoing repairs. It was found to be clean and in good condition. The corridors are furnished with chairs, which, at the time of this visit, were occupied by two prisoners, who were charming a small audience by singing and instrumental music. The cells each contain two hammocks, which are placed one above the other. The beds consist of mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with pillow-slips. The bedding is changed weekly. Prisoners are well clad and fed. The water supply is from a well and is conducted by a force-pump through pipes into the cells. The corridors and cells have good natural light and the ventilation is excellent. The jail is comfortably heated by stoves.

CUMBERLAND:—*Inspected May 23, 1892.*

This jail remains as at the last visit. The *talk* of the erection of a new jail seems to be all that the county authorities can make up their minds to do. The corridor contains a chair and table. The cells have no furniture, except beds placed on the floor. Each bed consists of a mattress and blankets. The bedding was in poor condition and might be much improved in regard to cleanliness. Prisoners are fairly well clothed. The food furnished seems to be satisfactory. There were no prisoners present. The jail is heated by a stove. The light and ventilation are poor. A sufficient water supply is obtained from a well. A new jail is needed in this county. The present structure should be destroyed or rented out for a pig-pen; but it is hardly good enough for first-class hogs.

DEKALB:—*Inspected August 25, 1892.*

No improvements have taken place in this jail since last visit, except that it has been thoroughly painted. It was found to be well scrubbed and the walls and ceilings of the cells and corridors were recently whitewashed. Chairs and a table are provided in the prisoners' corridor. The cells contain two iron bedsteads, one above the other. The bedding consists of mattresses and blankets. The blankets are frequently changed. Prisoners are generally well clothed when committed. The fare

provided is of the same quality and variety as that placed on the sheriff's table. The light is good in the corridor, but poor in the cells. The ventilation is fair, but should be improved. Considerable effort is required to keep this jail clean and free from vermin. War on bed-bugs has been declared and the number has been greatly reduced. The jail is well heated by a stove and the water supply is from the city water works. The drain remains unobstructed. There was one prisoner present. No escapes have taken place during the last two years. This jail is behind the times. It is uncomfortable and insecure. A modern jail should be constructed.

DEWITT:—*Inspected September 5, 1892.*

This prison has been connected with the city water-works and a drain has been constructed since last visit. The privy seats are now flushed and no offensive odor is noticed. With the exception of the above improvements, the jail remains the same as at last visit. It was found to be clean and newly whitewashed. The cells have no bedsteads; two benches, one in each corridor, comprise the entire stock of furniture. Beds are placed on the floor. The bedding consists of blankets and mattresses. Prisoners on arrival are furnished with clean blankets. The food served is wholesome and abundant. Water for drinking purposes is obtained from a well on the premises. Prisoners are generally well clothed when received. The jail is comfortably heated by a stove. The light in the corridors is poor and the cells are dark and without ventilation and entirely unfit for the occupancy of human beings. There were no prisoners present to suffer in this antique bastile. The county is well able to erect a comfortable and modern jail. Prisoners have the right to light and pure air and should be made moderately comfortable when deprived of their liberty.

DOUGLAS:—*Inspected June 7, 1892.*

This jail was found to be newly whitewashed and as clean as such a jail can be kept. The corridor is furnished with a table and chairs and sometimes beds are placed upon the floor. The cells contain a wood bedstead and the beds consist of mattresses and blankets, which were in good condition. The bedding is changed when necessary. Artificial light is needed at times in the corridor; the cells are dark as dungeons. There is very little ventilation in the corridor and none at all in the cells. The jail is heated by a stove placed in the corridor. There were four prisoners present. Prisoners are generally poorly clothed. The food seems to be satisfactory. Two prisoners escaped since last visit by cutting through the iron lining of the wall. The county authorities now see the necessity for a new jail. They have paid one thousand dollars for a lot, which is located immediately south of the court house grounds. The contract for building a new jail, which is estimated to cost about thirteen thousand dollars, will be let on the 13th of this month.

DUPAGE:—*Inspected August 20, 1892.*

Since last visit this county has erected a jail and sheriff's residence. The building is a two-story brick with stone trimmings, and is located about sixty feet southeast of the court house. The sheriff's residence fronts west, and the jailor's office adjoins the residence on the east. In this room there is a gallery at the north and south end, and in each gallery there are two steel cells for women and boys. The jail proper adjoins the office on the east side; it is 30x3½ feet, and contains three steel cells, each 8x8 feet, on each side of a corridor, 12x29 feet. One of the cells is used as a bath-room, lavatory and water-closet. This room and the cells are so constructed that a second floor and additional cells may be added and thus double its present capacity. The light and ventilation are all that could be desired. The building is thoroughly heated by steam and an abundant supply of water is pumped from a well to tanks in the attic. The prisoners' corridor is supplied with a table and chairs. Each cell, when fully occupied, contains two hammocks on each side, one above the other. The hammocks are hooked on fastenings to the wall. The bedding consists of blankets and pillows; it is changed when necessary and prisoners, when committed, are furnished with clean blankets. Prisoners, when committed, are generally poorly clothed. Two prisoners were present. They seemed to be satisfied with their food. There have been no escapes. This jail is a beautiful structure and reflects credit on the county. It is kept as clean as possible. The jail expenses for the year ending July 1, 1892, amounted to \$1,315.75, of which amount about one-half was collected from Kane county.

EDGAR:—*Inspected June 8, 1892.*

This jail still retains the appearance of being new and was found to be in excellent condition in every respect. The corridors contain no furniture and the cells have nothing but canvas hammocks, which swing from the wall. The bedding consists of blankets, which are changed when necessary. The light and ventilation are excellent and the jail is well heated by steam. There is no drain; earth closets are used and give satisfaction. The water supply is from the city water-works. There were two prisoners present. Prisoners are generally fairly well clad, except tramps. The rule is to strip tramps, bathe and furnish them with new clothing. The prisoners are satisfied with their food. One prisoner escaped through a tube to a tunnel below, and he was not recaptured. Edgar county is erecting a court house, which will cost not less than \$75,000.

EDWARDS:—*Inspected May 20, 1892.*

There is nothing new to report in relation to this jail. It is kept in fair condition. It is heated by a stove. The light and ventilation are bad in the corridor, but worse in the cells. The

corridor is furnished with a table and chairs. The cells each have two bunks, one above the other. The bedding consists of mattresses and blankets. The bedding is in fair condition. There were two prisoners present and they were well clad. The food furnished seems to be satisfactory. The water supply is from a cistern and well and is abundant. There have been no escapes. This county has very little use for a jail. The keeper only received \$3.60 for feeding prisoners during the year ending September 1, 1891. If a jail is needed at all in this county, a new one should be erected to keep up with the times.

EFFINGHAM:—*Inspected May 24, 1892.*

This jail is kept clean. It has good light and ventilation. It is heated comfortably in cold weather. There is no furniture in the corridors or cells, except beds, which are placed on the floor. The bedding consists of blankets and mattresses, which are changed when worn out or dirty. The prisoners are usually poorly clad; a large proportion of them being tramps. There were no prisoners present. Two prisoners made their escape by breaking the bars and walls, but they were recaptured. This jail is worn out, insecure and the odor comes up from the cess-pool. A new jail should be erected.

FAYETTE:—*Inspected May 25, 1892.*

This jail was found to be in excellent condition and clean in every part. Since last visit electric lights have been introduced. The corridors are furnished with chairs. The cells contain iron bedsteads swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of mattresses, pillows and blankets. The bedding is in good condition and clean. The blankets are kept clean and the mattresses, when worn or dirty, are thrown away. The prisoners are well clothed, except tramps, who tarry but a short time. The food furnished is satisfactory. The natural light is good in the corridors and cells and the ventilation is excellent. The water supply is from a well, to which a hose and a pump are attached. The supply is abundant. The drain works well. The jail is comfortably heated by a furnace and a stove. There was one prisoner present. The jailor states that a solid floor should be placed on the floor of the landing of second tier of cells, to prevent matter being dropped to the annoyance of prisoners below, and also to prevent prisoners from using the bars of the floor grating as a means of escape. One prisoner escaped by breaking the bars of the floor grating.

FORD:—*Inspected July 7, 1892.*

This jail has the appearance of being strong and secure, but, since last visit, four prisoners effected their escape; three of them by loosening and removing a stone in the corner, and one by breaking a bar, and in the use of a wire, operating a spring latch. There were two prisoners present. Prisoners are generally well clothed when committed. The food provided gives satisfaction. The jail is heated by stoves, but not as well as it

should be in cold weather. The water supply is from the city and the privy seats are now profusely flushed. The drain is troublesome at times, when a foul odor comes into the jail. It is difficult to obtain good sewerage in the city. The light is moderately good in the corridors, but poor in the cells, especially in the lower ones. There is no ventilation in the cells. Better light and ventilation are needed. The stone cells should be removed and give place to steel corridors and cells, so that prisoners could not have access to the walls, and the high fence, which obstructs the free passage of the air to the windows, should be torn down.

FRANKLIN:—*Inspected April 28, 1892.*

There has been no change in this jail since last visit. The cells are furnished with a mattress on an iron bedstead, which swings from the wall, and the bedding consists of blankets of sufficient number for comfort during the coldest weather. The bedding is in fair condition. Prisoners are well fed and clothed. The light and ventilation are bad. The jail is heated by a stove, which is necessary during wet weather and even during the summer months, when occupied. The water supply is from a cistern, which is equal to the demand. Two prisoners escaped by passing the keeper, when he opened the door; but were recaptured. A new jail is needed. There was one prisoner present.

FULTON:—*Inspected June 22, 1892.*

Since the date of the last inspection the walls on the north side and the northeast corner have been repaired with large blocks of stone, and the jail has been piped and has connection with the city water-works, and the privy seats are now flushed with water. The expense of these improvements amounted to \$1,054.25. The jail was found to be moderately clean. The light in the corridor was poor and dark in the lower cells. There is very little furniture in the jail; the corridor has a long table and one chair and the cells have iron bedsteads. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows; the blankets are changed weekly. The jail is heated by a stove. The water supply is from the city water-works. The ventilation of the corridors and the lower cells is poor. There were four prisoners present. Prisoners, when admitted, are generally poorly clothed, and new clothing has to be provided in many cases. The food furnished seems to be satisfactory. The stone cells should be removed and steel cells and corridors substituted, which would take the prisoners from the wall and give more security and better light and ventilation. Four prisoners escaped by digging through the water-closet and sewer, since last visit. They were recaptured. The bedsteads in use are of iron and easily broken, and may afford weapons for the prisoners to use against the jailor.

GALLATIN:—*Inspected May 4, 1892.*

This jail remains as at last visit. It was found to be clean. There is no furniture in the corridor. Each cell, when occupied, contains two cotton top mattresses placed on the floor. Each bed has three blankets and one pillow with pillow-slip. The bedding is in good condition and clean. It is changed every two weeks. Prisoners are well fed and clothed. Natural light is ample in the corridor, but nothing can be seen in the cells without the aid of artificial light. The ventilation is poor in the cells. The water supply is from a well and cistern and is abundant. There was one prisoner present. There have been no escapes since last visit. A new jail has been needed for years, but the county authorities do not see the necessity.

GREENE:—*Inspected June 14, 1892.*

This jail is in the same condition as last reported. The corridors are furnished with tables and benches, and the cells with hammocks, swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of blankets only, which were in good condition and are changed when necessary. The jail was in as good condition as to cleanliness as such a jail can be kept. The floors were wet and a fire was kept to dry them, with the mercury about 90°. The jail is heated comfortably by a stove in the winter. The light and ventilation could not be much worse, and the corridors are dark and the cells like dungeons, especially the lower ones. The water supply is from the city water-works. No regular sewer has been constructed. The privy drains into a cess pool. Five prisoners were present; two of them were alleged to be insane and awaiting trial. Prisoners when committed are generally well clothed. The food furnished seems to be satisfactory. Better light and ventilation are necessities. A new jail with modern improvements is needed. Since last visit to this county a new court house has been erected, which cost \$40,000.

GRUNDY:—*Inspected August 12, 1892.*

Since last inspection of this jail the hot air furnace has been removed and the building is now comfortably heated by steam, and the drain gives no trouble. There were four prisoners present. Prisoners are usually poorly clad when committed. The food furnished by the sheriff seems to give satisfaction. The corridor is furnished with a table and chairs. The cells each contain an iron bedstead, on which straw mattresses are placed and blankets used for cover. The bedding used by discharged prisoners is promptly renovated and washed. The walls and ceilings of the corridors and cells have been recently white-washed and the stone floors thoroughly scrubbed. The floors were wet at the time of this visit. The light is fair in the corridors and cells, except in the lower tier of the north side. The ventilation is not as good as it should be. The jail is generally

kept clean. There have been no escapes. A new jail should be erected or the stone cells should be removed and steel cells substituted.

HAMILTON:—*Inspected May 4, 1892.*

There has been no change in this jail since last visit. The jail has been empty for several months and has had no care since the last occupant was discharged. The upper room, which is used as the female part of the prison, is seldom in use for that purpose. The grand jury holds its sessions there and the room is also used as a meeting place by societies. The cells, when occupied, contain a mattress placed on the floor and two prisoners. Blankets are used for cover, the number of which are increased or decreased, according to the weather. The bedding was not in good condition. Prisoners are fairly well clothed and have plenty of good food. The corridors and cells of the jail were not clean. The light is good in the female department and in the corridor when the shutter is opened, but at other times the corridor and cells are dark. The jail is heated comfortably by stoves. It is poorly ventilated during cold weather. The water supply is from a cistern and well. No prisoners were present. Religious services are not held. There have been no escapes since last visit. A new jail of modern construction is needed.

HANCOCK:—*Inspected June 24, 1892.*

There has been no change at this jail since last visit. It was found to be clean. Another room should be provided for female prisoners at a greater distance from the male cells. Screens are used, so the sexes cannot see each other, but the vile language sometimes used by the male and female prisoners may be heard, which is an offense to the better class of prisoners of both sexes. The corridor contains a table and chairs, and the cells have hammocks, which swing from the wall. The bedding consists of blankets, sheets, and pillows with pillow-slips. The bedding when used is changed weekly. There were no prisoners present. New clothing is generally furnished to prisoners when received. The jail is heated by a stove and the water is supplied by the city. The light and ventilation are excellent. The drain gives no trouble. There have been no escapes since last visit.

HARDIN:—*Inspected May 5, 1892.*

This county has for several years been sending its prisoners to jails in other counties, for safe keeping. The county has contracted with the Paulley Jail Company for the erection of a jail and sheriff's office combined. The structure is to be of brick, with steel cage and cells, and the contract price is \$3,000. The jail is now in process of erection and is located 60 feet north of the court house. The county had no prisoners in any jail at the time of this visit.

HENDERSON:—*Inspected June 28, 1892.*

This jail is an under-ground institution. It is dark, especially in the cells, and the walls are damp. The ventilation is bad. It is a dungeon and should be a crime to place men in such an unhealthy place. The jail was found to be as clean as such a place can be made. It has been whitewashed recently. The corridor is furnished with benches and the cells have iron bedsteads. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows and slips, and comforts; it was clean and in fair condition and is changed weekly. The jail is comfortably heated by a stove. There were no prisoners present. The food furnished is of the same quality as that provided for the paupers. A new jail is badly needed.

HENRY:—*Inspected June 30, 1892.*

There has been no change in this jail. It was found to be in the best condition. The cells and walls of the corridors have been recently whitewashed and the floors are kept clean. The corridors are supplied with tables, chairs and benches. The cells have cots with wire mattresses. Mattresses, pillows and blankets comprise the bedding; the blankets are washed by the prisoners. The bedding is much worn and a new supply is needed. The natural light is good, except in the lower cells. The same may be said in regard to the ventilation. The jail is comfortably heated by a stove. An abundance of water is obtained from a cistern. The drain gives no trouble. There were six prisoners present. One of them is a boy under sixteen years of age, charged with murdering his father. New clothing is frequently furnished to prisoners. The food furnished gives satisfaction. There have been no escapes. The steam heating pipes need renewing, and iron bedsteads, fastened to the cells, should be provided.

IROQUOIS:—*Inspected July 7, 1892.*

This apology for a jail is still in use. When other subjects fail to be interesting, the question of the erection of a new jail is taken up by the county authorities and elaborately discussed. Sometimes a new jail, with modern appliances, looms up in the air in imagination, but that is as far as the construction of a new jail has progressed. There were five prisoners present. Prisoners are generally well clothed when received. The food provided seemed to cause no complaint. The jail was found to be as clean as such a den can be kept. It is heated by stoves and has a steam pipe passing through it. The light is fair in the corridors, but it is dark in the cells. The ventilation is moderate in the corridors, but the cells have none. The water supply is from a tank, in the attic of the court house. The drain gives no trouble, but sometimes an offensive odor comes through it into the jail. The corridors are furnished with a table, chairs and benches. The cells have iron bedsteads, fastened to the walls.

The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and quilts. It is changed when soiled. Four prisoners made their escape since last visit. Three of them, supposed to be professionals, escaped by cutting the clasp of the door, and the other by passing through the door when a number of visitors were present. It is hoped that the county authorities will decide to build a new jail immediately.

JACKSON:—*Inspected April 29, 1892.*

Since last visit to this jail city water has been introduced into the corridor and each cell has a privy seat, which is flushed with water. A window has been placed in the rear of the cells, which affords plenty of light and ventilation. The corridor has no furniture except it be a box, which is used as a seat. Each cell, when occupied, contains two iron bedsteads, which swing from the wall, one above the other, and two prisoners. The beds each consist of a shuck mattress and two blankets. The bedding is in fair condition and is changed every two weeks, and oftener when necessary. Prisoners are fairly well clad and have plenty of good food. A new floor has been laid in the corridor and is kept clean and tidy. The jail is heated by a stove. There were two prisoners present. Religious services are sometimes held. There have been no escapes.

JASPER:—*Inspected May 23, 1892.*

This jail was found to be in good condition and clean. The jailor's corridor is furnished with a table and chair. Some of the cells have canvas hammocks and others have beds placed on the floor. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and comforts; it is in good condition and is changed when necessary. There was one prisoner present, sentenced to the penitentiary, awaiting a new trial. Prisoners are generally well clad and the food furnished is satisfactory. The light and ventilation are excellent. The jail is heated comfortably by a furnace. An abundant water supply is obtained from a well. One of the prisoners committed during the year was a tramp. He was adjudged insane and sent to the Southern hospital. Three prisoners escaped by sawing through the grating.

JEFFERSON:—*Inspected May 12, 1892.*

There has been no change in the condition of this jail since last visit. Whitewashing has been done at regular intervals and a little painting has also been done. The corridors are furnished with tables and chairs. Each cell, when occupied, contains a double iron bedstead with wire mattress and two prisoners. The beds consist of a mattress, two blankets, sheets, pillows with pillow-slips, and a spread. The bedding is clean and in good condition. It is changed weekly. Prisoners are well clad and well fed. The jail was found to be clean. The natural light is good in the corridors, but poor in the cells. It is comfortably heated by a stove. The ventilation is good. An abundant water supply is obtained from a tank and cistern.

Twelve prisoners were present. Two prisoners made their escape since last visit. They passed through open doors, but how the doors were opened remains a mystery. This jail needs a separate department for the females and minors.

JERSEY:—Inspected June 13, 1892.

This jail was found to be in excellent condition in every part. The prisoners' corridors are furnished with chairs, and each cell, when occupied, contains a chair and a hammock. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillow with pillow-slip; it is always kept clean. The light and ventilation are good in the corridors and cells. The jail is heated comfortably by steam. It is lighted at night by electric light. The drain gives no trouble. The water supply is from the city water-works. There were two prisoners present. Prisoners are fairly well clothed when committed. The food furnished is satisfactory. Religious services are generally held on Sundays. Two prisoners escaped, since last visit, by breaking the bars of the window, while allowed in the jailor's corridor. The bars had been previously broken and not thoroughly repaired. The jail needs neither repairs or improvements.

JO DAVIESS:—Inspected August 19, 1892.

This jail still retains the appearance of a new jail. There have been no changes, except general repairs and painting. Stools and benches are provided in the prisoners' corridor. Each cell has two iron bedsteads, one above the other, swinging from the wall, and a small stand fastened in the corner. The bedding is clean and in good condition and consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows. The bedding is changed when necessary and when prisoners are discharged. The room adjoining the cells is used as a store-room, and contains a good stock of new blankets and clothing for the prisoners. Prisoners when committed are generally poorly clothed. Three prisoners were on hand; they seemed to be satisfied with the bill of fare. Everything is clean and tidy in this jail. It is one of the most comfortable jails in the state. It is well heated by a furnace and the light and ventilation are all that could be desired. Water is supplied by the city. The drain works perfectly. There have been no escapes during the last two years. A room for female prisoners should be provided where the conversation of the male prisoners could not be heard. At present, female prisoners are placed in cells adjoining those of the male prisoners, and the sexes, although not seen by each other, sometimes carry on conversation which is vile and indecent, and sometimes respectable female prisoners, who have been so unfortunate as to be placed under arrest, are compelled to listen to language of the vilest description.

JOHNSON:—*Inspected May 9, 1892.*

There is no change to note in this jail. The condition as to general cleanliness was poor. Each cell, when fully occupied, contains four cots swinging from the wall and four prisoners. The bedding consists of blankets and comforts. It is in fair condition but not clean. It is not changed frequently. Prisoners are fairly well clothed. The food furnished is satisfactory. The light is good in the corridors, but poor in the cells, and the ventilation might be much improved. The jail is comfortably heated by a stove. The water supply is from a well and is abundant. There were three prisoners present. There have been no escapes since last visit. Religious services are held occasionally.

KANE:—*Inspected August 22, 1892.*

Since last visit this county has erected a court house, which cost \$193,152.96; also a jail, with sheriff's residence, which cost \$38,781. The building which forms the jail and residence is located about 100 feet west of the court house. It is a two-story brick. The cell room is thirty feet square, and has two floors and a space for a third floor. The first and second floors are each partitioned as follows: Four steel cells on each side of a central corridor; one of the cells is used as a bath-room, lavatory and water-closet. The cells are each 8x7 feet. The north and south corridors are each four feet wide, and the east and west corridors are six feet wide. The cells are locked by levers from the jailor's corridors. The jailor's office is between the residence and the main jail. The first floor of this part is used as an office and receiving room; the second floor has two cells and a corridor on each side, with bath-rooms, etc. The third floor has a sewing-room and a room that is used as a hospital. The building is heated by a hot air furnace, which is placed in the basement. The prisoners' corridors are furnished with chairs and tables. The cells have hammocks hooked on the walls and blankets are furnished for cover. The blankets are new and clean. The light and ventilation are perfect. The jail was found to be clean in every part. It was first occupied September 5, 1891. There were eighteen prisoners present at the time of this visit. They seem to be well satisfied with the food served. Since the destruction of the court house and jail by fire up to September 5, 1891, prisoners belonging to this county have been sent for safekeeping to the jails of DeKalb and DuPage counties.

KANKAKEE:—*Inspected August 29, 1892.*

There has been no change in this jail. It remains one of the worst in the state. The cells are as dark as dungeons and artificial light is needed in the central corridor. The corridors next to the windows have fair light. There is no ventilation in the cells. Prisoners confined in these cells suffer for the want of light and pure air. Whether guilty or not they have the right to sun light and to breathe. Since last visit, two prisoners,

who were allowed in the corridor, made their escape by digging through the wall into a bed-room of the sheriff's residence. The family was absent, and the prisoners ransacked the rooms and stole the pocket book of the sheriff's wife and left for parts unknown. An attempt to escape has recently been made by a prisoner with the handle of a spoon, who made an opening in the wall large enough for his escape, when he was discovered. Since this attempt was made, prisoners are not allowed outside their cells. Chairs and tables are placed in the corridors and the cells have each two iron bedsteads, one above the other, with wire mattresses. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows; it is aired every day. Prisoners are fairly well clothed when committed. Two prisoners were confined in these dungeons. The food provided is the same quality as that served on the sheriff's table. The jail is comfortably heated by stoves. The water supply is from the city and the drain remains unobstructed. A new jail is an absolute necessity. The present one is a disgrace to the county authorities who are so cruel and inhuman as to allow its use.

KENDALL:—*Inspected August 12, 1892.*

Since last inspection a privy seat has been placed in the corridor, which is flushed with water, automatically, at short intervals. The water is obtained through the city water-works from a spring, which is located in the hills about one mile and a half distant. The water flows naturally, with considerable pressure, as high as the second floor of the court house. A drain has been constructed and the old cess-pools, which were of no further use, have been closed and sealed with cement. A table and chairs were found in the corridor. The cells contained iron bedsteads, swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of mattresses and blankets. The blankets were clean; they are changed every two weeks. There were three prisoners present. They were fairly well provided with food. The jail is comfortably heated by a stove. This jail is in a cellar and, like all such jails, is dark and has no ventilation. The cells are dungeons and entirely unfit for occupancy. The county authorities are deliberating about the construction of a new jail and sheriff's residence upon the court house lot. There have been no escapes.

KNOX:—*Inspected June 27, 1892.*

There were seven prisoners present in this jail. Prisoners are fairly well clad when received. The food furnished gives satisfaction. Several prisoners have escaped from this jail during the last two years; eleven escaped at one time and some were recaptured. The jail was found to be clean and in its usual excellent condition. Tables and chairs were in the prisoners' corridor, and the cells each contained an iron bedstead, fastened to the cell. Mattresses and blankets comprise the bedding; they were clean and in good condition, and the blankets are changed monthly. The jail is heated by steam, and water is furnished by the city and rain water is obtained from tanks in the attic. The

light and ventilation were generally good, except in the lower tier of cells. The drain gives no trouble. No improvements are needed.

LAKE:—*Inspected August 5, 1892.*

No improvements have been made in this jail since last visit. It has been painted and repaired generally, and was found to be in good condition and clean. There were eleven prisoners present. The food provided for them seems to give satisfaction. They are generally well clothed when committed, but prisoners serving long sentences have to be provided with new clothing, at the expense of the county. The corridors of this jail were furnished with chairs and tables and the cells have iron bedsteads, swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows; it is changed every three months and oftener when necessary; it was found to be in good condition. This jail, being in the basement of the court house, is necessarily dark in the corridors and cells; artificial light is burning during the day. The ventilation is bad. There is no drain and buckets are used by the prisoners. The jail is comfortably heated by stoves and the water supply is from the city water-works. A new jail should be constructed above the surface of the ground, where sunshine and ventilation could be had. Prisoners have rights which should not be ignored. To confine a man in a place like the present jail is cruel and inhuman. Punishment of that character is as unlawful in a jail as on the outside. One prisoner escaped since last visit. He was trusted outside to wash windows, but as there was neither pay nor glory coming to him for his labors, he vanished.

LA SALLE:—*Inspected August 9, 1892.*

Since last visit this jail has been painted throughout and put in excellent repair; the steam heating apparatus has not been in use for some time and the jail is now heated by a hot air furnace; a cage of steel grating, 4x6 feet, reaching to the ceiling, has been erected in the jailor's office so that prisoners sentenced to execution might always be under the eye of the watch. The jail corridors are furnished with chairs, and the cells each have two iron bedsteads with canvas bottoms, swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of blankets only; they were clean and in good condition. There were twenty-one prisoners present. The food furnished them seems to give satisfaction. Prisoners are generally poorly clothed when received. The jail was clean and in excellent condition. The new furnace does not heat the jail satisfactory. The jail has excellent natural light and the ventilation is good, except when the windows are closed. The water supply is from the city. The drain remains in excellent condition. There have been no escapes since last visit. No improvements are needed, except that it be a better heating apparatus. A regular jail register is not kept, which makes it difficult to obtain correct statistics.

LAWRENCE:—*Inspected May 21, 1892.*

This jail is becoming more worthless and dilapidated as the years roll by. It is an eye-sore on the court house square. It would not make a decent looking coal-house. Prisoners seem to leave it at pleasure. It is dirty and cannot be kept clean. Each cell contains a hammock, swinging from the wall. The bedding consists of blankets only, which are washed as occasion demands. Prisoners are fairly well clad and fed. The jail is heated by stoves. The natural light is good, except in the cells. It is well ventilated and comfortably heated. The water supply is from a cistern. There is one prisoner present. Seven prisoners escaped during last year by cutting a cell lock. They have not been recaptured.

LEE:—*Inspected August 23, 1892.*

Three prisoners were present. The food provided for them seems to give satisfaction. One female prisoner, who was charged with burglary, committed suicide on the same night of her arrest. About sixty tramps were committed during last year and all were poorly clad and were provided with clothes at the expense of the county. Since last visit the walls of the cell room have been sheathed to the top of the windows with steel plate. The corridors are provided with tables and chairs. Each cell contains an iron bedstead. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows, which are changed when necessary. The natural light is good in the corridors and cells and the ventilation is excellent. It is comfortably heated in the most severe weather. The water supply, which is abundant, is from the city water-works. There have been no escapes. Better provision should be made for female prisoners. The room should be provided with water-closets and other modern conveniences.

LIVINGSTON:—*Inspected August 30, 1892.*

This jail was found to be clean and in good repair. Six prisoners were present. Prisoners are generally poorly clothed when committed and many of them have to be clothed at the expense of the county. The meals furnished prisoners are of the same quality and variety as those served on the sheriff's table. The corridors are furnished with stools. The cells have no furniture; beds are placed on the floor. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and comforts. It is aired and changed when necessary. The light is fair in the corridors and upper cells. The ventilation is poor. The jail is well heated by stoves. The water supply for drinking purposes is from a well, and for other uses, the water is pumped by a wind-pump from the river to a tank, which has hose connections. The drain seems to be unobstructed, as no complaint is made of the offensive odor which was formerly so offensive. There have been no escapes.

LOGAN:—*Inspected September 6, 1892.*

Eleven prisoners were present in this jail. Since last visit steam has been piped to the women's department. The jail was found to be clean and in good condition. Whitewashing had been delayed on account of the sickness of one of the prisoners. A small bench is all the furniture that the men's prison contains. Beds are placed on the floor and the bedding consists of mattresses and blankets, which are changed when necessary. The jail is comfortably heated by steam, the water supply is from the city water-works, and the drain gives no trouble except when the jail is crowded. The light and ventilation are fair in the upper cells, but artificial light is needed in the lower ones. The windows are so small and so near the ceiling, that very little light and fresh air reaches the lower part of the jail. Prisoners are generally poorly clad when received and many of them have been reclothed at the expense of the county. The meals served seem to be satisfactory. The sick have special diet, suited to their condition. There have been no escapes. The jail should be reconstructed; the windows should be enlarged, and the stone cells removed, and steel cells and corridors should be erected. Such improvements would give good light and ventilation and make the jail more secure.

MACON:—*Inspected June 4, 1892.*

There is no change to note in this jail. It is kept in good condition by repairs, when needed, and is always kept clean. There is no furniture in the corridors and the cells contain nothing but beds, placed on the floor. The bedding consists of matting and blankets; it is kept in good condition and is changed when necessary. Natural light is fair in the corridors, but the cells are dark and lack ventilation. The building is heated by steam. The water used is supplied from the city water-works. The drain is troublesome at times. There were twenty-two prisoners present. Prisoners, (excepting tramps) are generally well clothed when committed. The food furnished is satisfactory. There have been no escapes, except that of one prisoner, who passed the keeper at the door, but was recaptured. The statistics relating to the number of prisoners committed and discharged during the year are but estimates, as no regular jail register is kept of where convicts are sent, or how many prisoners are fined or serve jail sentences. Macon county has a court house now in progress of erection, which will cost not less than eighty-five thousand dollars.

MACOUPIN:—*Inspected May 27, 1892.*

The jail was found to be newly whitewashed and clean. Since last visit, city water has been introduced. Light and ventilation in the corridor are poor, and in the cells nothing can be seen without the aid of artificial light and there is no ventilation. The jail is heated by stoves. Benches are placed in the corridor for use as seats. The cells have iron bedsteads. The

bedding consists of mattresses and blankets. It is always kept in good order. Five prisoners were present. Prisoners, (except tramps), are generally well clothed. The food furnished is abundant and of good quality. Three prisoners effected their escape by passing through the door, which was supposed by the keeper to be locked. The stone cells should be removed and steel cells take their places, or a new jail should be erected.

MADISON:—*Inspected May 13, 1892.*

This jail was found to be in excellent condition in every respect. Since last visit the grating of the cage and cells has been painted a bright red and varnished, and the rest of the iron work has also been painted, including the walls and ceilings. There is no furniture in the corridors. Each cell, when fully occupied, contains two iron bedsteads, one above the other, swinging from the wall and two prisoners. The bedding consists of a mattress, blankets, sheets and pillow. It is in fair condition and reasonably clean. It is changed as occasion requires. There were seven prisoners present and they were all well clothed. The food furnished them seems to be satisfactory. The jail was well lighted and ventilated, except some of the lower cells on the north side. The jail is well heated by a furnace. An adequate supply of water is obtained from a cistern. There have been no escapes. The jail needs no improvements.

MARION:—*Inspected May 17, 1892.*

There has been no change in this jail since last visit. It was found to be in good condition and clean. There was no furniture in the corridor. Each cell contains two iron bedsteads, one above the other, swinging from the wall. The beds consists of canvas bottoms, with blankets; no pillows. The blankets were in good condition and they are changed weekly. There were nine prisoners present. They were fairly well clothed. The food furnished seemed to be satisfactory. The natural light is good, except in the cells, which in a cloudy day are very dark. The jail is heated by stoves. The ventilation is good. The water supply is from the city. The drain performs its functions satisfactorily. There have been no escapes. No improvements are needed.

MARSHALL:—*Inspected July 6, 1892.*

This jail remains as at last visit. It was found to be clean. The light in the corridors was poor, and the cells were so dark that artificial light is needed in order to see what they contain. The ventilation is bad. The jail is damp and the floors are never perfectly dry. Water stands in the cellar under the jailor's residence, causing the walls of the rooms above to be damp, and a moldy atmosphere to pervade the whole establishment. The jail stands on a lot that is lower than the surrounding property, which drains towards the jail lot with no surface outlet, which may be the reason why the floors and walls of the

jail and residence are damp and moldy. Tables and chairs are provided in the prisoner's corridor and the cells have wood bedsteads. The bedding consists of mattresses and blankets; the blankets are washed four times a year. The jail is heated by a stove, but in severe weather the prisoners suffer from the cold. The water supply is from a cistern. There is no drain. The privy-vault throws back into the jail an offensive odor. One prisoner was on hand, but was allowed on the outside. Prisoners are generally well clothed when committed. There have been no escapes. One prisoner, who was under sentence of 14 years to the penitentiary and awaiting a new trial, committed suicide by hanging himself in the corridor of the jail. A new jail is needed.

MASON:—*Inspected June 1, 1892.*

This old bastille is still used to torment those who are charged with crime. The corridors and debtor's room are so insecure that prisoners are not allowed the liberty of either, but they are constantly locked up in the cells. The cells are dark and without ventilation, and the logs of which the cells are constructed, being densely populated with bed-bugs, prisoners are cruelly tormented. The jail has no furniture, except a chair in each cell. The beds are placed on bunks of wood and consist of mattresses and blankets. When new prisoners are received the old bedding is destroyed and new bedding purchased. Prisoners are generally well clothed. The food furnished is good and plenty. The jail has been recently whitewashed and is kept as clean as labor can make it. It is comfortably heated by stoves. Buckets are still in use as there are no privy seats. A well affords an abundance of water. There were six prisoners present. Since last visit two prisoners made their escape through the transom of the door of the debtor's room; one of them returned on the day of trial and was acquitted; the other was subsequently recaptured. This jail is a disgrace to the county and those who are responsible for maintaining such should be indicted.

MASSAC:—*Inspected May 6, 1892.*

This jail remains in the same condition as at last visit, except that the floor inside of the cage, which was worn out, has been replaced by brick and cement. The jail contains no furniture, except it be beds placed on the floor, and a sufficient number of blankets to keep the prisoners warm. The blankets were in good condition and clean; they are washed after the adjournment of each court, when prisoners are either discharged or sent to the penitentiary. The prisoners are fairly well clothed and the food furnished is good and sufficient. The jail is kept moderately clean, well heated by a stove, but rather dark and poorly ventilated. The water supply is from a well. There were six prisoners present. One prisoner escaped through the stove-pipe hole, since last visit. The W. R. A. visit the jail on Sundays and hold meetings. A new jail should be provided.

McDONOUGH:—*Inspected June 27, 1892.*

A part of the east wall has been sheathed with boiler iron since last visit. Prisoners have the use of a table and chairs in the corridor. The cells contain iron bedsteads, swinging from the wall. Mattresses, blankets and pillow with pillow-slip comprise the bedding. The bedding is clean and in good condition; it is changed weekly. The jail is comfortably heated by steam. It is well lighted and ventilated and was in excellent condition in regard to cleanliness. The water supply is from a well and cistern. There were four prisoners present. Prisoners are generally well clad when committed. The food supplied is abundant and of good quality. Three prisoners escaped since last visit by digging through the wall; two were recaptured.

McHENRY:—*Inspected August 16, 1892.*

This jail is one of the most pleasant and complete in the state. Everything in the jail was clean and in first class order, and the grounds neatly laid out in walks and flower beds. The jail corridor is furnished with a table and chairs. Each cell contains a chair and four iron bedsteads, swinging from the wall, two on each side, one above the other. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with slips. The sheets and pillow slips are changed weekly. There were three prisoners present. Prisoners are generally fairly well clothed. The meals provided give no cause for complaint. Two prisoners died in the jail last year. One of them was an insane man, who set fire to his clothing and burned to death. Two prisoners escaped by breaking grating of corridor with a piece of gas pipe. Both were subsequently recaptured. The jail is comfortably heated by a furnace, and the water supply, which is abundant, comes from a well and is conveyed by a steam pump to tanks in the attic. The light and ventilation need no improvement. This jail is a gem among jails. No labor or expense is spared to keep it clean and in good condition.

McLEAN:—*Inspected July 1, 1892.*

Since last inspected the walls and ceiling of this jail, and the walls and ceilings of the cells and the iron-work have been well painted. The jail was found to be clean and in excellent condition in every respect; it is comfortably heated by steam and the water supply is from the city. The light and ventilation are good. The drain gives no trouble. Benches are provided in the prisoners' corridor, and hammocks swinging from the wall are in the cells. The bedding consists of blankets and comforts; it was clean and in good condition. Twenty-five prisoners were present; two of them were women. Prisoners, when received, are generally poorly clothed; the bills for clothing make quite an item in the expenses of the jail. The food provided gives satisfaction. There have been no escapes. No improvements are needed.

MENARD:—*Inspected May 31, 1892.*

This jail was found to be clean and newly whitewashed. Since last visit a new steam heating apparatus has been introduced and works satisfactorily. This jail has the appearance of being strong and secure, but appearances in this case are deceitful; it is insecure. Many weak places have been found by prisoners, which have been strengthened, but it is not long before prisoners discover other weak points. The furniture of this jail consists of a chair in the corridor and beds placed on the floor of the cells. The beds consist of a mattress, blankets, sheets, pillows and a pillow-slip. The bedding is in good condition. It is changed weekly. Prisoners when received are generally poorly clothed. There were two prisoners present. The food furnished gives satisfaction. Natural light is good in the corridors and upper cells, but the lower cells are dark. The jail is now comfortably heated by steam. The ventilation is good, except in the lower cells. The drain gives no trouble. Since last visit one prisoner made his escape by passing the keeper at the door; he has not been recaptured. This jail might be much improved and made secure by removing the stone cells and placing steel cells and corridors, so that prisoners could not have access to the walls. The money paid for guarding prisoners would more than pay the interest on such improvement.

MERCER:—*Inspected June 29, 1892.*

Since last inspection of this jail, city water and electric light have been introduced, and the privy seats are now flushed. There was only one prisoner present. Prisoners are generally poorly clad when they enter the jail and new clothing has to be furnished. The food provided gives satisfaction. The jail is heated comfortably by a stove. The water supply is from the city water-works. The light and ventilation are good, except in the lower cells, which are seldom used. Prisoners have the use of a table and chairs in the corridor. Hammocks are used in the cells. The bedding consists of mattresses and blankets, which are changed when necessary. Clean blankets are always kept on hand. Seven prisoners effected their escape by cutting through the bars of the window. The implement used was a saw made in the jail from a shoe shank. The grating at the windows should be made more secure and a better way of heating should be provided.

MONROE:—*Inspected April 26, 1892.*

This jail was found to be in its usual excellent condition. It is well lighted, comfortably heated and has excellent ventilation. Each cell is furnished with two iron bedsteads, which swing from the wall, sufficient for the accommodation of two prisoners. Each bed consists of a mattress, three blankets, one sheet and one pillow. The bedding is in good condition and clean. It is changed weekly and the blankets are washed once in three

months. The food furnished is good. The water supply is from a cistern, which furnishes an abundance. There were no prisoners present. No escapes. No improvements needed.

MONTGOMERY:—*Inspected May 26, 1892.*

Since last visit the water-closets have been connected with the city water. The jail was found to be clean and in excellent condition. The corridors and cells have been newly white-washed. Chairs and a table were placed in the prisoners' corridor. The cells each contained two iron bedsteads, swinging from the wall, one above the other. The bedding consists of mattress, blankets and spreads. It is replaced when worn. The natural light and ventilation in the corridors and cells are all that could be desired in a jail. The jail is heated by a furnace and stove, but has not been heated satisfactorily on account of the defective furnace. There were five prisoners present. They were fairly well clothed and had no complaint to make about the food. The water supply is from the city water-works. The drain works satisfactorily. Religious services are sometimes held. There have been no escapes.

MORGAN:—*Inspected June 15, 1892.*

The jail was found to be in fair condition and clean. The corridor is furnished with benches and the cells have beds placed on the floor. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillow with pillow-slip; it is in good condition and is changed as often as necessary. Natural light in the corridor is not good and the cells are very dark. The ventilation is poor in the corridor; there is none in the cells. The jail is well heated by stoves. The water supply is from the city water-works and is sometimes limited. There were three prisoners present. Prisoners are generally poorly clothed when committed and are generally stripped and sent to the bath-tub and new clothing furnished. There is no complaint about the food. There have been no escapes since last visit. The iron work of the jail has not been painted for several years, and a coat of light paint would brighten it up and make it look a little better, but the county authorities are opposed to spending money on the old building, hoping that the taxpayers will soon allow them to build a new one. The question is to be again submitted to a vote.

MOUTRIE:—*Inspected June 7, 1892.*

This jail was found to be clean and in good condition. The iron work has been repainted recently. The corridor is furnished with a table and chairs and the cells contain no furniture except iron bedsteads fastened to the floor. The beds each consist of a mattress, blankets, sheets and pillow with pillow-slip. The bedding is in good condition. The jail is heated by a furnace, but not comfortably in severe weather. A good supply of water is obtained from a well. There were six prisoners pres-

ent: four of them were Shelby county prisoners. Prisoners are fairly well clothed and the food furnished is satisfactory. Water-closets flushed with water are needed. Buckets are still used and the cell used throws out an offensive odor. An iron floor is also needed in the corridor. Prisoners came near effecting an escape by cutting through the wood floor, but were discovered in time. There have been no escapes in the last two years.

OGLE:—*Inspected August 24, 1892.*

Since last visit the court house, which was then in course of erection, has been completed. The cost, complete and furnished, was about \$103,000. The jail was found to be in its usual excellent condition: clean and tidy in every part. The light and ventilation are good. The jail is well heated by a furnace, the drain gives no trouble, and the water supply is from the city water-works. The prisoners' corridors are furnished with chairs and benches and each cell has a heavy iron bedstead. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with slips. The sheets and slips are changed once each week. Three boys, under sixteen years of age, were present as prisoners, charged with burglary. The food furnished to the boarders at this jail is ample and of good quality. There have been no escapes. This jail should have a suitable room for female prisoners.

PEORIA:—*Inspected June 21, 1892.*

This jail is well heated by steam. The light of the corridors and cells is very imperfect, especially in the lower tiers of cells, and would be much improved if the perforated boiler plates were removed from the windows. The ventilation would also be improved. The jail was found to be clean and in excellent condition. The use of the cells for women, which were without light or ventilation, has been discontinued, and the women are now placed in the boys' cells, which are well lighted and ventilated. Water-closets have been arranged and are flushed with water from the city water-works. The drain gives no trouble and the foul odor is almost imperceptible. A shelf and benches comprise the furniture in the prisoners' corridor. The cells have hammocks. The bedding consists of a pillow and blankets. The blankets were clean and in fair condition: they are changed and aired once a week. There were thirteen prisoners present. They are generally poorly clothed when received and new clothing is furnished. They are well fed. There have been no escapes.

PEORIA CITY WORKHOUSE:—*Inspected June 21, 1892.*

The buildings of this institution were found in their usual excellent condition. Dirty floors or soiled walls are not allowed. Since last visit the upper tier of cells in the male department, which were densely populated with bed-bugs, have been removed, and iron cells have taken their places. The wood cells only ac-

commodated ten prisoners, while the seven iron cells substituted will give room for fourteen prisoners. These cells have excellent light and ventilation and the bed-bugs have been routed. The industries pursued are the same as at last report. The expenses of the institution for the year ending December 31, 1891 were, for maintenance \$12,835.66 and for improvements \$1,058.67. The total receipts were \$19,883.06. There were forty-two prisoners present; seven of them were females. Prisoners are generally poorly clothed. They have good food in abundance. The cell room is supplied with a table and benches. The cells have iron bunks, and the bedding consists of mattresses, sheets, pillow with pillow-slip and quilts; it is changed weekly. The institution is comfortably heated by steam, generally well lighted and the ventilation good. The water supply is from the city. The number of prisoners present January 1, 1891 was fifty-five; the number committed during the year was three hundred and twenty; and the number remaining January 1, 1892, was fifty-three.

PERRY:—*Inspected April 27, 1892.*

Since last visit city water has been introduced into this jail. The jail was in good condition and clean. Each cell contains two small boxes, for seats, and two beds placed on the floor, and two prisoners, when occupied. The bedding consists of a mattress and three blankets for each prisoner. It is changed weekly. Prisoners are fairly well clad and have plenty of good food. The light and ventilation are excellent. The jail is well heated by stoves, except in very cold weather. The drain works well. Religious services are sometimes held. There have been no escapes since last visit. The plastering of the ceiling needs repairing, and new apparatus for heating should be furnished. There were three prisoners present, awaiting trial.

PIATT:—*Inspected June 10, 1892.*

The only changes made at this jail since last visit are as follows: A switch lever has been provided for locking the door between the jailor's corridor and the prisoners' corridor, and the electric light is now used. The prisoners' corridor is furnished with tables and chairs. The cells are provided with cots, and the beds consist of blankets, mattresses, pillows and comforts. The bedding is in good condition and is changed weekly. The jail was clean. The light and ventilation are not good. The jail is well heated by stoves. Water is supplied by the city. There were seven prisoners present. Prisoners are generally poorly clad when received. The food furnished is satisfactory. The night before the visit, as the sheriff unlocked the jail door, one of the prisoners struck him on the head with the leg of a cot, knocking him down and seriously injuring him. The prisoner escaped. Since last visit two prisoners made their escape. One of them sneaked by the turnkey when the door was unlocked, and the other escaped as above stated. This jail is too

small and it is dangerous handling prisoners with so little room. More light and better ventilation should be obtained.

PIKE:—*Inspected June 16, 1892.*

Since last visit to this jail the platform fronting the upper tier of cells has been extended on the sides and ends to the walls, by cross-barred iron grating; the wall of the corridor has been strengthened by scantling and heavy lumber, and the whole sheathed with iron, and the jail is now supplied with water from the city water-works. The prisoners' corridor is furnished with a table, chairs, and benches, and the cells provided with cots. Blankets are the only bedding and they are cleaned when the prisoner who used them has been discharged. The jail was found to be in good condition and clean. It is heated by stoves. The light in the corridor and upper tier of cells is fair, but it is dark in the lower tier. The ventilation is not good. The drain gives but little trouble. No bad odor was perceptible. There were four prisoners present. Prisoners when committed are poorly clothed; their old clothing is generally removed and new clothing furnished. The food furnished gives satisfaction. Since last visit two prisoners escaped by bending an iron bar of the upper floor and passing through the door. They were subsequently recaptured. The sheriff stated that the jail should be heated by steam.

POPE:—*Inspected May 5, 1892.*

There is no change to report in the condition of this jail. It is still used as a place of punishment, for the innocent and guilty alike. The beds are placed on the floor; no other furniture is visible. Prisoners must either stand or occupy the beds. The bedding consists of blankets only, which are changed as often as occasion requires. The light of day does not shine in the vile abode; nothing can be seen without artificial light. The ventilation is bad. The jail is not heated; prisoners have to go to bed to keep warm in severe weather. There were four prisoners present, who said that they have no complaint to make about the food. This building should not be used as a jail.

PULASKI:—*Inspected May 7, 1892.*

There has been no change in this jail since last visit. The most commendable features of this jail are its light and ventilation, otherwise it is a failure. It is insecure, poorly arranged and is regarded as a breeder of sickness. One prisoner was discharged on his own recognizance, on account of sickness, but died two or three days afterward. The jail has no furniture; beds are placed on the floor of the cage. Each bed, during cold weather, is provided with three blankets or comforts and a straw pillow. The bedding is in bad condition and not clean. Prisoners are fairly well clothed. The food furnished is good and abundant. There were two prisoners present. The jail is

heated by a stove. The water supply is from a well and a cistern. A hose and force-pump connect with the well, for use in case of fire. One prisoner escaped by breaking through the ceiling and brick wall and lowered himself with a blanket, at the same time he had chains bolted to his limbs. A vote is to be taken this coming fall on the building of a new court house and jail. They are both necessities. The county does business in an old church.

PUTNAM:—*Inspected August 9, 1892.*

There has been no change in this jail. It was found to be in the same condition as heretofore reported. It remains a dungeon, dark and without ventilation. During the hot weather it is very uncomfortable. The bedding was in fair condition; it is changed on the arrival of a new prisoner, which is quite an event, as only two prisoners were committed during last year. The jail is heated comfortably by a stove. There were no prisoners present. This county has very little use for a jail. There were no prisoners present January 1, 1891, July 1, 1891 and January 1, 1892. The county should cease to use this jail as it is inhuman to place human beings in it.

RANDOLPH:—*Inspected April 27, 1892.*

This jail remains as heretofore reported. A proposition is made to take out all the stone cells and erect a steel cage containing steel cells and enlarge the openings in the walls, so as to give adequate light and ventilation. Each cell is furnished with stools and cots, one for each prisoner. When crowded, as many as five prisoners are confined in one cell. Each bed consists of a straw mattress, two blankets, pillow with pillow-slips and two spreads. The bedding is in fair condition. It is changed every two weeks. Prisoners are generally well clad and well fed. The jail is kept as clean as circumstances will admit. The interior is so dark that little can be seen without artificial light. The ventilation is bad and the walls and floors are damp. The jail is comfortably heated. The water supply is from a cistern and is generally adequate, but water was scarce last summer. There was only one prisoner present.

RICHLAND:—*Inspected May 20, 1892.*

This abominable and detestable jail still serves to torment those who are compelled to breathe within its walls. The light and ventilation in the corridor is fair, but the cells are dark and are not ventilated. The cess-pool throws into the jail an offensive odor. The corridors are furnished with chairs. The cells contain a chair; also a hammock, which swings from the wall. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows with pillow-slips. The bedding is in good condition and it is changed weekly. Prisoners are fairly well clad and fed. It is impossible to make this jail appear clean. It is heated by stoves. An adequate supply of water is taken from a well.

There were four prisoners present. During last year two prisoners effected their escape by breaking a bar and lowering themselves to the ground by a rope, and one prisoner was trusted outside and has not been heard of since. A new jail should be erected without delay.

ROCK ISLAND:—*Inspected August 10, 1892.*

Since the last inspection of this jail the east and west walls have been sheathed to the ceiling with boiler iron and the entrance to the female department has been closed and an entrance made from the sheriff's office. Tables and benches are provided in the corridor. Each cell contains two iron bed-frames, swinging from the wall. The beds consist of mattresses and blankets. The bedding was clean and in good condition and is changed every two weeks or when necessary. The floors of the corridors and cells were clean. The light in the corridor and cells on the west side was moderate only. The east side corridor and cells are dark. The ventilation is bad. The water supply is from the city. The drain works well. The jail is comfortably heated by steam. There were fourteen prisoners present; they seemed to be satisfied with their food. Prisoners when received are generally poorly clothed and have to be clothed at the expense of the county. Since last visit one prisoner escaped by cutting off a bar and digging through the wall. Rock Island should erect a modern jail. The present one is insecure, uncomfortable and not fit for the confinement of prisoners.

SALINE:—*Inspected May 10, 1892.*

There is no change to note in this jail except general decay. The corridor is furnished with a table and a chair. Beds are placed on the floor of each cell. The beds consists of straw-mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows and pillow-cases. The bedding was in good condition and clean. It is changed as often as necessary. There was one prisoner present. Prisoners are fairly well clothed and have plenty of good food. The jail is kept as cleanly as it is possible for such a rotten tumble-down affair. The light in the corridor is fair, but the cells are dark and have no ventilation. A limited water supply is obtained from a cistern. Water had to be hauled last year. There have been no escapes. A new jail will be built when the county is rich.

SANGAMON:—*Inspected September 2, 1892.*

Since the last inspection, the jail has been put in good repair, and thoroughly painted inside and outside, and a steam boiler for heating purposes has been purchased and placed in position. The jail was found to be as clean as possible; it is not allowed to remain in any other condition. Benches are placed in the corridors, and the cells have two iron bedsteads, one above the other; each bedstead has a wire mattress. The bedding consists of blankets, which are frequently changed, aired, disin-

fect and washed. Thirty-nine prisoners were present. Many of the prisoners, when committed, have to be reclothed at the expense of the county. Some of them are covered with vermin, and on their arrival are stripped and compelled to take a bath, which they regard as a severe punishment. The food furnished is generally satisfactory. The jailor stated that some of the prisoners would occasionally "kick" about the fare, but no attention was paid to them, as such characters would "kick" if they were boarded at the Leland Hotel. The light and ventilation in this jail are excellent. It is heated comfortably by steam and the water supply is from the city water-works; the drainage is perfect. The jail is in first class condition and no improvements are needed, unless it could be removed a greater distance from the street, where prisoners could not annoy persons passing. Nineteen U. S. prisoners were present January 1, 1891 and 173 were committed during the year, of which 11 were sent to the penitentiary, 171 were delivered to the U. S. marshal (there is no record showing how they were disposed of), 10 remained in jail January 1, 1892.

SCHUYLER:—*Inspected June 22, 1892.*

There were three prisoners present in this jail. Prisoners, when received, are poorly clothed and cheap clothing has to be furnished. They are well fed. The jail is heated by a stove. The water supply is from a well and cistern. The light and ventilation are only moderate. The prisoners' corridor contains a table and chairs, and the cells have iron bedsteads. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows; it is changed monthly. The jail was clean, except in the water-closet. The drain gives no trouble. One prisoner, who was trusted outside, left without leave, and nothing has been heard from him since. A new jail is needed.

SCOTT:—*Inspected June 14, 1892.*

No change can be noted in this jail. It was found to be in fair condition for such a poorly arranged building. The prisoners' corridor contains a table and chairs, and the cells have nothing except hammocks, which swing from the wall. Blankets are the only bedding and they are changed when soiled or badly worn. The jail is well heated by stoves. Very little can be seen without artificial light and the cells are as dark as night. There is very little ventilation and that passes through some small windows. The drain gives no trouble. The water supply is from a well. There were no prisoners present. Prisoners when received are generally well clothed. The food furnished is good and abundant. A new jail is a necessity, as the present quarters are too small, dark and have no ventilation. The old jail should be abandoned.

SHELBY:—*Inspected June 6, 1892.*

The old jail has been torn down and a new jail, with sheriff's residence, was in course of erection on the same location at the time of this visit. The building will have four cells for males and one cell for females; there will be two cells on each side of a central corridor and they will be constructed of steel. No cells will be placed on the second floor for the present. The building, when complete, will cost about fifteen thousand dollars. During the erection of the jail prisoners are sent to Moultrie county jail.

STARK:—*Inspected July 1, 1892.*

There has been no change to note in this jail. The question of the erection of a new jail is still unsettled. It is proposed to submit the matter to a vote at the next election. The building was found to be as clean and neat as such a place can be kept. It is heated comfortably by a stove. Nothing can be seen without the aid of artificial light and there is no ventilation. The jail consists of one room, and is furnished with a table, chairs and bedsteads. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, pillow with slip, sheets and comforts, which are in good condition; it is changed weekly when prisoners are present. Prisoners who are committed to serve jail sentences are immediately removed to the Peoria county jail. One prisoner belonging to this county was in the Peoria county jail serving sentence at the time of this visit. Stark county has very little use for a jail. There are no saloons in Toulon, which may account in part for an empty jail. One prisoner escaped by cutting the lock. This jail is one of the worst in the state, and it reflects discredit on the county.

ST. CLAIR:—*Inspected April 25, 1892.*

There has been no change to note in this jail since last visit, except that a dungeon cell has been provided, which has all the horrors of a dungeon, as it has neither light nor ventilation. The corridors are furnished with tables, chairs and iron bedsteads with canvas bottoms. Each cell, when occupied, contains two cots, one above the other, on iron bedsteads, which swing from the wall, and has accommodation for two prisoners. The bedding on each cot consists of two blankets, one sheet and a spread. It is clean, in good condition and is changed weekly. The canvas part is washed when needed. Prisoners are well clad; the food furnished is plain prison fare and seems to be satisfactory. The prisoners are generally cleanly. Lice and bedbugs are frequently found. This jail is regarded as fire-proof, the cells are well lighted and well heated by steam. The ventilation is through doors and windows and each cell has ventilation through the roof. Water is supplied by the city in abundance. There is no sewer, the water-closets drain into a catch-basin, and other waste water flows through the gutters of the street. The jail woodwork was being painted at the time of this visit. No escapes. Religious services are held occasionally. Twenty-six prisoners were present.

STEPHENSON:—*Inspected August 17, 1892.*

This jail is always found to be clean and in excellent condition in every respect. The corridors are furnished with chairs and benches. The cells contain iron bedsteads, bolted to the floor. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with slips; it was clean, in good condition and is changed weekly. There were seven prisoners in the jail, who are provided with an abundance of good food. They are generally poorly clothed when received. One insane man, while a prisoner, last year committed suicide by hanging. The jail is heated comfortably by steam and the light and ventilation are excellent. Water is supplied by the city. The drain works perfectly. There have been no escapes. General repairs and painting have been done since last visit and the jail needs no improvements.

TAZEWELL:—*Inspected June 20, 1892.*

This old bastile was found to be in as good condition as circumstances will allow and as clean as possible. There were three inmates present, in the dungeon-like darkness. Tazewell county has at last taken action regarding the jail question, and a new building, combining a sheriff's residence and a jail, was at the time of this visit near completion. The jail room is about thirty feet square, and it will contain a steel cage on each floor, with three steel cells on each side of a central corridor. Four cells will also be placed in the upper rooms of the sheriff's residence; two for women and two for boys. The jail will have accommodation for thirty-two prisoners. The outer walls of the building are of pressed brick, with stone trimmings. The jail will have an abundance of natural light and ventilation. It will be heated by steam and have water and privy seats in each cell. The building will cost about \$20,000. The old jail building will be removed as soon as the new one is completed. Tazewell county is entitled to commendation and congratulations in this their new departure.

UNION:—*Inspected April 30, 1892.*

This jail resembles a receiving vault for the dead. It is dark, damp and has no ventilation. Each cell contains iron bedsteads, swinging from the wall and have canvas bottoms, but no mattress. The bedding consists of blankets. The food furnished is good. The jail was empty at the time of this visit. It is poorly heated by a stove, placed in the hall-way. The water supply is from a cistern. The drain continues to be a trouble. There have been no escapes from this tomb. A new jail is a necessity.

VERMILION:—*Inspected June 9, 1892.*

This jail was found to be in its usual good condition and clean. There has been no change. The prisoners' corridors have benches for seats, and the cells have no furniture except beds, which are placed on the floor; the beds consist of mat-

tresses and blankets, which are changed when soiled or worn. The light and ventilation are excellent, and the jail is comfortably heated by steam. The water supply is from the city, with connections in every part of the building. There were six prisoners present. Prisoners when admitted are generally poorly clothed, and new clothing is frequently furnished to tramps, who are dirty and lousy. The prisoners have a plentiful supply of wholesome food. There have been no escapes. No improvements are needed.

WABASH:—*Inspected May 19, 1892.*

This jail is kept as clean as possible. The prisoners' corridor is furnished with a table and chairs. The cells have hammocks hooked to the walls. The beds each consist of canvas bottoms, quilts, sheets and blankets. The bedding is changed according to circumstances. The prisoners are usually fairly well clad. They have an abundance of good plain food. The light and ventilation are good. The jail is heated comfortably by a stove. The water supply is from a well and cistern and is inadequate. There were three prisoners present. No improvements are needed. There have been no escapes since last visit.

WARREN:—*Inspected June 28, 1892.*

This jail was found to be clean and in excellent condition. There were two prisoners present. Prisoners, except tramps, were fairly well clothed when received. The food served seems to be satisfactory. The jail is heated comfortably by steam, and the water supply comes into the jail from the city water-works, and is connected with the wash bowls, privy seats and bath tubs. The drain, now connected with the city sewerage, gives no further trouble. The prisoners' corridor is furnished with tables, chairs and benches, and the cells contain hammocks, which swing from the wall. The jail has excellent light and ventilation. No improvements are needed. Five prisoners escaped by cutting the steel plate that forms the ceiling of the cell, with acid, which was supposed to be furnished from the outside.

WASHINGTON:—*Inspected May 12, 1892.*

Since last visit to this jail a floor of grouting has taken the place of the old iron floor, which had rusted out, and a door of grating has been placed in the wall of the airing court, with an additional door of wood. When the wood door is open the air can circulate freely through to the room occupied by the prisoners. The corridors contain chairs and a stove. The cells each contain iron bedsteads swinging from the wall, with mattress, straw and moss pillows and blankets. The bedding was in fair condition. The blankets are washed once in three months or as often as necessary. Prisoners are well clothed and fed. The corridor of the jail is much improved by the new floor and is more easily kept clean. The cells are dark and without venti-

lation. The jail is comfortably heated during the winter. An abundant supply of water is taken from a cistern. There were four prisoners present; two were serving sentence and two were sentenced to execution. The two who were sentenced to execution are negroes who have been convicted of murdering a pedler. The date of their execution is fixed for next Saturday, the 14th inst. The scaffold and enclosure were in process of erection at the time of the visit. This jail could be remodeled at a slight expense and made comfortable and secure. Four prisoners escaped since last visit through the iron floor of the corridor. One was recaptured.

WAYNE:—*Inspected May 19, 1892.*

Since last visit to this county a court house and jail has been erected. The court house cost \$25,000, and the jail, with the sheriff's residence, \$10,000. The jail is a two-story brick building. The sheriff's residence has three rooms and a hall on the first floor and four rooms and a hall on the second floor. The jail is 34x24 feet. The men's department contains two cells and a prisoners' corridor, and is constructed of a combination of steel and iron. The grating of the corridor and the cell doors is of 2-in. x ½-in. flat bars, of the same material. A jailor's corridor surrounds the whole. A space is left above the cells for the construction of additional cells should they be needed. The women's prison has two cells, one above the other, constructed of the same material as the men's cells. The cells are each 7x9 feet. The prisoners' corridor contains a bench, privy-seat and water-bowl. The water is supplied from a tank on the outside, which is filled by a wind-pump. The jail was built by the Paulley Jail Company. Each cell contains iron bedsteads, swinging from the wall. The bedsteads have canvas bottoms, with mattress, pillow and blanket. Each cell will accommodate four prisoners. The bedding is new and clean. It is changed when necessary. Prisoners are fairly well clad and fed. The jail is heated comfortably by stoves. It has good light and ventilation. The drain works well and the water supply is abundant.

WHITE:—*Inspected May 3, 1892.*

This jail was found to be in good condition, newly whitewashed and clean. Each cell when occupied contains a cotton top mattress placed upon the floor, and the bedding consists of blankets, which are added according to the severity of the weather. Prisoners are well clothed and well fed. The light in the corridor is good, but most of the cells are dark. The jail is heated comfortably by stoves and a cistern affords an abundant supply of water. There have been no escapes. Religious services are held every Sunday when prisoners are present. There were two prisoners present at the time of this visit. There is some talk of the erection of a new jail.

WHITESIDE:—*Inspected August 23, 1892.*

This jail was clean and in excellent condition. Paint, soap, water and labor have not been spared in keeping this jail in good condition. Eight prisoners were present. They seemed to be satisfied with the quantity and quality of food provided. Prisoners, when committed, are generally poorly clothed. The corridors are provided with benches and the cells contain iron bedsteads. The bedding consists of mattresses and blankets. The blankets are changed once each week. The jail is comfortably heated by stoves, and the water supply, which is noted for its purity, is from the city water-works. The drain gives no trouble. The corridors and cells have good natural light and the ventilation is excellent. One prisoner was sent out for coal but did not return. The room provided for female prisoners needs furniture, heating and the modern conveniences.

WILL:—*Inspected August 8, 1892.*

There were thirteen prisoners present at the time of this visit. Prisoners, when committed, are fairly well dressed, but tramps are poorly clad. The food provided seems to be satisfactory. The corridors are provided with tables, chairs and benches. Prisoners sleep on bunks of leather and have blankets for cover. The blankets are changed once in two months; they were clean and in good condition. The corridors and cells were clean. The jail is comfortably heated by a furnace. The water supply is from the city water-works. The drain gives no trouble. The light and ventilation are good in the upper tiers of cells, but in the lower ones it is dark and without ventilation. The rooms for women and boys are in good order. Since last visit the ceiling over the furnace has been sheathed with iron and a new furnace purchased. Nothing is needed in way of improvements, except that it be water-closets in each cell. Buckets are used, which are very offensive. One prisoner, who was trusted outside, left for parts unknown.

WILLIAMSON:—*Inspected May 11, 1892.*

Since last visit to this county a new jail has been erected on the old jail lot. The jail building is a two-story brick, about 40x24 feet. The first floor is occupied by the jailor and his family; the second floor is the jail proper. The brick work was erected under supervision of the county authorities and the iron and steel work was furnished by the Champion Iron Co. The jail for males has two cells of steel, on each side of a central corridor, the whole surrounded by a jailor's corridor. The cells are each 7x9 feet, and each contain iron bedsteads swinging from the wall. The female department consists of two cells, 7x9 feet, which are entirely separated from the male department. The beds each consist of a mattress and three blankets. The bedding is in fair condition and moderately clean. There were four prisoners present. The prisoners were fairly well clothed. The food furnished is satisfactory. The jail is heated by stoves

and is well lighted and ventilated. The water supply is from a well and is abundant, but not of good quality. The jail seems to be a good one and has been needed for several years. It cost \$6,000.

WINNEBAGO:—*Inspected August 15, 1892.*

Eight prisoners were present in this jail; they were fairly well clothed and the food furnished them seems to give satisfaction. Since last visit the mode of heating the jail has been changed from steam to hot water, and the building has been thoroughly repaired and painted. There is no furniture in the corridor and none in the cells, except iron bedsteads swinging from the wall. The beds consist of mattresses and blankets, which are changed when new prisoners arrive. The jail was as clean as it could be made. The light is good in the corridors and upper cells, but the lower cells are dark. The ventilation should be improved. The jail is now comfortably heated in the coldest weather. The water supply is from the city water-works. The drainage is good. One prisoner escaped by placing a dummy in his bed and slipping through the door, the jailor thinking he was locked up. No improvements seem to be needed.

WOODFORD:—*Inspected July 5, 1892.*

There has been no change in this jail. It is the same as reported two years ago. Three prisoners were present at the time of this visit. They are generally poorly clothed when they enter this place of torture. They have plenty of good food and are made as comfortable as their surroundings will admit. The cells each contain a wood bedstead, a table and chairs. The bedding consists of blankets, mattresses and spreads; it was in fair condition and clean. The jail is comfortably heated by a stove and the water supply is from a cistern. The jail is whitewashed once a month and is kept as clean as such a place can be kept. The jailor stated that war had been declared against the large army of bed-bugs and the number materially reduced. The jail is dark and without ventilation. There have been no escapes since last visit. The question of building a new jail is being agitated, and it is expected that it will be submitted to a vote at the next election. A new jail is badly needed, as the present one is a disgrace to humanity.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

There are at present, in the state of Illinois, seventeen public institutions, in actual operation. We give their names, location, and the dates of their respective creation:

Name.	Location.	Cre- ated.
<i>Correctional.</i>		
Penitentiary (Northern).....	Joliet.....	1827
Penitentiary (Southern).....	Chester.....	1877
Illinois State Reformatory.....	Pontiac.....	1891
<i>Charitable.</i>		
Illinois In-tititution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb....	Jacksonville.....	1839
Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane.....	Jacksonville.....	1847
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	Jacksonville.....	1849
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Normal.....	1865
Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	Lincoln.....	1865
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Chicago.....	1865
Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Elgin.....	1869
Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	Anna.....	1869
Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	Kankakee.....	1877
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Quincy.....	1885
Illinois Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	Chester.....	1889
<i>Educational.</i>		
Normal University.....	Normal.....	1857
Industrial University.....	Urbana.....	1867
Southern Normal University.....	Carb ndale.....	1869

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

Name.	Superintendent.
<i>Correctional.</i>	
Penitentiary (Northern).....	H. D. Dement.....
Penitentiary (Southern).....	E. J. Murphy.....
Reformatory.....	B. F. Sheets.....
<i>Charitable.</i>	
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Philip G. Gillett, LL. D....
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	Henry F. Carriel, M. D....
Institution for the Blind.....	Frank H. Hall.....
Asylum for the Feeble-Minded Children.....	William B. Fish, M. D....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	H. C. DeMotte, Ph. D....
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Edgar C. Lawton.....
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Henry J. Brooks, M. D....
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	E. B. Elrod, M. D....
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	R. S. Dewey, M. D....
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	J. G. Rowland.....
Illinois Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	W. T. Patterson, M. D....
<i>Educational.</i>	
Normal University.....	John W. Cook.....
University of Illinois.....	Thomas J. Burrill.....
Southern Normal University.....	John Hull.....

TABLE II.

LIST OF TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

(Except the penitentiaries, reformatory and universities), with the duration of their terms of service, respectively.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
<i>Northern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
Charles W. Marsh.....	DeKalb.....	March, 1893
Luther L. Hiatt.....	Wheaton.....	" 1895
David F. Barelay.....	Elgin.....	" 1897
<i>Eastern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
John L. Donovan.....	Watseka.....	March, 1893
Walter W. Todd.....	Kankakee.....	" 1895
Ezra B. McCagg.....	Chicago.....	" 1897
<i>Central Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
Edward P. Kirby.....	Jacksonville.....	March, 1893
David E. Beatty.....	Jerseyville.....	" 1895
W. R. Newton.....	Yorkville.....	" 1897
<i>Southern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
William H. Boicourt.....	Goleconda.....	March, 1893
James Bottom.....	Sparta.....	" 1895
Marshall Culp.....	Anna.....	" 1897
<i>Asylum for Insane Criminals.</i>		
James A. Rose.....	Goleconda.....	March, 1893
John J. Brown.....	Vandalia.....	" 1895
Joseph B. Messick.....	East St. Louis.....	" 1897
<i>Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.</i>		
J. G. Manahan.....	Sterling.....	March, 1893
Melvin A. Cushing.....	Minonk.....	" 1895
Stephen R. Capps.....	Jacksonville.....	" 1897
<i>Institution for the Blind.</i>		
Archibald C. Wadsworth.....	Jacksonville.....	March, 1893
N. W. Branson.....	Petersburg.....	" 1895
Benjamin F. Funk.....	Bloomington.....	" 1897
<i>Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.</i>		
C. R. Gittings.....	Terre Haute.....	March, 1893
Aaron B. Nicholson.....	Lincoln.....	" 1895
Benson Wood.....	Efingham.....	" 1897
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home.</i>		
Ed. Harlan.....	Marshall.....	March, 1893
Duncan M. Funk.....	Bloomington.....	" 1895
James E. Morrow.....	Pontiac.....	" 1897
<i>Eye and Ear Infirmary.</i>		
William H. Fitch, M. D.....	Rockford.....	March, 1893
Daniel Goodwin, Jr.....	Chicago.....	" 1895
Arthur E. Prince, M. D.....	Springfield.....	" 1897
<i>Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.</i>		
Thomas W. Macfall.....	Quincy.....	March, 1893
L. T. Dickason.....	Danville.....	" 1895
James I. Neff.....	Freeport.....	" 1897

TABLE III.—Appropriation account for 1891-92, and balances remaining in the state treasury June 30, 1892.

I. ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1889, Balance undrawn July 1, 1890.	Appropriations of 1891.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS 1891 AND 1892.		Balance remaining June 30, 1892.
				Drawn in 1891.	Drawn in 1892	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$90,000 00	\$278,000 00	.....	\$90,000 00	\$129,642 81	\$148,357 16
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	236,000 00	497,000 00	.....	236,000 00	241,000 00	256,000 00
Central Insane Hospital.....	140,000 00	324,000 00	.....	140,000 00	140,303 00	183,697 00
Southern Insane Hospital.....	100,000 00	249,000 00	.....	100,000 00	115,971 30	133,028 70
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	16,614 02	33,355 98
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	100,000 00	192,000 00	.....	100,000 00	192,000 00	100,000 00
Institution for the Blind.....	38,000 00	87,000 00	.....	38,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	66,000 00	137,000 00	.....	66,000 00	78,194 29	78,805 71
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	50,000 00	104,000 00	.....	50,000 00	100,000 00	54,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	27,000 00	52,000 00	.....	27,000 00	26,000 00	26,000 00
State Reform School.....	46,000 00	.....	.....	46,000 00	.....	.....
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	130,000 00	290,000 00	.....	130,000 00	145,000 00	145,000 00
Total.....	\$1,023,000 00	\$2,273,000 00	.....	\$1,023,000 00	\$1,074,755 45	\$1,198,244 55

II. REPAIR APPROPRIATIONS

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$5,637 17	\$12,000 00	.....	\$5,278 85	\$6,410 35	\$6,007 97
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	10,057 48	20,000 00	.....	8,749 08	10,718 94	10,619 46
Central Insane Hospital.....	10,073 45	16,000 00	.....	3,020 95	12,807 27	10,215 23
Southern Insane Hospital.....	7,551 65	12,000 00	.....	3,475 40	7,739 70	8,366 55
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	5,604 34	10,000 00	.....	4,259 66	5,438 72	5,365 96
Institution for the Blind.....	2,000 00	4,000 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	2,315 42	4,000 00	.....	2,110 13	2,083 96	2,021 33
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	2,007 00	4,000 00	.....	1,999 69	1,817 26	2,130 05
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,023 29	2,000 00	.....	1,023 29	724 73	1,748 02
State Reform School.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	5,000 00	10,000 00	.....	2,986 87	5,304 61	6,708 52
Total.....	\$53,289 80	\$96,000 00	.....	\$36,903 92	\$56,645 54	\$55,740 34

Table III.—Concluded.

III. OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1889. Balance undrawn July 1, 1890.	Appropriations of 1891.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS 1891 AND 1892.			Balance remaining June 30, 1892.
				Drawn in 1891.	Drawn in 1892.	Total drafts, 1891-92.	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$125,374 06	\$55,184 00	\$421 21	\$113,375 85	\$61,051 01	\$175,048 10	\$5,409 96
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	12,000 00	240,169 00	.....	9,822 93	144,039 25	154,522 18	97,056 81
Central Insane Hospital.....	83,759 42	16,200 00	2,094 48	62,055 62	36,564 61	100,711 71	9,254 71
Southern Insane Hospital.....	98,626 57	17,282 00	1,548 55	82,284 73	29,490 82	113,323 60	2,484 97
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	50,000 00	17,204 00	.....	23,428 10	26,671 90	50,100 00	100 00
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	.....	16,100 00	.....	1,789 84	15,644 75	17,294 59	450 86
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	2,143 95	28,540 00	466 59	5,224 86	28,242 36	33,533 81	1,827 09
Institution for the Blind.....	7,220 00	35,400 00	5 14	26,379 99	35,064 19	61,443 32	1,661 94
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	27,114 26	9,350 00	.....	451 35	9,097 30	9,548 65	3,306 21
Soldiers' Orphans, Home.....	504 86	4,550 00	.....	1,146 98	910 49	2,057 47	3,639 61
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,146 98	.....	.....	372 89	.....	372 89	.....
State Reform School.....	372 89	.....	.....	500 00	40,973 96	41,473 96	2,326 94
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	500 00	43,300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$418,083 88	\$666,175 00	\$1,555 97	\$326,983 14	\$428,309 27	\$789,828 38	\$125,039 50

TABLE IV.—Showing amounts collected from each county in the state by seven state institutions, between the first day of July, 1890, and the 30th day of June, 1891.

COUNTIES.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Institu'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institu'n for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Total.
Adams.....		\$105 17	\$638 21		\$186 97	\$11 91	\$15 78	\$958 04
Alexander.....								
Bond.....				\$204 77	20 67	17 49	3 48	246 61
Boone.....	\$95 07				10 75	25 56		132 38
Brown.....			83 32					83 32
Bureau.....		374 31				13 60		387 91
Calhoun.....								
Carroll.....	143 94	20 60						164 54
Cass.....			119 21		11 39		16 94	147 54
Champaign.....		429 50			45 56		35 91	510 97
Christian.....			167 63		17 05	41 22	73 95	299 85
Clark.....		79 44			8 85			88 29
Clay.....								
Clinton.....				141 46	37 76		56 02	235 24
Coles.....		119 11			16 10	1 25	91 19	227 65
Cook.....	68 73	5,963 93			1,751 63	780 91	1,484 09	10,049 29
Crawford.....		175 23				48 30		223 53
Cumberland.....								
DeKalb.....	151 80	34 19			31 21	39 18	32 08	258 49
DeWitt.....		257 74			30 10	17 32	32 40	337 56
Douglas.....		272 96		2 00	59 30	25 11	11 80	371 17
DuPage.....	67 56						20 87	88 43
Edgar.....		66 98				17 24	11 23	95 45
Edwards.....				43 00			22 31	65 31
Effingham.....		261 41		25	30 72		9 40	301 78
Fayette.....							55 19	55 19
Ford.....								
Franklin.....		44						44
Fulton.....		14 05	370 70		141 94	69	86 59	613 97
Gallatin.....		37 00						37 00
Greene.....		64 91	207 22		85 20		38 75	396 08
Grundy.....		167 81						167 81
Hamilton.....				138 40		5 33		143 73
Hancock.....		13 00	300 34		39 25	67 32	58 46	478 37
Hardin.....		14 06						14 06
Henderson.....			101 25				20 25	121 50
Henry.....	548 72	12 68			25 96		15 15	602 50
Iroquois.....		498 67			54 27		77 02	639 96
Jackson.....		59 37		482 65	120 54	26 70	66 21	755 47
Jasper.....		232 25			141 51	38 41		412 17
Jefferson.....		41 86		179 16			20 25	221 02
Jersey.....			66 63		15 62	25 61	55 74	163 60
JoDaviess.....	244 15				29 31		90 85	364 31
Johnson.....		70 63						70 63
Kane.....	365 66	25 05			81 06		40 38	512 15
Kankakee.....		291 47			71 21		9 28	371 96
Kendall.....	122 40			17 27	11 50			151 17
Knox.....		47 60	368 76		12 15		68 78	497 29
Lake.....	114 75	1 93			6 35		34 61	157 44
LaSalle.....	29 49	828 86			269 96	6 67	43 77	1,178 75
Lawrence.....					56 79	29 51		86 30
Lee.....	204 33	26 34			39 05		8 46	278 18
Livingston.....		615 74			15 38	7 00		638 12
Logan.....		7 90	301 02		51 28		125 61	485 71
Macon.....		298 02	27 56		42 82		99 66	468 06
Macoupin.....		87 18	191 21		42 33	45 26	15 61	381 59
Madison.....			513 24	3 45	105 14		136 05	757 88
Marion.....				161 66	22 75		106 00	290 41
Marshall.....		125 01	25 78		42 52		15 43	208 74
Mason.....			395 40		91 52		40 68	527 60

Table IV.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Institu'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institu'n for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Total.
Massac.....				\$130 98			\$35 30	\$166 28
McDonough.....		\$502 09	\$456 07		\$492 24		18 87	1,469 27
McHenry.....	\$108 58						23 39	131 97
McLean.....		289 91			76 05	\$61 73	152 34	583 03
Menard.....		39 08	172 18		52 11		129 07	383 44
Merceer.....			142 44		77 13		22 62	242 19
Monroe.....		116 58			226 20		9 95	382 73
Montgomery.....		38 03	193 70		24 25		16 64	272 62
Morgan.....		65 15	200 76		196 34	133 31	57 99	153 55
Moultrie.....		171 70		2 90				174 60
Ogle.....	215 56				55 40		30 36	301 32
Peoria.....			280 25		47 83		21 17	349 25
Perry.....					13 45	21 95	6 27	41 67
Piatt.....		170 95	24 53		13 54			208 13
Pike.....		10 58	450 78		294 55		63 44	819 32
Pope.....							12 51	12 51
Pulaski.....								
Putnam.....		84 42				7 45		94 87
Randolph.....		149 67		463 45	23 79		87 53	724 44
Richland.....								
Rock Island....	743 93	283 39	245 66		317 70		13 86	1,604 54
Saline.....								
Sangamon.....		45 87	501 00		129 01	37 99	47 79	761 66
Schuyler.....			54 90		23 97		57 99	136 86
Scott.....		10	146 25				11 33	157 68
Shelby.....		180 06		15		20 60	73 52	274 33
Stark.....			86 60				41 07	127 67
St. Clair.....				684 49	102 22	54 61	60 35	901 67
Stephenson.....	119 04				21 00	47 02	95 14	282 20
Tazewell.....			274 70		51 30		93 73	419 73
Union.....		18 02			31 64	98 10	40 66	188 42
Vermilion.....		659 04		11 57	63 57	17 12	81 42	832 72
Wabash.....		18 00		125 25			7 92	151 17
Warren.....			209 79				19 82	229 61
Washington....		164 57		292 40	107 78	26 51	45 59	636 85
Wayne.....				251 80	60 10	26 10	24 53	362 53
White.....		70 27		193 65	27 60	79 78		371 30
Whiteside.....	108 67	28 64			19 60	1 00	27 98	185 89
Will.....	8 93	1,062 05			63 30	60 62	17 31	1,228 21
Williamson.....		88 84				22 25	32 91	144 00
Winnebago.....	262 31	14 19			49 13		31 42	357 05
Woodford.....		196 34	12 65		39 99		14 24	263 72
Tota counties	\$3,723 62	\$16,216 51	\$7,329 74	\$3,550 71	\$6,535 24	\$2,059 78	\$1,742 78	\$41,168 41
Individual ac- counts.....	2,140 99	4,946 18	2,594 80	2,548 73	2,331 52	267 63	2,947 26	17,777 11
Totals.....	\$5,864 61	\$21,192 72	\$9,924 54	\$6,079 44	\$8,866 76	\$2,327 41	\$7,690 04	\$61,945 52

TABLE V.—Showing amounts collected from each county in the state by eight state institutions, between the 1st day of July, 1891, and the 30th day of June, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Northern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Eastern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Central In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Southern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Asylum for Insane Crimi- nals.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.....	Total.....
Adams.....		\$55 87	\$618 71			\$225 22	\$24 12	\$69 44	\$993 36
Alexander.....				\$409 45				409 45	
Bond.....				191 69			4 06	28 23	223 98
Boone.....	\$113 02					10 70			123 72
Brown.....			110 63			14 29		15 85	139 77
Bureau.....		196 54	241 28			19 55	39 77		497 14
Calhoun.....									
Carroll.....	143 56	18 63							162 19
Cass.....			51 02			13 47		26 95	91 44
Champaign.....		698 28				37 86		42 23	778 37
Christian.....			245 67			35 50	35 86	96 74	413 77
Clark.....				1 00		19 97			20 97
Clay.....									
Clinton.....				203 83		73 37	4 00	44 01	325 21
Coles.....		580 83				91 31	29 45	82 89	784 48
Cook.....	1,089 87	7,815 86				2,103 92	998 36	487 93	13,216 04
Crawford.....		41 54				65 63	28 26	27 25	162 68
Cumberland.....		247 19		399 81			73 60		720 60
DeKalb.....	220 73	14 72				40 30	8 44	43 91	328 10
DeWitt.....		223 53	98 25			64 15	18 24	18 30	422 47
Douglas.....		205 59				76 55	36 22	11 75	330 11
DuPage.....	160 08							41 15	201 23
Edgar.....		216 61				22 11	48 67		287 39
Edwards.....				25 67				6 74	32 41
Effingham.....		69 14		59 79		32 83		24 76	186 52
Fayette.....				316 02				37 98	354 00
Ford.....							79 28		79 28
Franklin.....				3 20		80 00			83 20
Fulton.....		25 29	440 49			78 52	14 35	47 81	606 46
Gallatin.....				198 91					198 91
Greene.....		30 81	89 77		\$0 69	22 18	14 45	5 55	163 45
Grundy.....		189 11						18 60	198 71
Hamilton.....				202 55				14 18	216 73
Hancock.....			282 52			41 89	55 18	38 72	418 31
Hardin.....									
Henderson.....			99 10					40 80	139 90
Henry.....	195 55	13 65	105 01			13 45	3 98	12 90	344 54
Iroquois.....		292 92				33 23		53 77	379 92
Jackson.....				108 07		79 84		65 05	342 95
Jasper.....		59 85		63 73		194 40	51 45		369 43
Jefferson.....							53 00		53 00
Jersey.....			196 18			7 71	10 95	47 39	262 23
Jo Daviess.....	190 13	13 78				34 31		75 75	313 97
Johnson.....				50					50
Kane.....	643 30	2 90				126 76	28 35	81 95	883 76
Kankakee.....		438 23				18 90		9 71	466 84
Kendall.....	35 74			17 54		29 10	28 59		110 97
Knox.....		19 68	341 49			42 47		41 45	445 09
Lake.....	200 53	32 85				58 19		53 23	344 80
LaSalle.....	16 91	1,042 11				343 42	6 34	45 70	1,451 48
Lawrence.....									
Lee.....	98 01	27 76						10 07	135 84
Livingston.....		545 81				31 25	33 89		610 95
Logan.....		6 35	316 08			44 99		186 68	551 10
Macon.....		319 20				49 14		30 28	398 62

Table V.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Northern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Eastern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Central In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Southern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Asylum for Insane Crimi- nals.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.....	Total
Macoupin		\$46 54	\$151 54			\$71 58	\$9 35	\$6 28	\$285 29
Madison			149 36	\$216 18		131 16	26 24	243 33	796 27
Marion				161 50		83 09		129 34	373 93
Marshall		133 26	32 11			35 49		36 42	237 24
Mason			129 77			41 89		47 00	218 66
Massac				101 29				29 59	130 88
McDonough..		6 49	146 46			52 78		95 85	301 58
McHenry.....	\$97 45							35 82	133 27
McLean		531 36	49 65		\$1 53	104 60	31 44	188 02	806 60
Menard			129 40			65 58		63 47	258 45
Mercer.....			140 16			16 78		11 70	168 64
Monroe				181 30				3 97	185 27
Montgomery			155 64					20 42	176 0
Morgan.....		32 80	183 63			189 33	60 37	57 97	523 20
Moultrie.....		41 20							41 20
Ogle.....	204 71					41 78		44 70	291 19
Peoria		21 83	527 52			66 40		17 75	633 50
Perry				343 85		80 30	34 00	20 98	479 13
Platt.....		162 75	13 10			13 55		4 60	194 00
Pike			149 29			143 21		59 85	352 35
Pope.....				276 58				22 63	299 21
Pulaski.....		43 81		249 30					239 11
Putnam.....		69 01	8 59				12 25		89 85
Randolph.....				251 54		26 43		85 98	363 95
Richland.....				333 16		176 93			510 09
Rock Island..	265 57	95 77	290 08			202 65	30 87	14 66	899 60
Saline.....				7 00					7 00
Sangamon.....		28 76	545 72			99 59	60 20	161 33	895 60
Schuyler.....			45 30			35 68		46 81	127 79
Scott.....			119 73					26 45	146 18
Shelby.....		433 31		50 17		27 78		85 36	596 57
Stark			25 26					27 89	53 15
St. Clair.....				829 95	90	160 64	34 76	57 51	1,083 76
Stephenson...	213 00						38 58	17 19	268 77
Tazewell.....			284 97			56 57		87 28	428 82
Union.....				205 70				47 51	253 21
Vermilion....		627 61		14 60		77 18	24 82	43 44	787 65
Wabash.....				105 53				23 09	128 62
Warren.....		19 79	191 96		88	11 35			226 98
Washington..				199 23		66 79	26 90	14 96	307 83
Wayne.....				283 14		56 25	21 35	34 08	394 82
White.....		66 58				38 12	30 73	12 07	147 50
Whiteside....	281 17	31 57		335 96	6 69	14 05	53 01	36 96	759 41
Will.....	2 22	424 53				55 22	36 28	29 13	547 38
Williamson...				8 35					8 35
Winnebago...	175 42	1 00			2 27	21 81		9 64	210 14
Woodford.....		158 90	66 13			74 48		25 99	325 50
Total counties	\$5,067 57	\$16,312 50	\$6,771 57	\$6,476 09	\$12 96	\$6,618 47	\$2,260 01	\$4,010 82	\$47,929 99
Individual ac- counts	2,295 31	5,319 18	3,380 51	2,599 52	.....	2,668 68	224 33	3,472 45	19,659 98
Totals	\$7,362 88	\$21,631 68	\$10,152 08	\$9,075 61	\$12 96	\$9,287 15	\$2,484 34	\$7,483 27	\$67,589 97

TABLE VI.—*Showing balance due eight state institutions, and not yet collected, on the 30th day of June, 1892, from each county in the state.*

COUNTIES.	Northern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Eastern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Central In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Southern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Asylum for Insane Crimi- nals.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb...	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble- Minded....	Total.....
Adams.....			\$282 03			\$137 63	\$17 44	\$32 59	\$469 69
Alexander...		\$208 89		\$840 07	\$4 78	822 87	100 68	365 50	2,342 79
Bond.....				60 35				84	61 19
Boone.....	\$117 00					5 20			122 20
Brown.....			20 69			14 93		4 10	39 72
Bureau.....		7 04	124 79			31 27	25 47		188 57
Calhoun.....		156 41	242 31			105 55	115 63		619 90
Carroll.....	118 21	2 25			9 63				130 09
Cass.....		15	110 73			13 07		5 87	129 82
Champaign..		200 49				2 61	27 26	30 21	260 57
Christian.....			105 66			18 50	8 77	66 19	199 12
Clark.....		440 93		230 12		119 21		11 15	810 41
Clay.....		47 62		339 39	1 53	343 78	49 81	65	782 78
Clinton.....				54 35	5 61	51 44	7 73	2 39	121 52
Coles.....		29 75				72 41		59 07	161 23
Cook.....	4,396 61	3,082 81			157 81	1,403 00	607 35	767 36	10,424 94
Crawford.....		103 84		258 79		68 53	26 69	20 19	478 04
Cumberland..		263 39		29 45		17 18			310 24
DeKalb.....	266 15					23 16	39 24	19 72	348 27
DeWitt.....		34 77	8 54			33 25	10	21 83	98 49
Douglas.....		29 47					19 06	10	48 63
DuPage.....	181 90				58			40 02	222 50
Edgar.....		90 21			1 72		43 75		135 68
Edwards.....				42 35					42 35
Effingham...				128 95		16 55			145 50
Fayette.....		11		207 65	3 36	63 98	30	89 02	364 42
Ford.....		907 42				6 97	81 74	97 87	1,094 00
Franklin.....		42 46		517 83		274 66	20	41 70	876 85
Fulton.....		6 01	175 61			49 04	18 05	4 98	253 69
Gallatin.....		16		62 55		249 69	59 49		362 69
Greene.....		68	144 23			97 62	18 31	1 25	262 09
Grundy.....		72 37						15 84	88 21
Hamilton.....				83 45		106 48		3 43	193 36
Hancock.....			92 10			39 51	42 24	31 59	205 44
Hardin.....		7 77		303 21		37 21			348 19
Henderson ..			29 78					48	30 26
Henry.....	49 75		172 72	3 05	3 42	27 60	4 10	21 52	282 16
Iroquois.....		289 70				40 99		25 25	355 94
Jackson.....				137 05	5 90	164 46		42 40	349 81
Jasper.....				76 05		108 67	19 70		204 42
Jefferson.....		10		250 92	2 97		2 16		256 15
Jersey.....			38 60			8 03		19 83	66 46
Jo Daviess...	171 46	14 73				29 45		48 11	263 75
Johnson.....		92 67		379 83					471 95
Kane.....	233 33	1 37			68	122 32	14 91	47 31	419 95
Kankakee...		38 34			3 95	24 43		2 62	69 34
Kendall.....	111 78			6 10	1 92	8 12	21 02		148 94
Knox.....		11 39	117 92				39 68	36 19	205 13
Lake.....	195 62	3 54				23 83		21 10	244 09
LaSalle.....	12 03	573 89			20 10	205 14	13 31	27 72	852 19
Lawrence.....				326 78		34 46	22 57	98 21	482 05
Lee.....	265 30	1 93			18	84		8 62	276 07
Livingston ..		213 18			7 09	13 81	64 70		298 78
Logan.....			80 45			22 85		7 95	111 25
Macon.....		179 43			15 23	27 00	87	36 99	259 52

Table VI.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Northern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Eastern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Central In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Southern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Asylum for Incurable Cy- thias.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble- Minded....	Total
Macoupin.....			\$176 47		\$0 53	\$193 07	\$23 46	\$16 03	\$409 56
Madison.....				\$181 75	4 56	42 06	22 23	4 51	255 11
Marion.....				51 60	1 91	73 62		72 33	202 49
Marshall.....		\$17 25	37 33			23 59		33 88	112 05
Mason.....			73 41			16 56	20 17	29 62	139 79
Massac.....				33 85				32 36	66 21
McDonough..			234 26			51 49		27 71	366 76
McHenry.....	\$20 93							80	21 73
McLean.....		136 75	8 37		5 56	52 15	20 89	13 07	236 79
Menard.....			44 13			18 71		5 77	68 61
Mercer.....			58 62			13 05		9 86	81 53
Monroe.....				206 00		57 75			263 75
Montgomery		16 00	176 68			34 80		13 41	240 89
Morgan.....		25	91 98			161 40	31 64	41 67	326 94
Moultrie.....		23 18			2 04		10		30 32
Ogle.....	78 09				35	28 87		19 45	136 76
Peoria.....			260 73			64 09		41 47	366 29
Perry.....				47 45		29 73	18 19	9 36	95 73
Platt.....		85 81				36 98		4 31	125 13
Pike.....			283 10			300 19		35 20	618 49
Pope.....				39 50					39 50
Pulaski.....				206 76	7 06				214 42
Putnam.....		15	8 31				18 74		27 20
Randolph.....				117 80	1 93	5 65		14 51	139 89
Richland.....				84 77		65 89		11 73	165 39
Rock Island..	57 38	1 82	114 08		7 60	122 86	38 89	14 85	387 48
Saline.....				698 23		151 10	16 19		865 52
Sangamon.....		8 78	218 01		44	58 13	31 65	134 41	351 42
Schuyler.....			17 21			22 67		34 08	73 96
Scott.....			55 01						55 01
Shelby.....		22 78		16 85	2 25	59 60	19 57	30 22	151 27
Stark.....			9 63					15 31	24 94
St. Clair.....				343 20	1 49	77 86	41 65	6 15	470 35
Stephenson..	325 90	32 70				26 10	30 12	53 16	467 98
Tazewell.....			89 16		80	19 98		51 12	161 86
Union.....				545 09	1 01	201 57	25 69	36 94	810 30
Vermilion.....		113 34		17 69	2 57	16 93	21 73	32 62	204 79
Wabash.....				33 65		35 10	20	37 26	106 21
Warren.....			103 17		4 51	13 53		01	121 22
Washington..				103 70		54 49	30 76	4 70	193 65
Wayne.....				108 20		35 14	9 91	18 75	172 00
White.....		12 68		388 59	1 77	15 77	42	24 74	403 97
Whiteside....	409 24	1 26			8 67		8 68	19 48	447 33
Will.....	4 07	419 21			17 23	25 23	19 52	25 62	540 91
Williamson...		5 81		730 60		477 40	49 91	197 52	1,461 24
Winnebago..	228 31				5 79	17 10		5 47	256 67
Woodford.....			50 96			48 46		16 05	115 47
Total county's Individual ac- counts.....	\$7,243 06	\$8,097 47	\$3,937 11	\$8,305 33	\$327 77	\$7,851 12	\$1,985 60	\$3,367 36	\$41,117 82
	1,619 51	6,039 00	1,009 04	2,249 29		1,497 40	604 99	4,396 20	17,415 43
Totals	\$8,862 57	\$14,136 47	\$4,946 15	\$10,654 62	\$327 77	\$9,351 52	\$2,590 59	\$7,763 56	\$58,633 25

TABLE VII.—*Consolidated financial statement (all fund-
tions, classified, for*

	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Northern.	Eastern.	Contral.	Southern.	Criminal
APPROPRIATIONS.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Appropriations 1889, undrawn July 1, 1890.	\$220,971 23	\$258,097 47	\$243,842 87	\$206,208 22	\$50,000 00
<i>Cr.</i>					
Appropriations drawn during the year...	208,854 70	254,572 01	205,076 57	185,760 13	23,428 10
Appropriations undrawn June 30, 1891....	12,116 53	3,525 46	38,766 30	20,448 09	26,571 90
	\$220,971 23	\$258,097 47	\$243,842 87	\$206,208 22	\$50,000 00
INSTITUTIONS.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Cash on hand July 1, 1890.....	34,123 03	26,293 90	19,034 75	24,716 47	.....
From state, ordinary.....	90,000 00	236,000 00	140,000 00	100,000 00	.....
From state, special.....	118,854 70	18,572 01	65,076 57	85,760 13	23,428 10
From Burr fund.....	14,110 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
From sale of land.....	1,060 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
From shoe factory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From other sources.....	8,142 43	25,191 78	13,353 26	8,484 79	.....
	\$266,230 54	\$306,057 69	\$237,464 58	\$218,961 39	\$23,428 10
<i>Cr.</i>					
Indebtedness July 1, 1891, paid.....	18,711 19	9,412 36	.....	12,900 43	.....
Expenses, present year, paid.....	202,793 91	281,418 58	208,383 21	185,680 84	23,428 10
Burr fund loaned.....	10,817 79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash on hand.....	33,907 65	15,226 75	29,081 37	20,380 12	.....
	\$266,230 54	\$306,057 69	\$237,464 58	\$218,961 39	\$23,428 10
FINANCIAL CONDITION.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Indebtedness, July 1, 1890.....	18,711 19	9,412 36	.....	12,900 43	.....
Expenses, ordinary, present year....	105,427 72	272,303 25	151,716 89	112,567 98	.....
Expenses, special, present year.....	110,195 33	18,572 01	56,666 32	82,632 25	23,428 10
Expenses, Burr fund.....	2,207 26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses, shoe factory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$236,541 50	\$300,287 62	\$208,383 21	\$208,100 66	\$23,428 10
<i>Cr.</i>					
Expenses paid as above.....	221,505 10	290,830 94	208,383 21	198,581 27	23,428 10
Indebtedness, June 30, 1891.....	15,036 40	9,456 68	.....	9,519 39	.....
	\$236,541 50	\$300,287 62	\$208,383 21	\$208,100 66	\$23,428 10
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Cash balance June 30, 1891.....	33,907 65	15,226 75	29,081 37	20,380 12	.....
Cash estimates in state treasury.....	1,533 59	.....	5,377 86	10,220 65	.....
Deficit June 30, 1891.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$35,441 24	\$15,226 75	\$34,459 23	\$30,600 77	.....
<i>Cr.</i>					
Indebtedness June 30, 1891.....	15,036 40	9,456 68	.....	9,519 39	.....
Surplus June 30, 1891.....	20,404 84	5,770 07	34,459 23	21,081 38	.....
	\$35,441 24	\$15,226 75	\$34,459 23	\$30,600 77	.....

included) of the income and expenses of eleven state institutions the fiscal year 1891.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.						
\$107,148 29	\$47,220 90	\$95,929 68	\$52,511 86	\$29,170 27	\$48,372 89	\$135,500 00	\$1,494,973 68
105,999 50 1,148 79	45,224 86 1,996 04	94,490 12 1,439 56	52,451 04 60 82	29,170 27	48,372 89	133,486 87 2,013 13	1,386,887 06 108,086 62
\$107,148 29	\$47,220 90	\$95,929 68	\$52,511 86	\$29,170 27	\$48,372 89	\$135,500 00	\$1,494,973 68
27,642 19 100,000 00 5,999 50	405 70 38,000 00 7,224 86	7,474 61 66,000 00 28,490 12	18,947 07 50,000 00 2,451 04	2,936 26 27,000 00 2,170 27	17,131 08 46,000 00 2,372 89	11,836 80 130,000 00 3,486 87	190,541 86 1,023,000 00 363,887 06 14,110 38 1,000 00 54,379 12 84,719 72
.....
12,342 39	5,077 73	9,188 18	812 69	.....	54,379 12 786 95	1,339 52	.....
\$145,984 08	\$50,708 29	\$111,152 91	\$72,210 80	\$32,106 53	\$120,670 04	\$146,663 19	\$1,731,638 14
14,367 22 111,987 13	803 07 47,974 70	..... 106,454 19	..... 54,171 97	..... 29,736 96	..... 117,363 56	79 80 138,147 17	56,274 07 1,507,540 32 10,817 79 157,005 96
19,629 73	1,930 52	4,698 72	18,038 83	2,369 57	3,306 48	8,436 22	.....
\$145,984 08	\$50,708 29	\$111,152 91	\$72,210 80	\$32,106 53	\$120,670 04	\$146,663 19	\$1,731,638 14
14,367 22 114,860 33 6,817 11	803 07 41,863 13 6,446 55	..... 77,232 99 29,221 20	10,837 70 53,200 11 2,451 04	..... 27,666 69 2,070 27	..... 56,625 07 2,372 89	79 80 134,209 07 3,944 35	67,111 77 1,147,673 23 344,817 42 2,207 26 55,365 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,365 60	.....	.....
\$136,044 66	\$49,112 75	\$106,454 19	\$66,488 85	\$29,736 96	\$117,363 56	\$138,233 22	\$1,620,175 28
126,354 35 9,690 31	48,777 77 334 98	106,454 19	54,171 37 12,316 88	29,736 96	117,363 56	138,226 97 6 25	\$1,563,814 39 56,360 89
\$136,044 66	\$49,112 75	\$106,454 19	\$66,488 85	\$29,736 96	\$117,363 56	\$138,233 22	\$1,620,175 28
19,629 73 817 61	1,930 52 19 00	4,698 72 731 08	18,038 83	2,369 57	3,306 48	8,436 22 457 48	157,005 96 19,157 27
.....
\$20,447 34	\$1,949 52	\$5,429 80	\$18,038 83	\$2,369 57	\$3,306 48	\$8,893 70	\$176,163 23
9,690 31 10,757 03	334 98 1,614 54	..... 5,429 80	12,316 88 5,721 95	..... 2,369 57	..... 3,306 48	6 25 8,887 45	56,360 89 119,802 34
\$20,447 34	\$1,949 52	\$5,429 80	\$18,038 83	\$2,369 57	\$3,306 48	\$8,893 70	\$176,163 23

	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal
EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Attendance.....	\$42,392 08	\$101,259 82	\$54,166 09	\$40,029 75	.....
Food.....	26,327 52	82,787 62	58,678 50	40,919 49	.....
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	8,572 30	23,731 37	9,010 47	8,400 99	.....
Laundry supplies.....	672 02	909 06	1,177 11	990 82	.....
Fuel.....	10,261 77	21,576 91	8,832 39	9,429 68	.....
Light.....	2,317 06	5,367 22	3,295 52	325 33	.....
Water.....			1,412 81		.....
Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,265 88	3,913 87	1,927 30	1,972 93	.....
Freight and transportation.....	829 08	1,758 43	740 27	707 18	.....
Postage and telegraphing.....	369 34	1,145 84	421 82	348 93	.....
Books and stationery.....	354 83	763 50	612 65	179 06	.....
Printing and advertising.....	341 82	641 63	301 17	213 22	.....
Music and amusements.....	501 44	335 25	417 43	65 90	.....
Instruments and apparatus.....	176 26	226 87	82 78	71 73	.....
Household expenses.....	849 30	2,019 06	609 54	686 70	.....
Furniture.....	3,333 54	2,397 77	1,855 45	2,440 92	.....
Building, repairs, etc.....	753 31	5,450 33	3,650 75	1,193 93	.....
Tools.....	50 99	290 89	107 79	25 37	.....
Machinery, etc.....	120 74	2,224 09	862 61	655 78	.....
Farm, garden, stock and grounds....	5,216 79	10,823 81	5,719 28	3,541 55	.....
Real estate.....					.....
Legal expenses.....	50 00	11 75		5 35	.....
Insurance.....				90 00	.....
Shop expenses.....	63 57	1,086 17	25 88		.....
Burial expenses.....	408 08	316 05	1,079 23	62 17	.....
Expenses not classified.....		265 94		211 19	.....
Total.....	\$105,427 72	\$272,303 25	\$151,716 89	\$112,567 98	.....
Less receipts not from state.....	8,142 43	25,191 78	13,353 26	8,484 79	.....
Cost to state.....	\$97,285 29	\$247,111 47	\$138,363 63	\$104,083 19	.....
SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.					
Attendance.....	6,135 14	668 63	22,038 20	23,634 76	.....
Food.....				1 25	.....
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	3,217 28	24 60	905 66	1,821 95	.....
Laundry supplies.....				25	.....
Fuel.....	295 65				.....
Light.....	939 04	5 00			.....
Freight and transportation.....	6 17			64 20	\$845 80
Postage and telegraphing.....					.....
Books and stationery.....	407 14	689 78	61 00	7 40	.....
Printing and advertising.....					.....
Music and amusements.....	531 65	347 81		115 55	.....
Instruments and apparatus.....	92 75	25 00			.....
Household expenses.....	134 75	26 41		20 45	.....
Furniture.....	9,247 99	2,510 06	3,147 90	6,443 50	.....
Building, repairs, etc.....	20,809 15	13,189 67	25,935 68	48,061 62	23,082 30
Tools.....	49 89	93 90		30 68	.....
Machinery, etc.....	373 38	987 22	1,577 88	2,340 61	.....
Farm, garden, stock and grounds....	75 61	3 15		36 00	.....
Legal expenses.....					.....
Shop expenses.....	117 00	75			.....
Expenses not classified.....				4 00	.....
Total.....	*\$112,402 59	\$18,572 01	\$56,666 32	\$82,632 25	\$23,428 10
AVERAGES.					
Total No. of days' board furnished....	266,042	726,840	393,135	271,606	.....
Don't finish'd to officers and employes	47,465	103,799	59,866	45,837	.....
Days' board furnished to inmates....	218,577	623,041	333,269	225,769	.....
Average number of inmates.....	538.84	1,706.94	913.07	618.55	.....
Average cost per capita (gross).....	\$176 05	\$159 53	\$166 16	\$181 99	.....
Average cost per capita (net).....	162 46	144 77	151 54	163 27	.....

Continued.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.						
\$62,939 64	\$20,305 13	\$29,957 66	\$17,774 58	\$7,719 58	\$15,645 91	\$34,761 24	\$127,251 48
17,634 29	8,002 72	20,177 14	16,694 75	9,737 92	19,376 16	48,856 27	346,392 38
6,500 99	2,008 55	6,705 99	6,308 15	61 80	7,173 84	19,055 58	97,530 03
630 76	183 60	772 89	442 69	489 27	573 97	324 77	7,166 96
5,344 00	1,800 75	5,691 38	4,518 48	2,178 66	3,426 83	8,694 64	84,755 49
1,296 01	1,341 29	879 62	1,022 97	424 38	1,140 74	2,847 23	20,257 37
1,146 57	480 95	815 15	.....	385 80	.....	2,109 40	6,350 68
285 45	90 75	528 05	75 90	966 31	260 61	1,705 13	12,992 18
1,732 98	1,008 75	319 92	412 20	1,077 35	2,880 50	1,841 20	13,307 86
623 85	330 08	395 06	220 49	135 51	179 42	530 25	4,700 59
1,264 00	486 88	455 88	376 83	381 01	377 71	844 32	6,096 67
433 71	184 52	148 42	127 92	201 41	125 11	481 45	3,200 38
230 33	177 25	201 02	409 07	8 00	383 43	785 78	3,544 90
165 36	104 42	272 91	1 75	1 68	3 35	8 23	1,115 34
514 74	187 85	583 60	413 27	183 06	635 62	566 19	7,248 93
1,924 23	556 72	1,058 81	934 03	902 34	1,469 91	2,679 69	19,550 92
4,313 29	355 62	3,689 58	2,453 08	826 61	1,467 86	5,228 59	28,782 95
79 67	18 12	97 43	12 30	20 12	9 20	162 06	873 94
900 08	170 31	176 64	355 74	287 76	41 98	321 46	6,207 19
5,898 16	2,502 93	2,180 33	581 21	343 62	1,153 77	2,010 02	39,971 47
.....	536 00	1,080 00	.....	1,306 50	10 00	.....	2,932 50
70 00	.....	16 75	6 25	.....	5 00	.....	165 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 50	203 50
830 22	980 21	767 51	.....	.....	210 69	214 10	4,178 35
.....	27 00	261 00	48 00	28 00	73 46	67 97	2,371 61
12 00	22 73	75	12 45	.....	.....	.....	525 06
\$114,860 33	\$41,863 13	\$77,232 99	\$53,200 11	\$27,666 69	\$56,625 07	\$131,209 07	\$1,147,673 23
12,342 39	5,077 73	9,188 18	812 69	.....	786 95	1,339 52	84,719 72
\$102,517 94	\$36,785 40	\$68,044 81	\$52,387 42	\$27,666 69	\$55 838 12	\$132,869 55	\$1,062,953 51
.....
482 63	1,189 48	332 25	472 42	215 66	523 75	552 84	56,245 76
.....	.....	305 53	.....	41 14	.....	.....	1 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,316 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	944 04
128 03	.....	.....	12 10	.....	.....	25 65	581 95
11 08	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 29
500 00	329 61	197 55	451 35	100 00	274 70	396 40	3,414 93
.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 60	115 60
.....	2 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	997 46
5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 61
202 87	235 50	1,544 35	45 00	397 90	98 19	.....	23,873 26
5,414 05	4,487 43	26,009 36	1,300 02	1,197 52	888 51	2,511 55	245,886 86
3 45	30 10	.....	3 50	30	.....	1 51	213 33
.....	59 75	832 16	166 65	117 75	287 74	337 43	7,130 60
70 00	5 05	.....	.....	.....	300 09	15 37	505 18
.....	95 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,365 60	.....	58,483 35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00
\$6,817 11	\$6,446 55	\$29,221 20	\$2,451 04	\$2,070 27	\$60,738 49	\$3,944 35	\$405,390 28
.....
163,626	61,685	183,640	159,778	54,272	153,292	327,620	2,761,536
28,247	12,007	32,609	14,232	6,685	13,597	5,753	370,097
135,379	49,678	151,031	145,546	47,587	139,695	321,867	2,391,439
370 95	136 10	413 78	398 76	130 38	382 73	881 83	6,551 93
\$309 64	\$307 59	\$186 65	\$133 41	\$212 20	\$147 95	\$152 19	\$175 17
276 37	270 28	164 45	131 38	212 20	145 89	150 07	162 24

Table VII.—

	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.					
INMATES.					
Present at beginning of year	522	1,687	912	627	.....
Since admitted, new.....	127	443	227	134	.....
Former inmates readmitted.....	38	64	51	28	.....
Absentees returned .....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Total for year.....	987	2,194	1,190	806	.....
Discharged or absent.....	83	364	179	135	.....
Died	38	105	72	42	.....
Present at end of year—					
Males.....	431	1,069	470	366	.....
Females.....	432	656	469	263	.....
Total for year	987	2,194	1,190	806	.....

* Includes Burr fund.

Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.						
	1	391	320	137	382	786	5,765
73	58	42	94	758	147	323	2,726
3	21	62	4	111	.....	32	414
443	157	.....	123	.....	.....	349	1,069
519	217	495	541	1,006	529	1,490	9,974
†519	†214	63	†261	847	147	696	3,508
.....	1	19	2	1	2	51	333
.....	1	229	163	91	380	743	3,946
.....	1	184	115	67	.....	.....	2,187
519	217	495	541	1,006	529	1,490	9,974

† Vacation.

‡ Includes shoe factory.

TABLE VIII.—*Consolidated financial statement (all funds in-classified, for the*

	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal
APPROPRIATIONS.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Appropriations 1889, undrawn July 1, 1891.	\$12,116 53	\$3,525 46	\$38,766 30	\$20,448 09	\$26,571 90
Appropriations 1891.....	345,181 00	757,169 00	356,200 00	278,182 00	52,200 00
	\$357,300 53	\$760,694 46	\$394,966 30	\$298,630 09	\$78,771 90
<i>Cr.</i>					
Appropriations drawn during year...	197,104 23	396,418 19	189,674 88	153,201 32	44,315 92
Appropriations 1889, lapsed.....	421 21	.....	2,094 48	1,548 55	.....
Appropriations undrawn June 30, 1892	159,775 09	364,276 27	203,196 94	143,880 22	34,455 98
	\$357,300 53	\$760,694 46	\$394,966 30	\$298,630 09	\$78,771 90
INSTITUTIONS.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Cash on hand July 1, 1891.....	33,907 65	15,226 75	29,081 37	20,380 12	.....
From state, ordinary.....	129,642 84	241,000 00	140,303 00	115,971 50	16,641 02
From state, special.....	67,461 39	155,418 19	49,371 38	37,230 02	27,671 90
From Burr fund.....	6,844 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
From other sources.....	9,210 58	22,657 69	13,171 01	12,015 64	87 26
	\$247,066 96	\$431,302 63	\$231,927 26	\$185,597 08	\$44,403 18
<i>Cr.</i>					
Indebtedness July 1, 1891, paid.....	15,036 40	9,456 68	.....	9,519 39	.....
Expenses present year, paid.....	196,437 62	119,573 16	223,309 92	153,410 06	44,090 07
Cash on hand.....	35,592 94	5,272 79	8,617 31	22,667 63	313 11
	\$247,066 96	\$431,302 63	\$231,927 26	\$185,597 08	\$44,403 18
FINANCIAL CONDITION.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Indebtedness July 1, 1891.....	15,036 40	9,456 68	.....	9,519 39	.....
Expenses, ordinary, present year.....	143,778 84	275,134 84	178,703 20	133,663 70	16,418 17
Expenses, special, present year.....	70,523 99	155,418 19	50,066 72	28,603 32	27,671 90
Expenses, Burr fund.....	1,549 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$230,889 18	\$440,009 71	\$228,769 92	\$171,786 41	\$44,090 07
<i>Cr.</i>					
Expenses paid as above.....	211,474 02	429,029 84	223,309 92	162,929 45	44,090 07
Indebtedness June 30, 1892.....	19,415 16	10,979 87	5,460 00	8,856 96	.....
	\$230,889 18	\$440,009 71	\$228,769 92	\$171,786 41	\$44,090 07
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Cash balance June 30, 1892.....	35,592 94	5,272 79	8,617 34	22,667 63	313 11
Cash estimates in state treasury.....	3,914 19	.....	6,072 70	1,593 95	.....
Deficit June 30, 1892.....	.....	5,707 08	.....	.....	.....
	\$39,507 13	\$10,979 87	\$14,690 04	\$24,261 58	\$313 11
<i>Cr.</i>					
Indebtedness June 30, 1892.....	19,415 16	10,979 87	5,460 00	8,856 96	.....
Surplus June 30, 1892.....	20,091 97	.....	9,230 04	15,404 62	313 11
	\$39,507 13	\$10,979 87	\$14,690 04	\$24,261 58	\$313 11

cluded) of the income and expenses of eleven state institutions, fiscal year 1892.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Charitable Eye and Ear In- firmery, Chicago.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
\$1,148 79 218,100 00	\$1,996 04 112,540 00	\$1,439 56 196,400 00	\$60 82 117,350 00	..... \$58,550 00	\$2,013 13 343,300 00	\$108,086 62 2,835,175 00
\$219,248 79	\$114,536 04	\$197,839 56	\$117,410 82	\$58,550 00	\$345,313 13	\$2,943,261 62
112,983 47 106,255 32	70,242 36 466 59 43,827 09	115,942 44 5 14 81,891 98	60,914 56 56,496 26	27,635 22 30,914 78	191,277 67 154,035 46	1,559,710 26 4,535 97 1,379,015 39
\$219,248 79	\$114,536 04	\$197,839 56	\$117,410 82	\$58,550 00	\$345,313 13	\$2,943,261 62
19,623 73 92,000 00 20,953 47 13,926 56	1,930 52 40,000 00 30,242 36 6,495 00	4,698 72 78,194 29 37,748 15 8,802 24	18,038 83 50,000 00 10,914 56 250 07	2,360 57 26,000 00 1,635 22	8,436 22 145,000 00 46,277 67 2,835 16	153,699 48 1,074,755 45 484,954 81 6,844 50 89,460 21
\$146,539 76	\$78,667 88	\$129,443 40	979,212 46	\$30,004 79	\$202,549 05	\$1,809,714 45
9,690 31 130,414 23 6,435 22	334 98 77,500 02 832 88	..... 126,551 62 2,891 78	12,316 88 61,759 10 2,136 48	..... 26,686 46 3,318 33	6 25 184,129 02 18,413 78	56,360 89 1,646,861 28 106,492 28
\$146,539 76	\$78,667 88	\$129,443 40	\$79,212 46	\$30,004 79	\$202,549 05	\$1,809,714 45
9,690 31 121,470 12 20,625 22	334 98 47,631 51 30,223 36 .....	..... 89,534 55 37,017 07	12,316 88 53,844 54 10,914 56 .....	..... 25,051 24 1,635 22	6 25 136,301 85 47,855 65	56,360 89 1,221,532 56 480,555 20 1,549 95
\$151,785 65	\$78,189 85	\$126,551 62	\$77,075 98	\$26,686 46	\$184,163 75	\$1,759,998 60
140,104 54 11,682 11	77,835 00 354 85	126,551 62	77,075 98	26,686 46	184,135 27 28 48	1,703,222 17 56,776 43
\$151,785 65	\$78,189 85	\$126,551 62	\$77,075 98	\$26,686 46	\$184,163 75	\$1,759,998 60
6,435 22 459 36 4,786 53	832 88	2,891 78	2,136 48	3,318 33	18,813 78 2,035 46	\$106,492 28 14,075 66 10,493 61
\$11,681 11	\$832 88	\$2,891 78	\$2,136 48	\$3,318 33	\$20,449 24	\$131,061 55
11,681 11	354 85 478 03	..... 2,891 78	..... 2,136 48	..... 3,318 33	28 48 20,420 76	56,776 43 74,255 12
\$11,681 11	\$832 88	\$2,891 78	\$2,136 48	\$3,318 33	\$20,449 24	\$131,061 55

Table VIII.—

	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal
ORDINARY EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.					
Attendance	\$56,925 33	\$110,276 52	\$63,336 43	\$50,581 02	\$7,230 33
Food	36,598 58	76,376 31	66,853 35	44,408 72	3,091 95
Clothing, bedding, etc	12,353 18	17,632 26	13,222 94	9,605 15	8,932
Laundry supplies	1,270 12	813 65	1,250 51	1,534 82	114 08
Fuel	14,069 68	26,733 85	9,337 34	13,913 43	155 21
Light	1,630 51	7,402 28	3,935 01	315 06	70 12
Water			1,307 38		
Medicine and medical supplies	2,116 49	3,404 31	2,131 97	2,676 53	278 08
Freight and transportation	1,194 41	1,871 55	1,288 70	610 26	1,022 23
Postage and telegraphing	475 40	917 06	171 06	363 98	41 65
Books and stationery	354 01	686 80	581 68	339 72	179 69
Printing and advertising	308 12	401 02	161 00	133 00	131 39
Music and amusements	596 16	505 51	660 75	212 96	17 03
Instruments and apparatus	248 67	189 41	54 00	56 68	21 97
Household expenses	1,672 66	2,261 06	713 19	1,167 39	167 12
Furniture	4,392 09	2,650 19	3,150 72	2,587 94	1,145 54
Building, repairs, etc	2,319 19	6,391 76	3,690 63	1,991 71	786 99
Tools	81 56	573 42	60 15	204 45	21 25
Machinery, etc	672 07	2,915 67	1,043 02	731 29	136 57
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	6,496 71	11,199 81	4,134 12	1,565 68	993 48
Real estate	100 35				
Legal expenses	28 00	12 75		90 00	
Insurance	75 00	210 00	206 00	193 78	
Shop expenses	43 46	611 16	34 53		
Burial expenses	337 29	357 21	724 52	155 70	30 00
Expenses not classified		681 25		279 15	71 30
Total	\$113,778 84	\$275,131 81	\$178,703 20	\$133,663 70	\$16,418 17
Less receipts not from state	9,210 58	22,657 69	13,171 01	12,015 64	87 26
Cost to state	\$134,568 26	\$252,477 15	\$165,532 19	\$121,648 06	\$16,330 91
SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.					
Attendance	8,481 89	4,520 41	10,014 03	5,568 15	253 97
Food	12 50				
Clothing, bedding, etc	1,381 68	121 89	1,181 32	1,181 16	737 67
Laundry supplies				7 84	30 00
Fuel	247 95	45			
Light	14 25	121 40		25 51	
Medicine and medical supplies			15 60		51 51
Freight and transportation	13 31			14 00	15 50
Postage and telegraphing					
Books and stationery	397 79	1,193 76	981 50	463 14	102 15
Printing and advertising	237 35				80 16
Music and amusements	330 16	377 75	2,701 00	1,003 78	43 80
Instruments and apparatus				27 19	
Household expenses	11 07	43 66	65 42	1 20	61 24
Furniture	2,434 71	2,762 23	6,000 65	1,836 20	3,520 11
Building, repairs, etc	52,963 46	137,296 06	21,871 10	15,656 05	21,019 45
Tools	123 57	137 01		166 57	2 50
Machinery, etc	4,166 23	6,692 97	6,149 80	1,409 30	400 00
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	955 02	11 60	185 00	729 40	347 35
Real estate					
Insurance					3 46
Shop expenses					
Expenses not classified		2,000 00			
Total	\$72,073 91	\$155,418 19	\$50,066 72	\$28,663 32	\$27,671 90
AVERAGES.					
Total No. of days' board furnished....	392,877	733,724	461,886	351,675	23,415
Didn't furnish'd to officers and employ's	61,180	110,433	66,988	58,078	4,686
Days' board furnished to inmates	331,397	623,291	394,898	293,597	18,729
Average number of inmates	905.46	1,702.98	1,078.96	802.18	51.17
Average cost per capita, gross	\$158 79	\$161 56	\$165 62	\$166 63	\$329 86
Average cost per capita, (net),	118 62	118 26	153 42	151 65	319 10

Continued.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Charitable Eye and Ear In- firmacy, Chicago.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
\$66,151 65	\$22,819 05	\$33,700 78	\$18,573 48	\$8,001 62	\$38,813 99	\$476,412 40
15,912 33	7,075 02	22,940 24	16,547 53	8,550 30	42,573 34	340,927 67
7,334 14	2,655 27	7,752 64	6,411 50	24 55	15,103 53	92,924 46
704 49	177 21	1,101 18	467 53	444 04	355 40	8,263 63
7,620 35	2,413 23	6,940 21	4,556 41	2,550 89	11,260 23	99,610 73
1,437 58	1,275 15	1,117 52	515 63	338 25	2,401 11	20,628 02
1,159 51	948 47	955 29	.....	349 50	2,334 28	7,054 43
240 00	86 18	775 77	68 68	1,408 56	808 15	13,994 72
2,420 25	892 77	611 33	422 87	497 24	2,049 09	12,850 75
657 65	270 59	497 42	214 95	122 66	472 38	4,537 80
1,300 79	490 97	526 77	410 79	378 25	1,215 64	6,465 11
50 45	63 76	89 55	163 85	138 25	336 86	1,920 16
141 05	157 23	371 91	435 81	18 00	686 93	3,803 40
74 89	16 81	376 05	63 04	.....	43 31	1,147 83
788 71	121 40	726 15	474 45	196 73	556 93	8,276 09
1,460 98	1,274 19	3,460 97	1,239 82	415 49	1,791 10	23,569 03
5,331 89	721 96	2,856 14	1,394 87	486 11	7,891 46	33,772 71
114 32	59 64	109 50	94 65	20 31	154 49	1,493 74
2,154 61	154 47	279 87	713 90	28 10	461 16	9,293 73
5,515 77	2,673 35	2,098 18	873 13	154 34	6,499 74	42,351 31
.....	500 00	1,000 00	.....	707 00	.....	2,307 35
.....	8 35	87 50	250 00	.....	30 90	417 50
150 00	100 00	135 00	.....	.....	163 40	1,153 40
730 71	2,672 11	708 68	4 50	.....	184 19	5,203 12
18 00	4 00	376 00	7 15	21 00	84 24	2,115 14
.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035 33
\$121,470 12	\$47,631 51	\$80,534 55	\$53,844 54	\$25,051 24	\$136,301 85	\$1,221,532 56
13,926 56	6,495 00	8,802 24	259 07	.....	2,835 16	89,460 21
\$107,543 56	\$41,136 51	\$80,732 31	\$53,585 47	\$25,051 24	\$133,466 69	\$1,132,072 35
2,270 31	5,624 53	863 75	378 30	110 00	2,576 19	40,664 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	904 71	74 40	5,885 83
.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 14
33 10	21 00	.....	1 00	.....	11 00	108 91
.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00
500 00	680 03	257 61	227 30	.....	500 00	5,303 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 50	338 01
.....	130 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,650 63
.....	530 75	.....	.....	.....	11 00	568 94
.....	12 33	.....	.....	4 50	.....	434 22
.....	620 47	15 64	120 00	1 28	746 35	18,977 64
3,373 81	19,585 73	8,635 74	6,027 96	612 49	27,961 31	316,003 46
.....	31 57	.....	.....	2 24	.....	463 76
1,848 00	2,838 16	1,244 33	4,160 00	.....	146 56	29,355 29
.....	21 55	.....	.....	.....	1,808 40	4,091 12
12,600 00	.....	26,000 00	.....	.....	14,000 00	52,600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 46
.....	121 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
\$20,625 22	\$30,223 36	\$37,017 07	\$10,914 56	\$1,635 22	\$47,855 65	\$482,105 15
166,934	72,848	215,334	159,986	55,027	317,891	2,951,607
30,494	13,888	37,836	14,640	6,702	8,323	413,548
136,440	58 960	177,508	145,346	48,325	309,568	2,538,059
372 79	161 09	484 99	397 10	132 06	845 81	6,934 59
\$325 84	\$295 08	\$184 61	\$135 59	\$189 69	\$161 15	\$176 15
288 48	255 36	166 46	134 94	189 69	157 80	163 25

Table VIII.—

	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.					
INMATES.					
Present at beginning of year.....	866	1,725	939	629	.....
Since admitted, new	453	470	559	274	119
Former inmates re-admitted.....	31	96	.....	125	.....
Absentees returned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for year.....	1,350	2,291	1,498	1,028	119
Discharged or absent.....	297	461	254	132	4
Died.....	61	120	64	56	2
Present at end of year—					
Males.....	511	1,044	611	485	113
Females.....	499	666	569	355	.....
Total for year.....	1,350	2,291	1,498	1,028	119

Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' Orphans Home, Normal.	Charitable Eye and Ear In- firmery, Chicago.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
.....	2	413	278	158	743	5,753
89	59	151	160	641	329	3,304
2	12	68	7	119	66	526
436	168	.....	152	.....	497	1,253
527	241	632	597	918	1,635	10,836
†525	†239	92	286	782	803	3,857
2	1	34	.....	.....	75	415
.....	.....	271	195	81	757	4,068
.....	1	235	116	55	.....	2,496
527	241	632	597	918	1,635	10,836

† Vacation.

TABLE IX.—*Inventory of property belonging to eleven State institutions, June 30, 1892.*

	NORTHERN IN-SANE HOSPITAL.		EASTERN IN-SANE HOSPITAL.		CENTRAL IN-SANE HOSPITAL.		SOUTHERN IN-SANE HOSPITAL.		ASYLUM FOR IN-SANE CRIMINALS.		DEAF AND DUMB.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Food		\$909 85		\$11,198 36		\$9,557 97		\$1,021 22		\$325 50		\$2,277 91
Clothing, bedding, etc.—												
Wearing apparel		1,933 16		6,186 88		2,675 19		1,961 20		220 40		1,210 50
Bedding, tables, etc.		9,013 96		17,936 98		10,191 06		8,421 20		2,155 00		5,056 34
Natural		410 30		2,063 14		1,118 93		1,078 17		40 00		600 00
Findings		303 25		620 13		179 34		337 53		8 50		93 92
Laundry supplies, etc.		687 66		4,071 30		957 68		322 73		78 48		247 81
Fuel		1,024 50		1,007 00		253 58		1,324 00		18 00		190 00
Light, materials for		208 91		286 00		29 30		108 20		9 50		4 73
Electric plant and supplies ..		12,000 00		17,455 00				12,000 00		400 00		8,100 45
Medicines, etc.		1,589 71		2,266 66		1,856 91		1,221 70		232 43		97 91
Books, stationery, etc.		1,734 51		1,066 67		2,728 63		1,405 00		175 00		3,909 01
Library		1,425 27		3,512 00				1,056 00		100 00		12,050 00
Music and amusements		4,312 55		6,510 55				1,631 00		50 00		1,794 23
Instruments for		1,606 75				11,223 37		2,718 00				
Instruments and apparatus ..		4,801 61		861 80		778 57		266 30		21 60		2,352 32
Household supplies, etc.		1,729 65		1,943 50		1,233 13		766 36		220 00		959 91
Furniture manufactured		16,113 31		23,866 95		21,667 00		12,327 80		2,025 00		12,901 13
Floors and windows		6,722 20		6,615 15		4,191 70		3,786 35		550 00		1,710 60
Glass, etc.		7,571 16		9,565 17		12,611 60		3,516 00		900 00		2,779 95
Glass, queensware and cutlery ..		4,017 43		4,733 11		2,551 91		1,889 48		217 00		1,738 37
Tin, iron, etc.		1,020 96		7,126 02		3,133 53		306 61		480 00		857 11
Building materials		3,377 69		6,899 11		6,353 78		5,531 31		30 00		4,169 55
Tools		895 81		291 17		638 80		1,362 12		10 00		967 27
Machinery		19,656 60		13,404 62		40,216 60		28,155 00		525 00		50,318 83
Farm and garden—												
Live stock—												
Beef cattle		515 00		997 00		613 55		756 00		5 00		952 50
Horses												
Bears		1		180 00				180 00				
Bulls		15 00				30 00		25 00				
Calves		75 00		250 00		300 00		125 00				
Cows				600 00		60 00		160 00				
Colts				210 00								
Cows, milch		175 00		8,400 00		1,960 00		1,740 00		75 00		3,100 00
Hog		2,800 00		240 00		480 00		3 00				
Hog		13		195 00		42 00		18 00				
Hog		35		550 00		1,100 00		1,250 00		150 00		500 00
Hog		29		3,650 00		1,725 00		740 00		420 00		1,300 00
Mules		2		150 00		475 00		50 00				
Pigs		150		600 00		220 00		75 00		10 00		
Other live stock		22 20				70 00						

Vehicles—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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Table IX.—Concluded.

[illegible]

Vehicles—										
Buggies.....	1	1	40 00	200 00	3	200 00	21	1,690 00
Carriages.....	1	125 00	2	350 00	250 00	.....	1	250 00	16	3,480 00
Carts.....	1	10 00	2	15 00	60 00	.....	27	730 00	44	989 00
Sticks.....	1	.....	1	18 00	8 00	.....	1	.....	10	206 00
Sleighs.....	1	15 00	1	12 00	40 00	.....	1	15 00	14	337 00
Trucks.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	60 00	8	622 00
Wagons.....	5	190 00	3	305 00	150 00	1	11	400 00	88	3,180 00
Harness, etc.....	.....	133 10	.....	185 00	148 25	.....	.....	320 50	.....	2,571 47
Agricultural implements.....	.....	343 00	.....	565 50	337 50	.....	.....	769 60	.....	5,786 95
Farm and garden tools.....	.....	31 10	.....	231 23	91 10	.....	.....	168 15	.....	5,573 35
Materials for farm repairs.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199 25
Shoe shop, tools and machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	104 40	.....	.....	.....	16 15	.....	1,096 02
Materials.....	.....	.....	.....	30 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,954 73
Articles manufactured.....	.....	.....	.....	61 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218 20
Printing office, type and presses.....	.....	215 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,705 75
Materials.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,852 50
Broom shop, tools and machinery.....	.....	706 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881 57
Materials and articles manufactur'd.....	.....	745 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	745 12
Land and buildings.....	.....	213,874 00	.....	255,530 00	212,550 00	100,120 00	.....	306,979 94	.....	5,320,020 60
Miscellaneous, not classified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430 00	.....	.....	.....	51,799 39
Total.....	.....	\$245,067 04	.....	\$295,688 19	\$245,983 03	\$108,650 50	.....	\$384,011 36	.....	\$6,240,661 65

TABLE X—Showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year, 1891.

	In institution July 1, 1890.			Since admitted or returned.			Since discharged or absont.			Remaining June 30, 1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	261	258	522	255	230	485	65	56	121	431	432	866
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1,039	648	1,687	311	196	507	281	188	469	1,069	656	1,725
Central Insane Hospital.....	461	451	912	161	117	278	152	99	251	479	469	939
Southern Insane Hospital.....	359	268	267	97	82	179	90	87	177	366	263	629
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	.....	300	219	519	300	219	519	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	218	173	391	133	83	216	132	83	215	1	1	2
Soldiers' Orphan Home.....	200	120	320	59	45	104	48	34	82	229	184	413
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	71	63	137	116	105	221	153	110	263	163	115	278
State Reformatory School.....	382	.....	882	539	330	869	522	326	848	91	67	158
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	786	.....	786	117	.....	117	149	.....	149	380	.....	380
Total.....	3,783	1,982	5,765	2,802	1,407	4,209	2,639	1,202	3,841	3,946	2,187	6,133

TABLE XI—Showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year, 1892.

	In institution July 1, 1891.			Since admitted or returned.			Since discharged or absont.			Remaining June 30, 1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	431	432	865	267	217	484	190	150	340	511	499	1,010
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1,020	656	1,725	351	215	566	376	205	581	1,044	666	1,719
Central Insane Hospital.....	470	461	939	187	231	559	187	131	318	611	569	1,180
Southern Insane Hospital.....	366	263	629	240	169	399	111	77	188	485	355	840
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	119	6	.....	6	113	.....	113
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	.....	305	232	527	305	232	527	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	1	.....	1	116	93	209	147	93	240	.....	1	1
Soldiers' Orphan Home.....	229	181	413	111	108	219	69	57	126	271	235	506
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	161	115	278	201	118	319	169	117	286	195	116	311
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	743	67	743	493	267	760	503	279	782	81	55	136
Total.....	3,561	2,187	5,733	3,443	1,610	5,053	2,941	1,331	4,272	4,068	2,496	6,564

TABLE XII.—*Duration of Terms and Vacations.*

1891.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1890-91 closed on Wednesday, June 10, 1891. Vacation of thirteen weeks and six days. Term of 1891-92 opened on Wednesday, September 16, 1891.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1890-91 closed on Tuesday, June 2, 1891. Vacation of fourteen weeks. Term of 1891-92 opened on Wednesday, September 9, 1891.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1890-91 closed on Tuesday, June 30, 1891. Vacation of ten weeks and five days. Term of 1891-92 opened on Monday, September 4, 1891.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1890-91 closed on Friday, June 19, 1891. Vacation of eleven weeks and two days. Term of 1891-92 opened on Monday September 7, 1891.

1892.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1891-92 closed on Wednesday, June 8, 1892. Vacation of fourteen weeks and six days. Term of 1892-93 opened on Wednesday, September 21, 1892.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1891-92 closed on Tuesday June 7, 1892. Vacation of fourteen weeks. Term of 1892-93 opened on Wednesday, September 14, 1892.

Asylum for Fee le-Minded Children.—Term of 1891-92 closed on Thursday, June 30, 1892. Vacation of nine weeks and two days. Term of 1892-93 opened on Sunday, September 4, 1892.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1891-92 closed on Friday June 10, 1892. Vacation of twelve weeks and two days. Term of 1892-93 opened on Monday, September 5, 1892.

TABLE XIII.—*Showing number of inmates admitted into eleven state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 30th day of June, 1891.*

Counties.	Insane Hospital.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Asylum for Orphaned Children.	Soldiers' Home.	State Reformatory School.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Soldiers' Home.	Total.....
Adams.....			2	13		3	1	2			4	2	26	53
Alexander.....					3						6	2	15	
Bond.....					3	1	1				6	2	14	
Boone.....	4										2		6	
Brown.....				5		1							2	8
Bureau.....			9	4			2				18		1	34
Calhoun.....				1							3	1	6	
Carroll.....	10										4		2	15
Cass.....				5							5	1	6	16
Champaign.....			17								15	1	5	38
Christian.....				7			1	1			8	1	4	22
Clark.....			6		1	1		1	5		14		2	36
Clay.....					4	1	1				14	1	1	22
Clinton.....					6						1			7
Coles.....			14			2					14	3	1	34
Cook.....	251	230				19	16	8	6		170	36	42	781
Crawford.....			8		1						10			19
Cumberland.....			7		3		1				13		1	25
DeKalb.....	12					2					7			21
DeWitt.....			9	1			1	1	3		4	4	3	26
Douglas.....			4			2	1		2		10			19
DuPage.....	5					1		2			2			10
Edgar.....			13				1				1			15
Edwards.....											1	1		2
Effingham.....			4		1				2		10	2	1	20
Fayette.....			2		11			1			11	2		27
Ford.....			8						2		6		1	17
Franklin.....					2						2	1		5
Fulton.....				7					3		9	1	5	25
Gallatin.....					4	1	1					1	1	8
Greene.....				8			1	1	3		9	1	6	29
Grundy.....			6			1	1	1	1		6		2	18
Hamilton.....					4						1	1		6
Hancock.....				8		1						2	2	13
Hardin.....											1			1
Henderson.....				2							1		3	6
Henry.....	10			3		1	1				3		1	19
Iroquois.....			14						1		7		3	25
Jackson.....					4	1	1				5		3	14
Jasper.....					3		1				27			31
Jefferson.....					7	1			4		12			24
Jersey.....				8							4		2	14
Jo Daviess.....	9										1		1	11
Johnson.....					7						9	2	1	19
Kane.....	47					2		2	3		18	1	3	76
Kankakee.....			15				1				16	4		36
Kendall.....	6					1	2				2			11
Knox.....				13		1					6	1		26
Lake.....	7						1						1	9
LaSalle.....			30			2			2		21	3	2	60
Lawrence.....					3				2		17		1	24
Lee.....	15							2			4	1	1	23
Livingston.....			12				1		2		13	2		30
Logan.....				10					1		11	2	7	31
Macon.....			7	1			1				9	1	6	25
Macoupin.....				11					3		4	1	5	24
Madison.....				8	3	4	3	1			7		22	48
Marion.....					7			1	2		15	1	3	29
Marshall.....			4	1				1	4		4	1	3	18
Mason.....				5				1			2		1	12

Table XIII.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Infirm- mary.	Eye and Ear Infirm- mary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home.	Total
Massac.....				2				2		5	1		10
McDonough.....			9			2				2			18
McHenry.....	10						2			6			20
McLean.....		17	6		3		1	6		8	6		53
Menard.....			11		1	1				4			20
Mercer.....			10				1			3	1	1	16
Monroe.....				1									1
Montgomery.....			9	2	1					3	2		19
Morgan.....		1	12		2	2				3	3		32
Moultrie.....		2			1		1			8			15
Ogle.....	14									14	1		33
Peoria.....			28		3			3		10	3	23	70
Perry.....				5	1					11		1	18
Piatt.....		4					1			10	9		24
Pike.....			14		1	2		3		1	5	5	31
Pope.....				1						10		2	13
Pulaski.....				3						3	3		10
Putnam.....		2	1										3
Randolph.....				2		1				12		2	7
Richland.....				2						17		1	20
Rock Island.....	22		6		2					13	4	4	51
Saline.....				5				1		1	1		8
Sangamon.....			19		2	1	3	5		5		29	64
Schuyler.....			5							2		3	10
Scott.....			5					3				1	9
Shelby.....		9		5	1					23		2	39
Stark.....			4							1		1	6
St. Clair.....				13				3		4	4	16	40
Stephenson.....	8									1	1	5	15
Tazewell.....			11				1			6		8	26
Union.....				13			1			4	1	3	21
Vermilion.....		21			1	4	1	2		19	3	7	58
Wabash.....				7			1						8
Warren.....			5			1		1		2		4	13
Washington.....				7	1					3			11
Wayne.....				10						6			16
White.....				4		1		1		23	1		30
Whiteside.....	14					1	2	4		5	3		29
Will.....		26			1		1	1		18		3	50
Williamson.....				3	2					4			9
Winnebago.....	18						1			6	4	5	34
Woodford.....		4	2		1		1	5		1	2		16
Totals.....	465	507	278	162	73	58	42	94		819	147	352	3,047

TABLE XIV.—*Showing number of inmates admitted into eleven state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of July, 1891, and the 30th day of June, 1892.*

COUNTIES.	Northern Hospital.	Eastern Hospital.	Central Hospital.	Southern Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Hospital.	Eye and Ear Infirmity.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home.	Total.....
Adams.....		2	25			2		4		4	13	27	77
Alexander.....				4	1		1		1	3	3	1	11
Bond.....				6					1	5			12
Boone.....	7									3		1	11
Brown.....			6					2		3	2	1	14
Bureau.....			58			2		1	1	4	3		69
Calhoun.....			4				1					2	7
Carroll.....	1				12					4			7
Cass.....			11			1			1	3		3	19
Champaign.....		15	13		1		1	1	7	8	5		51
Christian.....						1	1	1		7	3		13
Clark.....				30		2	1		6	10	5		55
Clay.....				6	1			1	2	7	1		18
Clinton.....				8	1	2	2		2	1	4		20
Coles.....		7				1	1	1	1	11	2		24
Cook.....	326	292			44	29	17	44	14	146	55		967
Crawford.....				21				2	2	4			29
Cumberland.....		4		7					1	13	1		26
DeKalb.....	13					1	1	1	1	7	1		25
DeWitt.....		10	1						1	11	3		26
Douglas.....		5						1	2	9			17
DuPage.....	5									1			8
Edgar.....		12			1		3					2	18
Edwards.....		1								7			8
Effingham.....				40		1		2	1	1	3		54
Fayette.....				7	1	1		1		8			18
Ford.....		3				1				7	2		13
Franklin.....				9						4			13
Fulton.....		1	15			1	1		5	7	15		45
Gallatin.....				6			1						7
Greene.....			8		1	3	1	1		4	3		21
Grundy.....		6			1				4	14			25
Hamilton.....				10				1		3			15
Hancock.....			8					2	4		9		24
Hardin.....										6			6
Henderson.....			8				1		1	6	3		19
Henry.....			54		1			1		1	2		59
Iroquois.....		13				2				6	1		22
Jackson.....				13	4				1	1	2		20
Jasper.....				18		2				7	1		23
Jefferson.....				4	1	1			2	10	1		19
Jersey.....			4			2				8	5		19
JoDavies.....	8									3	4		15
Johnson.....				8						9			17
Kane.....	34	1			1	3		3		13	1		56
Kankakee.....		12			1			1	2	14	1		31
Kendall.....	8				1								10
Knox.....			12				1		5	12	5		35
Lake.....	13							1		3	1		18
LaSalle.....		55			7	3		1	8	32	2		108
Lawrence.....				4				1	4	4			13
Lee.....	11				1			2	2	8	3		27
Livingston.....		21			2	1			3	15	1		43
Logan.....			12					1		7	3		24
Macon.....		18	1		3		2	2	2	16	7		51
Macoupin.....			18		1	2		1				9	31
Madison.....				67	4		1	4	1	7	12		96
Marion.....				7	1	3		1	2	15			29
Marshall.....			19				1	1		2			23
Mason.....			8				1	2	3			3	17

Table XIV.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Northern Inmate Hospital.	Northern Hospital.	Eastern Inmate Hospital.	Central Inmate Hospital.	Southern Inmate Hospital.	Asylum for Inmate Orphan S.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Asylum Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary.	Eye and Ear	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home.	Total.....
Massac.....				13	5							6	2	2	9
McDonough.....											6		5	6	25
McHenry.....	7					1			1		10	14	1	5	14
McLean.....			32	8					2				1	5	68
Menard.....								1							12
Mercer.....				8			1	1					2	1	13
Monroe.....					7									2	9
Montgomery.....				11			2		1				4	7	25
Morgan.....				16			2	1	4		2			16	39
Moultrie.....			5			1		1					4	2	15
Ogle.....	4					1			4			2			11
Peoria.....				35			2		3			10		24	74
Perry.....					2						5	6		5	18
Piatt.....			9				1		3			13			27
Pike.....				7			1	1	2		2			5	18
Pope.....					6					2	15				23
Pulaski.....					7	3					2			2	14
Putnam.....			1	5										1	7
Randolph.....					8	2					6			3	19
Richland.....					1			2	3	2	14			1	23
Rock Island.....	1			74		1	1	2	2	3	10			9	103
Saline.....					6				1		3				11
Sangamon.....				35		1		1	7	4	2			34	84
Schuyler.....				6						2	2			2	12
Scott.....				2											2
Shelby.....		8			1	1	2	4		1	8			1	26
Stark.....				1					1	2	3				8
St. Clair.....					25	2	3	1	2					23	57
Stephenson.....	10					1	1		1	1	2			3	19
Tazewell.....				13		1			1	6			6	2	29
Union.....					12	1	1		1		9			1	25
Vermilion.....			23			1		1	1	3	14			3	46
Wabash.....					4				1	1	1				7
Warren.....				13		1	1		1	2	3			2	23
Washington.....					9		1				3			1	14
Wayne.....					10	1			1		5			1	21
White.....					6		2	1	3		12			1	26
Whiteside.....	22					2			2		6				33
Will.....			10			5	1		6		29			3	54
Williamson.....					8	1	1		1	3	2			1	17
Winnebago.....	13					5						6		2	26
Woodford.....				27			1		1				2		31
Wyoming state.....	1					2									3
Totals.....	484	566	559	399	119	91	91	59	151	160	760	395		3,743	

TABLE XV.—Showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of June, 1891, in eleven state institutions, from each county in the state.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Orphan's Home.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Asylum.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reformatory School.	State Reformatory School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total
Adams.....			2	68				4	3		12	4		60	143
Alexander.....					23			1	4		33	17		6	54
Bond.....					17			12	3			2		6	32
Boone.....	17										1				18
Brown.....				13					1					5	19
Bureau.....			47	4					4		3			6	64
Calhoun.....				10							1		1	2	14
Carroll.....	25		1									1		5	32
Cass.....				15					5		2	7		10	41
Champaign.....			54					8	9		4	6		8	89
Christian.....				31				7	1		6	6		8	59
Clark.....			24		1			2	7		2	4		6	46
Clay.....					16			1	1		2	1		2	23
Clinton.....					20			4	4					2	31
Coles.....			37					6	5		3	12		5	68
Cook.....	257	771			1		1	98	15	19		113		74	1,349
Crawford.....		17			1			1	4					2	27
Cumberland.....		14			3				1		3			2	23
DeKalb.....	30							4			1	1		12	38
DeWitt.....		22		1				12	7			4		6	42
Douglas.....		20						12	12		1	1		12	28
DuPage.....	26							7				1		12	36
Edgar.....		28						1	7		1	3		3	43
Edwards.....					4			1				1			6
Effingham.....		23			1			2	2		3	3		3	37
Fayette.....		2			26			7			3	4			42
Ford.....		28						5	5		2			2	42
Franklin.....					15							2			17
Fulton.....		1	49					5	8		3	4		17	87
Gallatin.....					12							2		2	16
Greene.....		1	28					3	3		3	1		10	49
Grundy.....		21						12			1			2	26
Hamilton.....					17							1		3	21
Hancock.....				42			1	3	2			2		5	55
Hardin.....					10							2			12
Henderson.....				12				1	2					4	19
Henry.....	49	1		2				4						2	58
Iroquois.....		57						5	1		1	5		6	75
Jackson.....					27			6	12		1	4		4	44
Jasper.....		9			3			1	12		3				18
Jefferson.....					17				7		1	1		2	28
Jersey.....				19				6			1	3		10	39
Jo Daviess.....	29							5	12					3	39
Johnson.....					18				1		3	2		2	26
Kane.....	87							8	6		3	6		6	116
Kankakee.....		48			1			2			2	5			58
Kendall.....	21				1			1							23
Knox.....				48				4			1	2		20	76
Lake.....	30	2						33						3	38
LaSalle.....	3	89						3	4		3	7		8	117
Lawrence.....					13			3	8		1			2	27
Lee.....	41							6	4			1		3	55
Livingston.....		51						3			2	5			61
Logan.....				27				12	4		1	2		20	66
Macon.....		38		2				7	7			8		16	78
Macoupin.....		2	45					3	4		2			9	66
Madison.....			60		1			8			4	2		39	117
Marion.....					27			7	6		4	3		3	50
Marshall.....		19		1				3	6			1		12	32
Mason.....		1	19					3	6		1	1		2	33

Table XV.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Insane Hospital.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Orphan's Home.	Soldiers' Infirmary.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reformatory School.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home.	Total
Massac.....					16			3	3	3	3	2		27
McDonough.....				34				2	1				11	50
McHenry.....	25							4	3				3	36
McLean.....	1	75		5				9	12			7	13	124
Menard.....				20				6			1		5	32
Mercer.....				25				3				1	3	32
Monroe.....					17			1					9	27
Montgomery.....				31	2			2	1			3	4	43
Morgan.....				40				4	3			4	20	71
Moultrie.....		10							1		2		3	16
Ogle.....	37							4	3	2	2	1	3	50
Peoria.....				68				5	7			6	30	116
Perry.....					20			2	3		2			27
Piatt.....		17						12			1	9	2	31
Pike.....				39				4		10		5	12	70
Pope.....					11					5	1		3	20
Pulaski.....					15			2			2	7	3	29
Putnam.....		8		1										9
Randolph.....				29				4			1		4	38
Richland.....					19				1		7	2	2	31
Rock Island.....	64	3	6					4	4	1	1	11	12	105
Saline.....					14				1			1	3	19
Sangamon.....		2	65					9	6		1		40	123
Schuyler.....			22					3				1	6	32
Scott.....			15					1	7				3	26
Shelby.....		17			5			5	1	7	2	2	2	39
Stark.....			7					2					3	12
St. Clair.....					75			5	9			7	43	139
Stephenson.....	33							3				2	8	46
Tazewell.....				34				6	3				20	63
Union.....					25			2	1			1	3	32
Vermilion.....		50			1			7		3	3	15	6	83
Wabash.....					13			1	3					17
Warren.....		1	29						3		1	2	5	41
Washington.....					24			1						25
Wayne.....					25			3	3		1		2	34
White.....			1		18			1	2		8		3	33
Whiteside.....	38		1					5	4			6	2	56
Will.....	2	84						4	2		4		6	102
Williamson.....					22			3				2		27
Winnebago.....	51							3				8	12	74
Woodford.....		25		2				4				2	5	38
Totals.....	866	1,725	939	629			2	413	278	158	380	743	6,133	

TABLE XVI.—Showing the number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of June, 1892, in eleven state institutions, from each county in the state.

COUNTIES.	Northern Institute Hospital.	Eastern Institute Hospital.	Central Institute Hospital.	Southern Institute Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Meeble- Minded Children.	Feeble- Minded Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Orphan- asylum.	Boys and Girls' In- stitute.	Boys and Girls' In- stitute.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home.	Total.....
Adams.....		3	81		1			3	5				63	161
Alexander.....				23				1	1				3	28
Bond.....				21				2	1		1		1	27
Boone.....	21												1	22
Brown.....			12					1	4				3	20
Bureau.....		3	50					1	2	2			5	63
Calhoun.....			13						12				3	18
Carroll.....	22	1			2						1		3	29
Cass.....			19					3	6				8	38
Champaign.....		55	36		1			8	7		4		2	120
Christian.....								7			2		4	13
Clark.....				29				3	14				11	57
Clay.....				18	1			2	1		2		1	25
Clinton.....				24	1			4	3				7	39
Coles.....			38					6	3		2		4	5
Cook.....	472	885			42		1	130	23	26	86		1,665	
Crawford.....				19				2	4		1		2	28
Cumberland.....		13		7					1		2		2	24
DeKalb.....	35							4	1		1		2	43
De Witt.....		26	2					3	4		2		4	41
Douglas.....		19						2	1		1		1	24
DuPage.....	28				2			7					3	40
Edgar.....		28			1			2	5				2	38
Edwards.....		1		8										9
Effingham.....				35				3	1		1		6	46
Fayette.....		1		25				8			3		2	39
Ford.....		24						5	2		2		2	35
Franklin.....				21										21
Fulton.....		2	55					5	5				14	81
Gallatin.....				13									1	14
Greene.....		1	31					5	6				14	57
Grundy.....		22			1			2			4		2	31
Hamilton.....				16				1	1		2		1	24
Hancock.....			44					4	4				15	67
Hardin.....				9										9
Henderson.....			19					1	2		1		4	27
Henry.....	4		49		1			4					6	64
Iroquois.....		68						3	1		1		3	66
Jackson.....				30	4			6	2				3	45
Jasper.....				12				1	1				1	15
Jefferson.....				20	1				8		3		1	33
Jersey.....			19					6			1		10	36
Jo Daviess.....	29							5	1				8	43
Johnson.....				20					1		3		2	26
Kane.....	96	1			1			9	4		1		6	118
Kankakee.....		40		1	1			2	3		3		1	51
Kendall.....	25			1	1			1					1	29
Knox.....		1	49					7			3		14	74
Lake.....	35							4					3	44
LaSalle.....	1	116			7			5	13		2		9	153
Lawrence.....				15				4	6		1		1	27
Leo.....	44				1			6	6		2		6	65
Livingston.....		54			2			2	3		2		3	66
Logan.....			30					13	3		1		18	65
Macon.....		39	3		3			8	8		6		12	79
Macoupin.....			54		1			4					5	64
Madison.....				64				11					23	102
Marion.....				31	1			8	6		4		3	53
Marshall.....			17					3	1				1	22
Mason.....			23					6	4				2	

Table XVI.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Northern Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Dea and Dumb.	Blind.	Peeble- Mind- ed Children.	Home, Soldiers' Orphans', nary.	Eye and Ear Infr- mary.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home.	Total.....
Massac.....					20				2	3		2	27
McDonough.....				39					1	7		11	58
McHenry.....	27								5	3		2	37
McLean.....	1	81		1		1			15	9	4	8	120
Menard.....				20					6			6	32
Mercer.....				29					2			4	35
Monroe.....					24				1			9	34
Montgomery.....				35					3		1	7	46
Morgan.....				46					6	3		23	78
Moultrie.....		12				1				2		5	20
Ogle.....	26					1			6	2		1	36
Peoria.....				79	16				9	6	1	25	136
Perry.....									2	9		5	16
Piatt.....		20							4	1	2	1	28
Pike.....				41					5	10		12	68
Pope.....					11					6	1	1	19
Pulaski.....					17	3			1			6	27
Putnam.....		4	4		36				2			7	8
Randolph.....					17	2			2	2		2	41
Richland.....									2	2	5	2	28
Rock Island.....	8	2	60		13	1			5	7	2	22	107
Saline.....										1	1	2	17
Sangamon.....			77			1			16	1	1	39	135
Schuyler.....			23						2			3	28
Scott.....			15						1	3		3	22
Shelby.....		19		2		1			5		8	4	34
Stark.....			6						3	2		3	14
St. Clair.....					91	2			7	9		33	142
Stephenson.....	36					1			4	1	1	9	52
Tazewell.....				41		1			6	11		19	78
Union.....					29	1			3	1	3	5	42
Vermilion.....		62			1				7	6	2	10	88
Wabash.....					11					2			13
Warren.....				32		1			1	5	1	5	45
Washington.....					30				1		1	1	33
Wayne.....					24	1			3	5	1	2	36
White.....					20	1			2	1	1	1	27
Whiteside.....	49		1			2			5	4	1	1	63
Will.....		2	75			5			7	1	5	8	103
Williamson.....					23				4	3			30
Winnebago.....	49					5			3			11	68
Woodford.....				26					6	3		8	43
Wyoming (state).....						2							2
Totals.....	1,010	1,710	1,180	840	113			1	506	311	136	757	6,564

TABLE XVII.—Showing consumption of articles named per capita, for one year, from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.

Articles.	Measures	Northern Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
Breadstuffs.....	Pounds..	256.84	305.44	284.08	262.91	225.75	452.66	234.38	252.28	311.49	373.45	198.87	275.53
Meat and fish.....	Pounds..	202.16	335.68	310.32	391.65	211.25	225.17	198.56	115.42	212.83	250.17	338.64	287.22
Vegetables.....	Pecks..	12.98	12.35	12.59	5.78	3.73	16.46	7.71	7.71	23.51	17.41	17.43	11.91
Rice and hominy	Pounds..	14.98	16.42	9.08	13.17	7.69	19.84	16.41	4.54	4.66	23.56	27.61	15.37
Cider and vinegar	Gallons..	1.70	1.65	1.54	.57	1.09	.00	.30	1.01	.31	.77	1.33	1.29
Fruits.....	Quarts..	3.54	3.90	62.92	6.07	56.84	74.29	39.06	12.07	27.20	10.58	3.50	20.78
Fruits.....	Pounds..	13.59	10.20	12.34	35.48	13.12	29.42	16.38	7.21	2.35	10.82	25.30	15.63
Oranges and lemons	Number.	4.37	4.38	11.58	4.57	9.64	10.57	6.15	4.40	12.17	15.06	3.91	6.08
Coffee.....	Pounds..	8.52	5.36	5.27	21.19	5.37	7.95	5.41	1.03	10.42	7.97	20.79	9.06
Tea.....	Pounds..	3.73	3.21	3.29	3.37	.47	.92	1.47	.35	2.52	.70	1.39	2.43
Butter.....	Pounds..	24.60	21.32	7.39	26.50	11.01	22.57	22.84	19.91	29.90	22.97	27.65	20.61
Cheese.....	Pounds..	2.36	3.78	3.18	2.04	2.18	.92	1.60	1.04	.16	1.14	.12	2.87
Eggs.....	Number.	72.86	116.19	29.97	127.82	66.96	49.63	115.23	23.55	43.73	95.88	119.99	87.67
Syrup and molasses.....	Gallons..	1.32	2.17	1.84	1.84	3.83	2.07	2.91	2.00	.91	5.07	.43	2.10
Sugar	Pounds..	41.61	10.61	43.48	42.42	55.35	41.66	44.37	17.49	38.19	24.85	55.82	34.09
Av. number of persons fed.....		729.	1,991.	1,077.	744.	418.	169.	503.	498.	119.	420.	898.	7,566.

TABLE showing average price paid for articles named by eleven state institutions, for the year ending June 30, 1891.

Articles.	Measure	Northern In- sane Hos- pital.....	Eastern In- sane Hos- pital.....	Central In- sane Hos- pital.....	Southern In- sane Hos- pital.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble- Minded....	Soldiers' Or- phans' Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary ..	State Reform School	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Total.....
Crackers.....	100lb.	\$5.41	\$5.07	.....	\$5.49	\$8.10	\$6.02	\$6.57	\$5.93	\$6.73	\$6.62	\$6.00	\$6.19
Flour.....	Barrel.	4.78	4.48	4.61	4.80	5.00	4.97	4.93	4.93	5.53	4.77	4.70	4.85
Beef.....	100lb.	3.73	5.60	8.15	4.90	5.90	5.66	5.46	5.00	10.00	4.65	4.87	6.00
Fish, fresh.....	.....	7.31	5.92	7.32	7.00	9.02	7.73	10.10	11.36	6.74	12.50	4.47	8.13
Codfish.....	.....	7.82	8.44	8.58	.....	11.08	7.91	8.61	12.50	.....	7.50	7.85	8.81
Mackerel.....	Barrel.	.....	24.00	24.30	21.78	.....	.....	22.77	.....	.....	12.00	.....	20.97
Chickens.....	Dozen.	3.55	2.62	2.95	2.21	2.97	2.94	3.49	3.60	.....	1.82	4.00	2.90
Turkeys.....	100lb.	11.73	8.14	11.31	10.00	11.14	11.53	13.50	15.08	12.18	10.00	12.60	11.57
Lard.....	.....	.....	6.94	.....	6.61	6.68	.....	5.63	8.34	9.20	.....	7.28	7.21
Potatoes, Irish.....	Bushel.	.08	.75	.74	1.02	1.37	.83	1.02	1.01	1.10	.97	.68	.92
Potatoes, sweet.....	.....	1.15	1.36	1.29	.....	.98	.88	2.02	2.20	1.49	1.47	1.16	1.40
Beans.....	100lb.	3.67	3.78	4.06	3.83	3.97	3.79	3.85	.....	4.56	3.83	3.98	3.93
Hominy.....	.....	1.65	1.76	1.65	1.98	1.98	2.08	1.82	2.27	.....	1.75	3.25	2.02
Rice.....	.....	6.38	4.48	6.07	5.85	6.34	3.46	5.68	7.81	7.29	6.54	6.34	6.04
Coffee, Mocha.....	.....	26.94	.....	33.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	25.75	.....	30.38
Coffee, Rio.....	.....	20.47	21.23	19.42	23.36	.....	.....	.....	29.52	.....	.....	.....	22.80
Coffee, Java.....	.....	27.62	26.20	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	32.67	.....	28.95	.....	31.00
Coffee, roasted.....	.....	.....	6.50	32.40	.....	30.00	30.86	26.03	.....	28.27	.....	23.74	25.40
Coffee, ground.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.04	17.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.46
Tea, black.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.60	.....	34.17	40.83	25.00	32.53
Tea, green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	38.40	.....	.....	39.81	70.00	49.01
Tea, Japan.....	.....	25.81	20.64	.....	26.88	50.00	34.60	.....	52.52	.....	.....	28.39	31.06
Tea, Oolong.....	.....	34.96	.....	27.73	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.56
Butter.....	.....	16.79	12.72	14.77	20.41	15.99	18.27	18.89	23.92	23.58	18.11	15.88	18.12
Cheese.....	.....	9.69	7.58	9.10	9.07	11.33	7.81	12.30	11.68	12.00	12.15	13.92	10.63
Eggs.....	Dozen.	15	15	13	13	14	14	18	18	19	11	14	15
Molasses.....	100 gals.	.....	33.58	32.39	37.00	40.00	34.30	35.82	48.10	38.19	60.00	45.89	40.51
Syrup.....	.....	32.34	26.32	31.81	34.98	36.00	32.51	29.82	35.00	41.00	38.02	35.00	31.07
Sugar, cut loaf.....	100lb.	6.81	7.18	6.50	7.59	.....	10.00	7.20	10.96	.....	.....	7.00	7.91

TABLE XIX.—Showing the comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in eleven State institutions for one year from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.

Items.	Northern In- sane Hos- pital	Eastern In- sane Hos- pital	Central In- sane Hos- pital	Southern In- sane Hos- pital	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble- Minded	Soldiers' Or- phans' Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary ..	State Reform School	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Total
Breadstuff.....	\$6 02	\$7 31	\$6 86	\$7 19	\$6 28	\$12 00	\$6 22	\$6 05	\$9 72	\$9 35	\$5 18	\$7 01
Meats, etc.....	12 15	20 03	28 55	20 93	15 46	14 16	12 41	7 68	21 25	12 34	20 17	18 56
Vegetables.....	2 95	2 64	2 87	3 30	1 97	4 57	3 49	2 43	8 13	5 12	4 66	3 30
Clider and vinegar.....	25	20	26	06	12	.....	16	10	12 06	12	18	17
Fruits	1 41	1 48	3 03	4 16	4 13	4 89	3 07	2 34	3 21	2 06	2 29	2 51
Tea, coffee, etc	2 98	1 88	2 17	5 85	1 16	1 94	2 00	52	3 75	2 06	5 34	2 76
Butter	4 24	2 71	1 09	5 41	1 76	4 12	4 32	4 76	7 05	4 17	4 39	3 46
Cheese	23	29	30	20	25	07	20	12	19	14	02	21
Milk	06	04	09	04	.....	16	.....	9 09	5 85	1 34	3 75	1 28
Eggs	90	1 41	24	1 37	82	57	1 38	35	69	1 14	1 40	1 01
Syrup and molasses	43	61	61	64	1 38	70	93	94	36	1 98	22	71
Sugar.....	2 28	51	2 51	2 36	3 01	2 16	2 56	1 00	2 19	1 39	3 14	1 80
All other provisions.....	1 20	1 98	1 62	1 11	2 54	1 40	2 56	2 14	2 90	4 21	4 44	1 85
Freight.....	68	1 19	1 96	2 37	53	61	81	.....	.....	68	1 23	1 03
Total.....	\$36 39	\$41 58	\$51 70	\$51 99	39 35	\$47 35	\$40 11	\$38 12	\$65 36	\$46 15	\$54 41	\$45 78
Cost per month.....	3 03	3 47	4 31	4 58	3 28	3 95	3 34	3 18	5 45	3 84	4 53	3 82
Cost per day	10.	11.4	14.2	15.1	10.8	13.	11.	10.4	17.9	12.6	14.9	12.5
Number of persons fed.....	729	1,491	1,077	744	448	169	503	438	149	420	898	7,566

TABLE XX.—Showing for the ten years ending June 30, 1891, the average consumption of articles named, per capita, per annum, in ten State institutions, and showing same for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for the four years ending at the same date.

Articles.	Measure	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary...	State Reform School.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Total.....
Bread stuffs.....	Pounds..	280.02	306.33	250.54	294.12	224.78	322.76	271.23	237.51	205.69	448.02	190.36	286.40
Meat and fish.....	Pounds..	266.67	263.71	342.20	338.36	223.24	224.15	173.01	135.63	194.56	215.09	325.69	233.48
Vegetables.....	Pecks...	11.64	8.57	10.43	10.73	3.64	18.12	8.35	8.41	24.40	9.46	16.80	10.01
Rice and hominy.....	Pounds..	8.24	10.38	7.65	12.60	4.67	9.54	13.87	3.14	7.03	10.96	13.85	9.38
Cider and vinegar.....	Gallons..	1.59	1.29	1.56	.90	.78	1.06	.87	.92	.62	.71	1.56	1.19
Fruits.....	Quarts..	8.28	13.03	59.46	5.75	58.00	74.26	30.17	34.08	24.42	22.12	8.74	26.40
Fruits.....	Pounds..	11.38	9.57	10.17	15.18	12.14	15.20	11.56	7.46	4.39	14.62	23.89	11.61
Oranges and lemons.....	Number.	2.86	6.76	10.38	3.64	7.42	8.77	3.69	10.27	8.69	12.39	6.77	6.87
Coffee.....	Pounds..	8.52	8.55	10.98	13.86	4.70	7.30	5.54	1.54	7.22	5.26	19.69	8.77
Tea.....	Pounds..	3.66	2.91	3.22	2.61	.64	.66	1.13	.86	2.23	.97	1.68	2.34
Butter.....	Pounds..	28.22	21.53	30.42	26.55	20.24	23.38	22.06	15.91	34.28	22.88	27.87	24.72
Cheese.....	Pounds..	3.25	3.06	4.51	1.88	2.55	3.10	1.86	1.19	2.88	1.14	.75	2.67
Eggs.....	Number.	57.30	420.68	55.96	299.89	74.63	43.25	76.76	35.31	52.81	92.87	156.67	98.60
Syrup and molasses.....	Gallons..	1.60	1.86	1.81	1.60	3.01	3.74	2.99	1.46	3.41	3.38	1.12	2.01
Sugar.....	Pounds..	10.74	35.77	31.69	42.84	44.46	27.36	37.26	18.14	53.48	21.55	62.76	36.28

TABLE XXI.—Showing for the ten years ending June 30, 1891, the average comparative cost of provisions, per capita, per annum, in ten State institutions and showing same for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for the four years ending at the same date.

Items.	Northern In- sane Hos- pital.	Eastern In- sane Hos- pital.	Central In- sane Hos- pital.	Southern In- sane Hos- pital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind ..	Asylum for Feeble- Minded....	Soldiers' Or- phans' Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary ..	State Reform School	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Total.....
Breadstuffs.....	\$7 20	\$7 66	\$6 79	\$7 52	\$6 52	\$9 85	\$7 35	\$7 31	\$12 39	\$11 10	\$5 20	\$7 59
Meats, etc.....	17 63	17 73	24 08	21 27	18 81	18 47	12 44	11 16	19 81	14 43	20 45	18 52
Vegetables.....	2 27	1 97	2 12	2 57	1 42	4 91	2 62	2 53	7 37	2 38	4 10	2 42
Cider and vinegar.....	2 22	18	21	13	11	21	14	12	13	13	19	17
Fruits	1 39	1 51	2 79	1 89	3 21	4 71	2 49	3 42	3 08	2 20	2 08	2 22
Tea, coffee, etc.....	2 56	2 22	2 58	3 21	1 07	1 69	1 57	52	2 68	1 84	4 78	2 23
Butter.....	5 43	3 86	5 82	5 92	4 13	4 73	4 44	4 29	8 46	4 77	5 57	4 98
Cheese.....	34	26	47	21	32	39	22	15	41	15	08	28
Milk.....	.....	07	68	31	24	05	1 31	10 88	7 06	1 02	3 71	1 37
Eggs.....	73	1 36	62	2 08	85	53	83	45	89	1 38	1 79	1 08
Syrup and molasses	58	59	68	62	1 05	1 47	1 16	65	18	1 49	36	75
Sugar.....	2 81	2 46	2 24	3 11	2 91	1 88	2 51	1 29	3 96	1 52	4 03	2 51
All other provisions.....	52	64	54	70	82	1 84	2 16	1 61	2 18	2 06	11 86	97
Freight.....	26	36	41	82	26	43	56	.....	.....	35	56	38
Total.....	\$11 85	\$40 87	\$50 03	\$50 36	\$41 72	\$51 16	\$39 80	\$44 38	\$68 60	\$44 82	\$54 76	\$45 47
Cost per month.....	3 49	3 41	4 17	4 26	3 48	4 26	3 32	3 70	5 72	3 71	4 56	3 79
Cost per day.....	11.5	11.2	13.7	13.8	11.4	14	10.9	12.1	18.8	12.3	15	12.5

TABLE XXII.—Showing consumption of articles named, per capita, for one year, from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Measure	Northern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Eastern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Central In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Southern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals ..	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble- Minded	Soldiers Or- phans' Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary ..	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Total.....
Breadstuffs.....	Pounds..	272.27	384.11	238.40	268.86	386.48	203.63	242.51	300.30	271.91	190.29	168.20	279.98
Meat and fish.....	Pounds..	207.92	273.98	329.93	327.48	190.19	241.71	159.74	187.65	134.90	207.79	373.83	223.50
Vegetables	Pecks...	10.88	9.22	2.09	7.66	15.61	5.73	23.40	1.38	3.72	23.29	14.14	8.25
Rice and hominy.....	Pounds..	18.17	13.74	8.15	44.70	31.95	4.89	10.97	18.72	5.51	7.39	11.22	16.24
Cider and vinegar	Gallons..	1.10	2.01	1.35	.85	.77	1.19	1.40	1.09	.56	.91	1.74	1.37
Fruits.....	Quarts...	11.68	27.47	42.01	4.50	11.45	114.76	86.43	42.39	42.26	22.49	10.27	31.11
Fruits.....	Pounds..	21.11	11.56	13.51	33.97	31.78	10.99	4.32	19.62	6.70	2.32	27.77	17.66
Oranges and lemons.....	Number.	4.84	3.43	3.37	2.52	2.25	7.11	10.95	17.01	9.29	13.59	2.33	5.26
Coffee	Pounds..	7.88	8.46	11.88	16.82	10.87	4.40	6.82	6.82	1.69	11.33	18.92	11.69
Tea.....	Pounds..	3.05	3.51	3.77	2.82	4.94	.51	.61	1.53	.41	2.35	.94	2.57
Butter	Pounds..	26.37	17.93	52.44	25.62	20.72	8.21	23.09	23.76	15.96	23.83	27.74	26.54
Cheese.....	Pounds..	3.37	2.13	4.29	1.77	.....	2.09	.76	1.69	1.13	1.00	.10	2.21
Eggs	Number.	58.10	106.98	20.09	43.47	36.66	82.34	34.61	92.45	32.62	43.00	111.09	69.75
Syrup	Gallons..	1.43	1.62	2.38	3.24	2.23	2.76	1.10	3.13	2.36	.89	.94	2.63
Sugar	Pounds..	38.42	43.38	21.04	54.29	48.53	43.61	68.12	52.48	23.80	48.07	63.89	43.05
Average No. of persons fed..	.....	1073.	2005.	1262.	961.	64.	456.	199.	588.	437.	150.	869.	8064.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in eleven state institutions for one year from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Items.	Northern In- sane Hos- pital	Eastern In- sane Hos- pital	Central In- sane Hos- pital	Southern In- sane Hos- pital	Asylum for Insane Criminals..	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for the Blind..	Asylum for Feeble- Minded	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary ..	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Total.....
Breadstuffs.....	\$7 03 12 24	\$8 51 16 58	\$6 09 24 81	\$6 62 19 09	\$12 82 13 55	\$5 38 16 23	\$6 41 9 94	\$7 55 12 50	\$6 44 8 42	\$5 54 21 01	\$4 51 21 81	\$6 85 17 20
Meats, etc.....												
Vegetables.....	98	81	62	1 05	3 36	97	2 90	78	86	4 78	1 70	1 08
Cider and vinegar.....	15	25	17	06	14	12	13	19	05	05	22	17
Fruits	1 62	1 51	2 50	2 28	3 25	4 15	3 85	3 54	2 83	2 49	2 68	2 20
Tea, coffee, etc.....	2 40	2 36	3 34	4 36	3 57	98	1 62	2 33	62	3 94	4 45	2 83
Butter	4 80	2 61	9 81	6 29	4 07	1 51	4 59	4 98	3 75	7 43	5 01	5 00
Cheese	41	19	47	19	15	25	07	22	11	14	02	24
Milk.....	01	01	61	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	10 23	6 30	1 36	42
Eggs	76	1 25	19	49	49	99	45	1 21	46	67	1 47	86
Syrup and molasses.....	41	35	56	75	59	80	25	90	66	36	27	51
Sugar.....	1 56	1 83	90	2 23	2 07	1 82	2 54	2 18	99	2 62	2 75	1 80
All other provisions.....	1 30	85	2 09	1 67	2 70	1 02	2 23	2 47	2 45	2 27	2 82	1 71
Freight	44	98	82	1 07	95	67	47	76	.....	.....	52	73
Total.....	\$31 11	\$38 09	\$52 98	\$46 21	\$48 31	\$31 89	\$35 55	\$39 01	\$37 87	\$57 00	\$48 99	\$12 25
Cost per month.....	2 93	3 17	4 42	3 85	4 03	2 91	2 97	3 25	3 16	4 75	4 08	3 52
Cost per day.....	09.3	10.4	14.5	12.6	13.2	09.5	09.7	10.7	10.3	15.6	13.4	11.6
Number of persons fed	1,073	2,005	1,262	961	64	456	199	588	437	150	869	8,064

TABLE XXIV.—Showing average price paid for articles named, by eleven state institutions, for the year ending June 30, 1892.

ARTICLES.	Measure	Northern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Eastern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Central In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Southern In- sane Hospi- tal.....	Asylum for Insane Crimi- nals	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.....	Soldiers' Or- phans' Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Total.....
Crackers.....	100 lb....	\$5 69	\$5 36	\$8 24	\$5 72	\$6 00	\$6 04	\$6 24	\$6 64	\$4 52	\$7 02	\$6 15	\$6 20
Flour.....	Barrel...	4 70	4 19	4 86	4 47	4 47	4 87	4 81	4 62	4 57	5 10	4 66	4 66
Beef.....	100 lb....	5 53	5 41	7 36	5 51	6 00	5 99	5 80	5 51	5 80	10 00	4 87	6 15
Fish, fresh.....	100 lb....	6 83	6 47	6 63	5 51	6 00	7 10	6 96	8 38	11 47	12 22	6 06	8 01
Codfish.....	100 lb....	8 42	7 97	7 00	8 06	7 38	8 96	.....	9 41	12 15	.....	8 36	8 70
Mackerel.....	Barrel...	.....	28 70	36 00	12 47	.....	.....	.....	19 00	27 50	.....	.....	24 85
Chickens, live.....	Dozen...	4 11	3 07	2 96	2 73	3 11	2 91	2 98	3 54	3 53	.....	.....	3 19
Chickens, dressed.....	Dozen...	9 01	13 11	.....	7 23	7 26	16 16	.....	10 63	12 22	14 90	9 56	11 61
Turkeys, live.....	Each.....	1 04	1 04	12 07	8 00	.....	.....	1 00	1 08	.....	.....	.....	1 04
Turkeys, dressed.....	100 lb....	12 39	12 51	7 00	7 22	7 71	11 99	12 50	11 30	14 04	13 23	13 08	12 12
Lard.....	100 lb....	.....	7 22	7 00	7 22	57	6 93	7 00	5 67	7 22	10 60	7 91	7 39
Potatoes, Irish.....	Bushel..	34	32	27	36	57	53	35	73	50	52	37	44
Potatoes, sweet.....	Bushel..	87	1 45	85	.....	1 06	60	55	1 82	1 49	1 00	76	1 04
Beans.....	100 lb....	2 98	2 76	3 04	3 37	3 23	3 41	3 26	3 15	.....	3 54	4 44	3 22
Hominy.....	100 lb....	1 53	1 26	1 17	1 77	3 06	3 38	1 98	1 67	1 63	.....	.....	1 75
Rice.....	100 lb....	5 46	4 97	5 00	5 21	6 04	6 15	5 45	5 13	4 86	7 00	6 00	5 57
Coffee, Mocha.....	100 lb....	26 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 00	.....	.....	30 65	.....	.....	31 59
Coffee, Rio.....	100 lb....	17 63	17 14	18 18	.....	.....	26 00	.....	.....	20 98	.....	.....	19 90
Coffee, Java.....	100 lb....	27 32	29 34	29 90	21 19	33 25	29 60	.....	.....	26 92	26 76	.....	29 60
Coffee, roasted.....	100 lb....	.....	.....	.....	21 19	21 01	.....	30 63	24 51	.....	.....	22 21	35 17
Coffee, ground.....	100 lb....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 07
Ten, black.....	100 lb....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 22	17 46	17 54	33 60	.....	.....	25 00	28 49
Ten, green.....	100 lb....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	23 97	31 00	30 00	38 40	44 93	35 87	75 00	40 66
Ten, Japan.....	100 lb....	24 35	20 77	.....	21 65	27 01	.....	34 57	.....	45 33	.....	.....	30 41
Tea, Oolong.....	100 lb....	35 47	62 41	24 48	.....	50 00	44 96	.....	.....	60 00	.....	75 00	50 32
Butter.....	100 lb....	18 19	18 48	18 86	24 56	23 06	18 74	20 15	18 88	23 47	25 76	18 05	20 74
Butterine.....	100 lb....	.....	13 70	16 00	14 95	14 95	15 85	18 19	17 71	.....	.....	.....	16 07
Cheese.....	100 lb....	12 52	9 09	11 08	10 78	.....	11 97	9 33	12 99	10 12	13 88	16 54	11 81

Eggs.....	100 doz....	15 63	14 07	11 17	13 53	16 02	14 41	15 71	15 66	16 81	18 45	15 92	15 22
Molasses	100 gals....	20 81	16 26	27 02	25 44	25 72	45 40	31 00	34 30	31 39	42 00	.....	29 93
Syrup	100 gals....	28 00	27 57	22 00	22 98	50 00	30 87	30 36	25 44	25 16	40 51	.....	39 12
Sugar, cut-loaf.....	100 lb....	5 48	5 22	4 81	5 54	.....	4 97	.....	4 76	10 00	4 88	5 00	5 63
Sugar, granulated.....	100 lb....	4 28	4 34	4 15	4 23	4 39	4 48	4 33	4 38	4 39	4 54	4 46	4 86
Sugar, powdered.....	100 lb....	4 48	4 74	4 98	.....	10 00	5 20	4 83	4 78	8 08	5 50	.....	5 84
Sugar, A.....	100 lb....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 29	4 15	.....	.....	4 22
Sugar, C.....	100 lb....	3 61	3 88	.....	4 18	.....	4 01	3 93	3 85	3 92	3 97	4 23	3 96
Water.....	10,000 gal....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....	90	1 50	93

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1839 TO 1891.

TABLE XXV.—*The following is a complete list of all appropriations made by the state for the establishment, maintenance and support of the public institutions subject to the supervision of this board.*

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.				
1839..	In order to aid the funds of the asylum, one-quarter of one per cent. upon the whole amount of the school, college and seminary fund, annually. Eight years, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$16,000 00			\$16,000 00
1847..	In aid of the funds of the asylum for 1847, \$3,000; for 1848, \$3,000.....	6,000 00			6,000 00
1849..	Ordinary expenses for 1849, \$5,357.50; for 1850, \$5,375.50.....	11,735 00			
	Twenty acres of land.....			\$1,600 00	
	Building work-shops.....			1,500 00	
	Smoke-house, wood-house, etc.....			600 00	
	Clothing indigent pupils.....	300 00			
	Erection of additional buildings.....			10,000 00	24,735 00
1850..	Ordinary expenses for 1851, \$10,000; for 1852 \$10,000.....	20,000 00			
	Completion of centre building.....			10,000 00	
	Twelve acres of land.....			1,000 00	31,000 00
1855..	Expenses and repairs.....	40,000 00			
	Repairs on main building.....		\$5,000 00		45,000 00
1857..	Ordinary expenses for 1857, \$22,500; for 1858, \$22,500.....	45,000 00			
	Repairs.....		700 00		
	North wing and centre building.....			6,508 13	
	Lighting with gas.....	2,000 00			
	Furniture.....			1,500 00	
	Heating apparatus.....			9,000 00	
	Completion of building.....			5,000 00	69,708 13
1859..	Heating and lighting.....	8,458 12			
	Deficiency.....	16,000 00			
	Ordinary expenses, one quarter..	4,500 00			
	Insurance.....	600 00			
	Repairs.....		1,000 00		
	Ordinary expenses.....	54,000 00			84,558 12
1861..	Ordinary expenses.....	57,000 00			
	Repairs.....		3,000 00		
	Insurance.....	1,000 00			
	Barn.....			2,000 00	
	Enlarging cabinet-shops.....			1,500 00	
	Ice-house.....			1,000 00	
	Coping and iron railing.....			2,750 00	
	Wells and cistern.....			1,000 00	69,250 00
1863..	Ordinary expenses.....	56,000 00			56,000 00
1865..	Ordinary expenses.....	90,000 00			
	Furniture.....			3,000 00	
	Insurance.....	1,000 00			
	Improvements and repairs.....		2,000 00		
	Land—seven and a half acres.....			3,500 00	99,500 00
1867..	Ordinary expenses.....	90,000 00			
	Repairs.....		4,000 00		
	Insurance.....	1,000 00			
	Smoke-house.....			1,500 00	
	Water supply.....			1,800 00	98,300 00
1869..	Ordinary expenses.....	112,500 00			
	Repairs.....		4,000 00		
	Furniture.....			2,500 00	
	Printing press, etc.....			4,000 00	
	Deficiency.....	7,746 77			130,746 77

Table XXV.—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special improvements	Total appropriations each session
1871..	Ordinary expenses	\$116,500 00			
	Repairs		\$2,000 00		
	Insurance	1,000 00			
	Pupils' library			\$1,000 00	
	Relaying floor		1,200 00		
	Rebuilding south wing			45,000 00	\$166,700 00
1873..	Ordinary expenses	140,000 00			
	Repairs		4,000 00		
	Renewal of bedding	3,700 00			
	Renewal of roof		3,850 00		
	Renewal of floors		800 00		
	Repainting wood-work		1,400 00		
	Erection of chapel, dining-room and school building			60,000 00	
	Erection of boiler-house, etc.			17,000 00	
	Erection and fitting up of laundry			2,500 00	233,250 00
1875..	Ordinary expenses	150,000 00			
	Repairs		3,000 00		
	Pupils' library			1,000 00	
	Completing the school building			16,750 00	
	Heating and lighting said building	5,000 00			
	Furnishing the same			1,000 00	
	Rebuilding rear wall of main building		5,000 00		181,750 00
1877..	Ordinary expenses	154,000 00			
	Repairs		6,000 00		
	Pupils' library			1,000 00	
	Erection of work-shops			15,000 00	
	Erection of coal-house			1,000 00	
	Erection of sewer			1,000 00	178,000 00
1879..	Ordinary expenses for 1879, \$76,000; for 1880, \$80,000.	156,000 00			
	Repairs		6,000 00		
	Pupils' library			1,000 00	
	Construction of fire-escapes			1,500 00	
	New boiler			1,479 00	
	Changing barn into a cottage			2,000 00	
	Building a laundry			5,000 00	
	Repairing damage to building occasioned by fire		2,000 00		
	Putting thermostals in the building			2,000 00	176,979 00
1881..	Ordinary expenses	170,000 00			
	Repairs		6,000 00		
	Pupils' library			1,000 00	
	Barn			3,000 00	
	Bakery			3,000 00	
	Verandah fire-escapes			1,300 00	
	Store-house			5,000 00	
	Filter and filter-house			3,000 00	
1883..	Ordinary expenses	194,000 00			
	Repairs		4,000 00		
	Pupils' library			1,000 00	
	Kitchen building and employes' quarters			6,000 00	
	Refrigerating house			5,000 00	210,000 00
1885..	Ordinary expenses	196,000 00			
	Repairs		10,000 00		
	Pupils' library			1,000 00	
	Erection of dairy barn			4,000 00	
	New boiler and setting			1,800 00	
	Sewer to connect with city sewer			1,000 00	
	Erection of gymnasium and amusement hall			8,000 00	221,800 00
1887..	Ordinary expenses	200,000 00			
	Repairs		8,000 00		
	Pupils' library			1,000 00	
	Cottage for little girls			8,000 00	217,000 00
1889..	Ordinary expenses	200,000 00			
	Repairs		10,000 00		
	Library			1,000 00	
	Extension and improvement of grounds			10,000 00	
	Engine for electric light			1,200 00	
	Street improvements, paving, etc			6,000 00	228,200 00

Table XXV.—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1891..	Ordinary expenses	\$192,000 00			
	Repairs		\$10,000 00		
	Library			\$1,000 00	
	Land			12,600 00	
	Steam boilers with connections ..			2,500 00	\$218,100 00
		\$2,518,039 89	\$102,950 00	\$333,887 13	\$2,954,877 02
	CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.				
1847..	Building and improvements			\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00
1851..	Completion of building			6,000 00	6,000 00
1855..	Current expenses	\$60,000 00			60,000 00
1857..	Additional buildings			66,666 66	
	Current expenses	72,000 00			138,666 66
1859..	Current expenses	80,000 00			
	Completing additions			75,000 00	
	Furnishing west wing			5,000 00	
	Fire-proof roof			2,300 00	162,300 00
1861..	Current expenses	90,000 00			
	Completing west wing			2,000 00	
	Completing rear building			9,715 00	
	Kitchen and laundry fixtures			2,000 00	
	Water supply			10,000 00	
	Removal of privies		\$1,600 00		
	Lightning rods			150 00	
	Inclosing private grounds			750 00	116,215 00
1863..	Current expenses	90,000 00			
	Repairing water-works		693 39		90,693 39
1865..	Current expenses	110,000 00			
	Completing east wing			75,000 00	
	Furnishing east wing			5,000 00	
	Completing east wing			873 31	190,873 31
1867..	Current expenses	63,265 53			
	Current expenses	140,000 00			
	Completing east wing			9,400 00	
	Furnishing east wing			2,500 00	
	Repainting old building		1,200 00		
	Enlarging sewers			800 00	
	Finishing chapel			2,500 00	219,605 53
1869..	Current expenses	180,000 00			
	Fire-proof corridor			5,000 00	
	Improving ventilation			7,500 00	
	Improving water-works			2,000 00	
	New cooling ranges, etc.			2,000 00	
	Patients' library			1,000 00	
	Insurance	1,500 00			199,000 00
1871..	Deficiency	22,000 00			
	Current expenses	200,000 00			
	Repairs		5,000 00		
	Furniture			10,000 00	
	Boilers, boiler-house and laundry ..			20,000 00	
	Insurance	3,000 00			
	Library			250 00	
	Additional reservoir			5,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses	25,000 00			230,250 00
1873..	Ordinary expenses	200,000 00			
	Repairs	16,000 00			216,000 00
1875..	Ordinary expenses	180,000 00			
	Repairs		10,000 00		
	Boiler			2,500 00	192,500 00
1877..	Ordinary expenses	157,000 00			
	Increased ordinary expenses (conditional)	30,000 00			
	Repairs		12,000 00		
	Ironing, mending and store rooms ..			7,000 00	
	Portico, walks, etc.			3,000 00	
	Amusement hall			2,500 00	
	Fire plugs			1,500 00	
	Seed house, broom shop and conservatory			1,560 00	
	Summer-houses in airing courts ..			1,000 00	
	Sewer construction by city of Jacksonville			1,000 00	

Table XXV.—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1879..	Sewer on hospital grounds.....			\$1,200 00	
	Additional wings for 150 patients..			75,000 00	\$292,700 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	\$220,000 00			
	Renewing heating surfaces and repairs.....		\$10,000 00		
	Thirty acres of land.....			5,000 00	
	Building shops, mill and engine rooms, steam engines, etc.....			8,000 00	
	Building for corn-cribs, piggery, slaughter-house, etc.....			2,500 00	
	Enlarging, finishing and furnishing amusement hall.....			3,000 00	
	Improving grounds.....		1,000 00		
	Painting outside of new wings, rearranging fences and grading.			1,000 00	
	Thermostals and constructing telegraph.....			1,000 00	
	Constructing a sewer to the Mauvaisterre creek.....			3,996 00	255,496 00
1881..	Ordinary expenses.....	194,000 00			
	Repairs.....		5,000 00		
	Improving grounds.....		2,000 00		
	Additional filter.....			2,000 00	
	Refrigerating house.....			5,000 00	
	Rebuilding two end walls adjoining the centre building.....		3,000 00		
	Transfer of patients (one fourth of appropriation).....	750 00			211,750 00
1883..	Ordinary expenses.....	220,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		2,000 00		
	End walls and improvements.....		5,000 00		
	Renewing heating surfaces.....		4,000 00		
	Fire pump.....			1,000 00	
	Additional building.....			135,000 00	377,000 00
1885..	Ordinary expenses.....	288,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		2,000 00		
	Purchase of land.....			16,000 00	
	Reservoir, water pipes, etc. (balance of appropriation for additional building, \$20,086.47).....				
	Fire-proof doors, flooring and plastering attic, flues, etc.....			15,000 00	331,000 00
1887..	Ordinary expenses.....	300,000 00			
	Repairs.....		14,000 00		
	Improving grounds.....		500 00		
	Extending dining-rooms.....			5,000 00	
	Rebuilding piggery.....		1,000 00		
1889..	Steam boilers.....			4,000 00	324,500 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	260,000 00			
	Repairs.....		14,000 00		
	Library.....			800 00	
	Brick stable and carriage-house.....			4,500 00	
	Steam engine.....			1,600 00	
	Store house.....			2,500 00	
	Street paving.....			8,307 70	
1891..	Additional building.....			120,000 00	411,707 70
	Ordinary expenses.....	324,000 00			
	Repairs.....		16,000 00		
	Library.....			1,200 00	
	Electric light plant.....			11,000 00	
	Painting.....			3,000 00	
	Root cellar.....			1,000 00	356,200 00
		\$3,526,455 53	\$129,993 39	\$846,008 67	\$4,502,457 59
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND					
1849..	To commence building.....			\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
1851..	To complete building.....			5,000 00	5,000 00
1855..	Ordinary expenses.....	\$28,000 00			28,000 00
1857..	Ordinary expenses.....	28,000 00			28,000 00
1859..	Ordinary expenses.....	24,000 00			24,000 00
1861..	Ordinary expenses.....	24,000 00			24,000 00

Table XXV.—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1863..	Ordinary expenses	\$24,000 00			\$24,000 00
1865..	Ordinary expenses	40,000 00			40,000 00
1867..	Ordinary expenses	40,000 00			40,000 00
	Repairs		\$2,000 00		42,000 00
1869..	Ordinary expenses	50,000 00			50,000 00
	Repairs		5,000 00		55,000 00
1871..	Ordinary expenses	40,000 00			40,000 00
1873..	Ordinary expenses	35,000 00			35,000 00
	Erection of centre building			\$75,000 00	110,000 00
1874..	Heating and furnishing			5,000 00	5,000 00
	Furnishing new building			10,000 00	15,000 00
1875..	Increased expenses	5,000 00			5,000 00
	Ordinary expenses	50,000 00			50,000 00
	Repairs		2,000 00		2,000 00
	Books, maps, etc., for pupils			1,000 00	1,000 00
	Engine and boiler-house and extension steam-heating			5,000 00	5,000 00
1877..	Ordinary expenses	59,500 00			59,500 00
	Repairs		2,500 00		2,500 00
	Books, maps, etc., for pupils			1,000 00	1,000 00
	Due on building and heating			2,701 25	65,701 25
1880..	Ordinary expenses	46,000 00			46,000 00
	Repairs and improvements		2,000 00		2,000 00
	Books, maps, etc			600 00	600 00
	New fronts for and re-setting present boilers			784 00	784 00
	Pipes, stand-pipe, hose and connections			850 00	850 00
	Dining-room and kitchen			2,400 00	52,634 00
1881..	Ordinary expenses—for 1881, \$22,000; for 1882, \$25,000	47,000 00			47,000 00
	Repairs and improvements		3,000 00		3,000 00
	Sewer			775 00	775 00
	Engine and laundry machinery			1,440 00	1,440 00
	Construction and completion of the east wing of main building			33,000 00	33,000 00
	School apparatus, musical instruments and furniture			2,500 00	2,500 00
	Construction of a barn, coal-house and shops			12,000 00	99,715 00
1883..	Ordinary expenses	64,000 00			64,000 00
	Repairs		3,000 00		3,000 00
	Fence			1,200 00	1,200 00
	Twenty-two acres of land for pasturage			2,500 00	2,500 00
	Steam or gas-heated mangle			550 00	71,250 00
1885..	Ordinary expenses	60,000 00			60,000 00
	Repairs		3,000 00		3,000 00
	Construction of a refrigerator and store-house			4,000 00	4,000 00
	Extension of sewer			500 00	500 00
	Construction of a pipe-organ			3,000 00	70,500 00
1887..	Ordinary expenses	64,000 00			64,000 00
	Repairs		3,000 00		3,000 00
	Fire-escapes			1,200 00	1,200 00
	Paving street			3,400 00	3,400 00
	Laundry building and furnishing			5,000 00	76,600 00
1889..	Ordinary expenses	76,000 00			76,000 00
	Repairs		4,000 00		4,000 00
	Library			400 00	400 00
	Repairs of cornice		1,000 00		1,000 00
	Piano tuning and repair department			3,000 00	3,000 00
	Cottage for girls			18,000 00	18,000 00
	Covered walks for girls			1,000 00	1,000 00
	Repairs of chapel		4,350 00		107,750 00
1891..	Ordinary expenses	80,000 00			80,000 00
	Repairs		4,000 00		4,000 00
	Library			400 00	400 00
	School apparatus, etc			3,000 00	3,000 00
	Building for dormitory for blind shop-hands			12,000 00	12,000 00
	Enlarging boiler-house and purchase of a boiler, engine, etc			3,640 00	3,640 00

Table XXV.—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations	Total appropriated each session
	Kitchen, bakery, cooking apparatus, etc			\$7,500 00	.....
	Extra repairs, improvements and appliances		\$2,000 00	.....	\$112,540 00
		\$884,500 00	\$40,850 00	\$231,340 25	\$1,156,690 25
	ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.				
1865..	Ordinary expenses.....	\$10,000 00			\$10,000 00
1867..	Ordinary expenses.....	28,000 00			
	Additional building.....			\$3,000 00	31,000 00
1869..	Ordinary expenses.....	40,000 00			40,000 00
1871..	Ordinary expenses.....	46,000 00			
	Insurance.....	1,000 00			47,000 00
1873..	Ordinary expenses.....	48,000 00			
	Insurance and furniture.....	1,000 00			49,000 00
1875..	Ordinary expenses.....	49,000 00			
	Site, farm, main building, with wings, and plumbing, etc.....			185,000 00	234,000 00
1877..	Ordinary expenses.....	116,000 00			
	Furnishing new buildings			25,000 00	
	Fencing.....			1,360 00	
	Walks.....			400 00	
	Scale and scale house.....			400 00	
	Enclosing covered passage-ways.....			1,000 00	
	Barn and cow stable.....			2,500 00	
	Coal house.....			1,000 00	
	Cows (15).....			500 00	
	Cisterns.....			1,000 00	
	Repairing boilers.....			750 00	
	Berryman heater			1,030 00	
	Twenty acres of land			4,000 00	154,940 00
1879..	Ordinary expenses for 1879, \$46,000; for 1880, \$54,000.....	100,000 00			
	Altering and repairing old boilers, and new boiler		\$4,525 00		
	Finishing, steam heating, plumbing and furnishing basement			5,000 00	
	Erection of an ice house.....			980 00	
	Construction of a soap house.....			250 00	
	Sinking another well and putting a pump in same.....			1,000 00	
	Construction of four cisterns for rain water			500 00	
	Repairs		4,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		1,000 00		117,255 00
1881..	Ordinary expenses for 1881, \$46,000; for 1882, \$56,000	102,000 00			
	Repairs		4,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		1,000 00		
	Finishing, steam heating, plumbing and finishing basement.....			3,000 00	
	Construction of a laundry building, to contain a wash house, etc.....			3,000 00	
	Construction of a mercurial fire alarm to the main building, wings, etc.....			1,775 00	
	Construction of verandah fire-escapes.....			2,500 00	117,275 00
1883..	Ordinary expenses.....	112,000 00			
	Repairs		4,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		1,000 00		
	Laundry building.....			2,000 00	
	Finishing, furnishing, steam heating, plumbing, etc., in basement.....			5,000 00	
	Reservoir or cisterns.....			1,000 00	125,000 00
1885..	Ordinary expenses.....	113,000 00			
	Repairs		6,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		1,000 00		
	Thirty-eight acres of land.....			6,000 00	
	Detached hospital building and furnishing			5,000 00	131,000 00

Table XXV—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1887..	Ordinary expenses.....	\$121,000 00			
	Repairs and improvements.....		\$1,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		1,000 00		
	Two new boilers.....			\$2,000 00	
	Sewer.....			5,000 00	\$136,000 00
1889..	Ordinary expenses.....	132,000 00			
	Repairs.....		4,000 00		
	Library.....			400 00	
	Building for custodial uses, etc..			40,000 00	
	Electric light plant.....			4,500 00	180,900 00
1891..	Ordinary expenses.....	157,000 00			
	Repairs.....		4,000 00		
	Library.....			400 00	
	Renewal of steam heating apparatus.....			6,000 00	
	Fire protection.....			3,000 00	
	Farm lands.....			26,000 00	196,400 00
		\$1,179,000 00	\$39,525 00	\$351,245 00	\$1,569,770 00
	SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.				
1867..	Deserters' fund.....	\$30,400 00			
	Sand and building.....			\$70,000 00	\$100,400 00
1869..	Completion of building.....			25,000 00	
	Heating and ventilation.....			6,500 00	
	Outside improvements.....			3,000 00	
	Furnishing.....			10,000 00	
	Insurance.....	1,000 00			
	Ordinary expenses.....	90,000 00			135,500 00
1871..	Ordinary expenses.....	100,000 00			
	Repairs.....		\$2,000 00		
	Insurance.....	1,000 00			
	School buildings and dormitories.....			15,000 00	
	Steam-heating apparatus.....			12,000 00	
	Kitchen, laundry and boiler house.....			6,000 00	
	Deficiency.....	21,244 81			
	Library.....			500 00	157,744 81
1872..	Deficiency.....			50,000 00	
	Deficiency.....	11,250 00			61,250 00
1873..	Ordinary expenses.....	100,000 00			
	Repairs.....		4,000 00		
	Increasing library.....			1,000 00	105,000 00
1874..	Mattresses.....			2,895 75	
	Iron bedsteads.....			3,567 00	
	Pillows.....			375 00	
	Sheets and pillow cases.....			1,050 00	
	Blankets.....			990 00	
	Bed spreads.....			1,000 00	
	Matting.....			285 00	
	Kitchen and dining-room furniture.....			500 00	10,662 75
1875..	Ordinary expenses.....	100,000 00			
	Repairs.....		2,000 00		
	Library, school books, etc.....			500 00	
	Cistern for the storing of water..			1,000 00	103,500 00
1877..	Ordinary expenses.....	90,000 00			
	Repairs.....		3,000 00		
	New roof on main building.....		1,200 00		
	New floors.....		2,000 00		
	Painting roof and cupola.....		275 00		
	Painting, graining, etc., in main building.....		1,200 00		
	Calceining and whitewashing.....		400 00		
	Plastering.....		400 00		
	Additional furniture.....			1,560 00	
	Library, school books, etc.....			500 00	100,475 00
1879..	Ordinary expenses.....	79,500 00			
	Repairs.....		3,000 00		
	Sewerage of the Home building..			500 00	83,000 00

Table XXV—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1881..	Ordinary expenses for 1881, \$38,500, for 1882, \$46,500.....	\$85,000 00			
	Repairs		\$3,000 00		
	Library			\$1,000 00	
	Erection of the hospital building.			5,000 00	
	New boiler house and new steam boiler, etc.....			4,300 00	\$98,300 00
1883..	Ordinary expenses	110,000 00			
	Repairs		5,000 00		
	Hospital building			2,500 00	
	Library books			500 00	
	Furniture			500 00	118,500 00
1885..	Ordinary expenses	100,000 00			
	Repairs		5,000 00		
	Books and paper for library.....			400 00	105,400 00
1887..	Ordinary expenses	110,000 00			
	Repairs		3,000 00		
	Books and paper for library.....			500 00	113,500 00
1889..	Ordinary expenses for 1889, \$45,000, for 1890, \$50,000.....	95,000 00			
	Repairs		4,000 00		
	Library			1,000 00	
	Land			4,000 00	
	Erection of chapel and furnishing			66,618 00	170,618 00
1891..	Ordinary expenses	104,000 00			
	Repairs		4,000 00		
	Library			600 00	
	Electric light plant.....			4,000 00	
	Root cellar, propagating and green-house.....			2,250 00	
	Painting			1,500 00	
	Paving area and building sidewalk			1,000 00	117,350 00
		\$1,228,394 81	\$43,475 00	\$309,330 75	\$1,581,200 56
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.					
1867..	Board of county patients.....	\$10,000 00			\$10,000 00
1869..	Board of county patients.....	10,000 00			10,000 00
1871..	Board of county patients.....	10,000 00			10,000 00
1872..	Rent of building.....	2,500 00			
	Furniture			\$1,500 00	4,000 00
1873..	Board of pauper patients.....	19,000 00			
	Rent.....	3,000 00			
	Furniture			2,000 00	
	New building.....			28,000 00	52,000 00
1875..	Ordinary expenses for 1875, \$5,000; for 1876, \$10,500.....	15,500 00			
	Repairs.....		\$2,000 00		
	Furniture			4,000 00	
	Surgical apparatus			300 00	
	Barn.....			2,500 00	24,300 00
1877..	Ordinary expenses.....	31,000 00			
	Repairs		3,000 00		
	Additional furniture			8,000 00	
	Boiler house, kitchen, dispensary, etc.....			5,925 00	
	Lot of land, 50 feet on South Peoria street.....			10,000 00	55,925 00
1879..	Ordinary expenses.....	34,000 00			
	Repairs		2,000 00		
	Additional furniture			2,000 00	38,000 00
1881..	Ordinary expenses for 1881, \$15,000; for 1882, \$17,000	32,000 00			
	Repairs		2,000 00		
	Additional furniture			2,000 00	
	Stone sidewalk			800 00	
	Iron fence and stone coping			500 00	
	Ice house			200 00	
	Steam heating apparatus for ventilation			300 00	

Table XXV—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1881..	Machinery for laundry.....			\$200 00	
	Raising smoke stack, tuck pointing same and painting buildings.....			600 00	
	Paving Adams street.....			512 00	\$38,912 00
1883..	Ordinary expenses.....	\$34,000 00			
	Repairs.....		\$2,000 00		
	Additional expenses.....			2,000 00	
	Removing wood stable and building brick stable and shed.....			1,950 00	39,950 00
1885..	Ordinary expenses.....	36,000 00			
	Repairs.....		2,000 00		
	Furniture, for 1885, \$2,500; for 1886, \$1,000.....			3,500 00	
	New floors.....			800 00	
	New range.....			225 00	
	Enlarging kitchen.....			600 00	
	Library.....			200 00	
	Steam heating apparatus.....			2,000 00	45,325 00
1887..	Ordinary expenses.....	50,000 00			
	Repairs.....		2,000 00		
	Furniture.....			3,000 00	
	Two boilers.....			2,000 00	57,000 00
1889..	Ordinary expenses.....	54,000 00			
	Repairs.....		2,000 00		
	Library.....			200 00	
	Paving Peoria street.....			402 00	
	Painting.....			950 00	
	Furniture.....			2,000 00	59,552 00
1891..	Ordinary expenses.....	52,000 00			
	Repairs.....		2,000 00		
	Library.....			200 00	
	Furniture.....			2,000 00	
	Removal of stairways and building iron stairway.....			1,000 00	
	Removal of bath rooms.....			1,350 00	58,550 00
		\$396,000 00	\$19,000 00	\$88,514 00	\$503,514 00
	N ORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.				
1869..	Sand and building.....			\$125,000 00	\$125,000 00
1871..	Completing north wing.....			38,585 26	
	Erection of rear building.....			48,500 00	
	Heating apparatus, etc.....			26,800 00	
	Reservoir, sewers and air ducts..			7,500 00	
	Fencing, grading, etc.....			8,000 00	
	Furniture.....			9,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses.....	\$67,500 00			205,885 26
1872..	Sewerage.....			5,500 00	
	Furnishing chapel.....			960 00	
	Ice-house and meat-cellar.....			1,000 00	
	Drug stock and fixtures.....			1,000 00	
	Barn.....			1,500 00	
	Railroad freight.....			6,000 00	
	Gas fixtures for rear building.....			650 00	
	Gas fixtures for north wing.....			550 00	
	Extras on north wing.....			400 00	
	Repairing roof.....			650 00	
	Railroad track under building.....			350 00	
	Setting heating coils.....			700 00	
	Extra plumbing.....			100 00	
	Lightning rods.....			650 00	
	Bringing water from spring.....			2,257 00	
	Heating and gas work.....			4,400 00	
	Fitting up drying-room.....			425 00	
	Temporary passage.....			210 00	27,332 00
1873..	Deficiency.....			23,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses.....	92,500 00			
	Repairs.....		\$4,000 00		
	Furnishing rear building, erection of coal-house, etc.....			7,150 00	
	Construction of central building..			81,250 00	
	Furnishing central building.....			7,000 00	
	Outside improvements.....			13,090 00	

Table XXV—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1873..	Superintendent, architect and trustees.....			\$16,185 00	
	Other incidental expenses.....			7,650 00	
	Erection of south wing.....			160,000 00	
	Plumbing, heating and ventilating.....			12,500 00	
	Sewerage and rain water conductors.....			1,000 00	
	Lightning rods.....			400 00	
	Gas-fixtures.....			625 00	
	Furniture.....			12,500 00	\$439,150 00
1875..	Furniture for fifty additional patients.....			2,000 00	
	Hose and fire apparatus.....			1,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses of patients in south wing, perm., \$3,750., 3 mo.	\$11,250 00			
	Ordinary expenses.....	180,000 00			
	Stock barn (40x100 feet, and basement).....			3,000 00	
	Shed for wagons (25x75 feet).....			500 00	
	Piggery and henry.....			300 00	
	One thousand rods of fencing.....			1,000 00	
	High board fence.....			720 00	
	Grading and shrubbery.....		\$1,000 00		
	Laundry extension.....			3,500 00	
	New boiler.....			1,500 00	
	Pump.....			350 00	
	Washing machine.....			300 00	206,420 00
1877..	Ordinary expenses.....	196,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Alterations in heating and ventilation.....			10,000 00	
	New boiler-house.....			6,897 85	
	Grading and shrubbery.....		2,000 00		
	Straw-barn.....			1,500 00	
	Refrigerating house.....			2,500 00	
	Hydraulic elevator in kitchen.....			500 00	
	Cisterns for rain-water.....			1,500 00	
	Furniture for new rooms.....			2,000 00	
	Removing two cottages and erecting two lodges.....			6,000 00	
	Furnishing cottages.....			2,000 00	
	Increased ordinary expenses (conditional).....	6,000 00			246,897 85
1879..	Ordinary expenses.....	200,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Gallery in amusement hall.....			796 00	
	Improvement of grounds, shade and fruit trees.....		1,000 00		
	Relaying and replacing water-pipe.....		2,000 00		
	Metallic blinds for cottages.....			480 00	
	Hose, Babcock extinguishers and other fire apparatus.....			1,111 00	
	Telephone communications with the city, and thermostats.....			1,000 00	
	One engine with foundation.....			1,600 00	
	Machinery for carpenter shop.....			1,627 00	
	Machinery for engineer's shop.....			716 00	
	Sheds between horse- and straw-barn.....			500 00	
	Smith Hoag, for materials and labor, etc.....			1,200 00	222,030 00
1881..	Ordinary expenses for 1881, \$98,000; for 1882, \$102,000.....	200,000 00			
	Repairs and contingent.....		10,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		2,000 00		
	New ice-house.....			1,000 00	
	Four new boilers, and steam-drum, setting and making connections, etc.....			10,000 00	
	New smoke-stack.....			3,500 00	
	One heater and purifier to cleanse the water.....			1,100 00	

Table XXV—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1881..	Adding to the power of engine now provided for and new shafting, etc.			\$2,500 00	
	One new fan and shafting with brick work.....			1,250 00	
	Drop flues, from boilers to chimney.....			800 00	
	Connecting sewer and completing air-ducts.....			500 00	
	New pump, for fire purposes.....			1,000 00	
	New cast-iron radiators, to replace coils now worn out.....			4,000 00	
	Constructing an artesian well.....			5,000 00	
	New engine and pump-house.....			4,450 00	
	Covering steam-pipes.....			2,885 00	
	Transfer of patients (one-fourth of appropriation).....				\$250,735 00
1883..	Ordinary expenses.....	\$750 00 212,000 00			
	Repairs.....		\$12,000 00 2,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....				
	Patients' library.....			500 00	
	Front fence and gateways.....			1,500 00	
	Changing system of heating.....			18,881 77	
	Two new boilers and boiler fronts, setting, etc.....			4,300 40	
	New washing machines, steam mangle and elevator.....			2,000 00	
	Electrical apparatus.....			1,000 00	254,221 77
1885..	Ordinary expenses.....	200,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		2,000 00		
	Front fence.....			1,500 00	
	Artificial lake or reservoir.....			5,000 00	
	Outside fire-line, including hydrants.....			4,289 53	
	Fire escapes, fire extinguishers, hose cart, hose, ladders, etc.....			4,366 00	
	Fire pump with foundation, stand pipe, valves, piping, etc.....			1,400 00	228,555 53
1887..	Ordinary expenses.....	191,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		2,000 00		
	Additions to buildings.....			3,345 00	
	Fire-proof doors and walls.....			8,000 00	
	Hose house, etc.....			6,000 00	225,345 00
1889..	Ordinary expenses for 1889, \$70,000; for 1890, \$90,000.....	160,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Library.....			500 00	
	Plumbing.....			7,000 00	
	Laundry machinery, etc.....			1,000 00	
	Workshops for patients', bakery, etc.....			2,000 00	
	stock barn and stock sheds.....			4,500 00	
	Building for feed, storage, etc.....			1,490 00	
	Piggery and yard enclosure.....			500 00	
	Fire-proofing in basement.....			2,000 00	
	Painting.....			6,000 00	
	Additional buildings.....			120,000 00	314,990 00
1891..	Ordinary expenses.....	278,000 00			
	Repairs.....		12,000 00		
	Library.....			800 00	
	Improving grounds.....			1,000 00	
	Bedsteads, maple, 150 nt \$4.50 each.....			675 00	
	Mattresses, wire, 150 " 2.75 ".....			412 50	
	Mattresses felt, 150 " 5.00 ".....			750 00	
	Mattresses felt, 10 " 5.00 ".....			50 00	
	Blankets, 450 prs " 2.40 ".....			1,080 00	
	Pillows, 150 " 1.25 ".....			187 50	
	Other bedding.....			300 00	
	Chairs and other furniture.....			400 00	
	Cows, 50 nt \$25.00 each.....			1,250 00	
	Wagons, farm, 3 " 50.00 ".....			150 00	

Table XXV.—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
	Harness, double, 3 sets at 28.00 ..	.....	.....	\$84 00	.....
	Horses, work, 6 .. 100.00 ..	.....	.....	600 00	.....
	Plows, 4 .. 12.50 ..	.....	.....	50 00	.....
	Bull, one to two years old.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....
	Boars, 2 at 15.00 each.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....
	Cultivators, corn, 2 .. 15.00 each.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
	Fencing, etc.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....
	Changes in engines, new dynamos, etc.....	.....	.....	7,500 00	.....
	Stand pipe, with capacity of 100,000 gallons.....	.....	.....	7,000 00	.....
	Brick barn for farm horses and young stock.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
	Associate dining-room.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....
	Smoke-stack at pump house.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....
	Painting inside and outside.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
	Enlarging rotary oven.....	.....	.....	800 00	.....
	Removal of machinery.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	\$45,184 00
		\$2,000,000 00	\$102,000 00	\$989,746 41	\$3,091,746 41
	SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.				
1869..	Land and buildings.....	.....	.....	\$125,000 00	\$125,000 00
1871..	Completion of north wing.....	.....	.....	65,000 00	.....
	Erection, completion and furnishing.....	.....	.....	143,000 00	208,000 00
1873..	Completion, heating, ventilation, and furnishing centre building.....	.....	.....	99,000 00	.....
	Ordinary expenses.....	\$90,000 00	.....	.....	.....
	Ordinary expenses.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	193,000 00
1875..	Completion and heating by steam of centre building.....	.....	.....	18,500 00	.....
	Construction, plumbing, heating ventilation and furnishing of the south wing.....	.....	.....	140,000 00	.....
	Ordinary expenses.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
	Repairs.....	.....	\$4,000 00	.....	.....
	Additional furniture for north wing and for centre building.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....
	Furniture for the chapel.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
	Library, musical instruments and amusements for patients.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
	Pump-house.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Coal-house.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Ice-house and vegetable cellar.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
	Carpenter shop and purchase of tools.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
	Tight board fence for patients.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Improving grounds.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
	Stock for farm and carriage.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
	Reservoir and water tank.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	.....
	Road from town of Anna.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	234,300 00
1877..	Ordinary expenses.....	170,000 00	.....	.....	.....
	Improvement of grounds.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
	Finishing road from Anna.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....
	Coal-house.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Carpenter shop.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....
	Frame barn with stone basement.....	.....	.....	3,500 00	.....
	Fire-pump and hose.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	.....
	Rotary oven.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Dry closet.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....
	Repairs.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	189,700 00
1879..	Ordinary expenses for 1879, \$66,000; for 1880, \$90,000.....	156,000 00	.....	.....	.....
	Repairs.....	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....
	Improvement of grounds.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
	New kitchen.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
	Water supply.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....
	Removal of old barn.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Extending sewer.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	174,000 00
1881..	Ordinary expenses for 1881, \$68,000; for 1882, \$88,000.....	156,000 00	.....	.....	.....
	Repairs.....	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....
	Improvement of grounds.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....

Table XXV.—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations	Total appropriated each session
1881..	New engine.....			\$4,635 00	
	Construction of refrigerating house.....			2,500 00	
	Settling basin and filter.....			100 00	
	One half mile of fence along the public highway.....			250 00	
	Additional heating apparatus.....			1,200 00	
	Erection of a detached building for use as a store-house.....			1,000 00	
	To build wooden barracks and for furniture for same.....			12,000 00	
	Rebuilding the north wing, etc....		\$90,000 00		
	New furniture, to replace furniture destroyed.....		3,000 00		
	Repairing damage done by water in the centre building.....		1,000 00		
	Transfer of patients (one-fourth of appropriation).....	\$750 00			\$280,435 00
1883..	Ordinary expenses.....	196,000 00			
	Repairs.....		6,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		2,000 00		
	Main sewer.....			3,000 00	
	Settling basin and filter, pure water reservoir and pipes.....			10,000 00	
	Additional fire-pump, discharge pipes and fire-plugs.....			2,500 00	
	Five-eighths mile of fence.....			250 00	
	Converting barracks into a permanent cottage.....			4,000 00	
	Furnishing cottage.....			2,000 00	
	Purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land.....			6,400 00	
	Building an addition to the north wing.....			22,000 00	251,150 00
1885..	Ordinary expenses.....	200,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		2,000 00		
	Stone culvert and earth fill.....			3,258 00	
	Renewing fences on farm.....			500 00	
	Slaughter-house and cooling-room.....			2,920 00	
	Conservatory and gate-house.....			3,550 00	
	Additional settling basin.....			2,500 00	
	New boilers.....			6,500 00	
	Carpenter and paint-shop and machinery.....			3,100 00	234,328 00
1887..	Ordinary expenses.....	207,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds.....		1,000 00		
	Pump at Big Spring.....			977 00	
	Moving and relitting house for engineer.....			500 00	
	Fire-escapes.....			1,000 00	220,477 00
1889..	Ordinary expenses.....	200,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Library.....			500 00	
	New laundry and machinery.....			10,000 00	
	Engine pump and pump-house.....			650 00	
	Thermostats, electric clock, etc....			1,500 00	
	Vegetable cellar.....			800 00	
	Additional buildings.....			120,000 00	343,450 00
1891..	Ordinary expenses.....	249,000 00			
	Repairs.....		12,000 00		
	Library.....			800 00	
	Changing system of heating.....			2,500 00	
	Repair of road to Anna, et.....			1,000 00	
	Completion of sidewalk to Anna.....			500 00	
	Bake-oven and repair of room for same.....			1,500 00	
	Water-tank and tower.....			6,000 00	
	Repair of cottage.....			1,000 00	
	Refrigerating plant.....			3,882 00	278,182 00
		\$1,730,750 00	\$180,500 00	\$873,772 00	\$2,785,022 00

Table XXV—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations	Total appropriated each session
	STATE REFORM SCHOOL.				
1867..	Land			\$5,000 00	
	Building			50,000 00	
	To provide for economical working			30,000 00	\$85,000 00
1871..	To pay indebtedness			30,324 32	
	Five stock and tools			5,000 00	
	Furnishing the building			10,000 00	
	Out buildings, fences and barn			5,000 00	
	Current expenses	\$50,000 00			100,324 32
1872..	To pay indebtedness			24,532 75	24,532 75
1873..	Ordinary expenses	50,000 00			
	Workshops, fence, water-closets			10,000 00	
	Enlarging laundry and heating			5,000 00	
	Drainage, stock and farm			3,000 00	68,000 00
1875..	Ordinary expenses	60,000 00			
	Barn, corn-cribs and wagonsheds			1,500 00	
	Construction of a sewer			5,000 00	
	Library			500 00	
	Removal of the roof		\$2,000 00		
	Removal of steam-heating apparatus		1,000 00		
	New boiler			2,000 00	
	Fixtures for kitchen and laundry			500 00	
	School furniture			500 00	
	Additional building			9,000 00	
	Repairs		5,000 00		87,000 00
1877..	Ordinary expenses	60,000 00			
	Additional building			5,500 00	
	Attorney's fees, etc., in suit vs. E. A. Clement			400 00	
	Replenishing library and furnishing papers			400 00	
	Repairs		4,000 00		
	Repairing workshop			1,000 00	
	Furnishing and heating			500 00	71,800 00
1879..	Ordinary expenses for 1879, \$22,000, for 1880, \$25,000	50,000 00			
	Repairs		4,000 00		
	Replenishing library and furnishing papers			400 00	
	Drainage			1,000 00	
	Improvement of the ground		200 00		55,600 00
1881..	Ordinary expenses	56,000 00			
	Replenishing boys' library and furnishing papers			400 00	
	Two washing machines, two hundred and fifty dollars each			500 00	
	For painting tin roof on main and engine building, etc		800 00		
	Improvement of grounds		200 00		
	Renewing stairs in workshops, wings of main building, and new floor in chapel		600 00		
	Lining wash-troughs in dormitories, and water-tank		200 00		
	Painting brick-work main and family buildings		500 00		
	Repairs		1,000 00		
	Privy vaults for dormitories, and to remedy the ventilation of the buildings			16,000 00	76,290 00
1883..	Ordinary expenses	84,000 00			
	Extraordinary and incidental expenses		2,000 00		
	Purchase of books for library			400 00	
	Repairs and improvements of the west wing		9,000 00		
	Erection of new family building			30,000 00	
	New boiler			2,500 00	
	Heater and purifier			1,000 00	
	Three cisterns			500 00	

Table XXV—Continued.

Year.	Nature of appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations	Total appropriated each session
1883..	Stand pipe and hose for protection against fire.....			\$ 375 00	
	Fire-pump, pipe and connections.....			700 00	
	Painting woodwork inside of buildings.....		\$500 00		\$130,975 00
1885..	Ordinary expenses.....	\$100,000 00			
	Repairs.....		2,000 00		
	Pupils' library.....			400 00	
	Erection, completion and furnishing of a kitchen, bakery, dining-room and chapel.....			55,000 00	
	Repairs to workshop.....		4,000 00		
	New carburetter and fan.....		850 00		
	Grading.....			1,000 00	
	Three hundred and fifty single beds.....			2,100 00	165,350 00
1887..	Ordinary expenses.....	100,000 00			
	Repairs.....		2,000 00		
	Pupils' library.....			600 00	
	Artesian well.....			3,000 00	
	Rebuilding front steps.....		1,000 00		
	Machinery and materials and as a working capital.....			30,000 00	136,600 00
1889..	Ordinary expenses.....	92,000 00			
	Repairs.....		4,600 00		
	Library.....			600 00	96,600 00
1891..	Ordinary expenses.....	112,000 00			
	Repairs.....		4,000 00		
	Library.....			400 00	
	Root cellar.....			1,000 00	
	Iron stairways.....			1,800 00	
	Painting.....			1,000 00	
	Tiling farm.....			1,500 00	121,700 00
		\$814,000 00	\$18,940 00	\$356,832 07	\$1,219,772 07
	EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.				
1877..	Purchase of site and farm and constructing buildings, and plumbing, etc.....			\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00
1879..	Ordinary expenses for 1879, \$30,000; for 1880, \$60,000.....	\$90,000 00			
	Construction and completion of one section of north wing.....			65,000 00	
	Construction of coal-house, carriage-house, stables, farm buildings, employes quarters, etc.....			30,000 00	
	Roads, walks, grading, trees, shrubbery, etc.....			2,500 00	
	Furniture, tools, implements and machinery for use in shops, kitchen, etc.....			30,000 00	
	Farm implements, stock, carriage for patients, wagons, buggy, harness, etc.....			5,000 00	
	Fencing and for purchase of additional land.....			5,000 00	
	Construction and completion of detached wards.....			30,000 00	257,500 00
1881..	Ordinary expenses for 1881, \$70,000; for 1882, \$90,000.....	160,000 00			
	Repairs.....		\$1,000 00		
	Dining-room and employes quarters.....			6,800 00	
	Amusement hall.....			12,000 00	
	Bath-house.....			5,000 00	
	Refrigerator.....			2,500 00	
	Farm building.....			3,000 00	
	Boiler and pumps.....			5,000 00	
	Land drain.....			1,000 00	
	Branch railroad.....			4,800 00	
	Completion of south wing.....			75,000 00	
	Detached wards.....			38,000 00	

Table XXV.—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1883..	Furniture for four hundred and twenty patients			\$12,000 00	
	Covering steam pipes			1,000 00	
	Improving of grounds and farm		\$2,000 00		
	Patients' library, medical library, and apparatus for laboratory			2,500 00	
	Additional stock and farm implements			1,500 00	
	Musical instruments, magic lantern, etc.			1,500 00	
	Transfer of patients (one-fourth of appropriation)	\$750 00			\$336,350 00
	Ordinary expenses	208,000 00			
	Repairs		8,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds and farm			2,000 00	
	Additional stock and farm implements			4,000 00	
	Fire hydrants and hose			1,000 00	
	Filter bed, pure water basin and settling basin			12,000 00	
	Construction and completion of refrigerator house			3,000 00	
	Purchase of not less than one hundred and fifty acres of land			10,000 00	
	Furniture for fifty patients			3,500 00	
	Library			500 00	
	Musical instruments, means of recreation for patients			1,000 00	
	Pipe covering in new buildings			1,000 00	
	Erection, completion and furnishing of additional buildings			400,000 00	
1885..	Additional expense of maintenance of one thousand patients, etc., \$250,000; \$187,500, lap-ed	62,500 00			
	Additional boiler and pump for water-works			6,000 00	722,500 00
	Ordinary expenses	460,000 00			
	Repairs		15,000 00		
	Improving grounds		4,000 00		
	Additional stock and farm implements			4,000 00	
	Library			2,000 00	
	Construction and completion of main building			73,000 00	
	Construction and completion of north wing of employes quarters, etc.			35,000 00	
	Gallery in amusement hall			2,000 00	
	Ice, slaughter and packing-house			8,000 00	
	Detached kitchen and boiler-house and shop and feed mill			12,000 00	
	Electric lights			7,500 00	
	Bath-house for males and house for plants			6,000 00	
	Fixtures for kitchen, laundry and shops, pipe covering and furniture			17,000 00	
	Inside and outside painting		7,500 00		
	Seventeen acres of land			3,000 00	
	Farm land			15,000 00	
	Farm drainage			500 00	
1887..	Re-building and re-furnishing the south infirmary		17,000 00		
	Constructing fire proof floors and walks around and above all furnaces			6,000 00	
	Constructing fire-escapes on the outer walls of the building			5,000 00	
	Hose-house, horse-cart, hose, ladders, reels, hydrants, electric alarms, etc.			7,000 00	767,100 00
	Ordinary expenses	480,000 00			
	Repairs		20,000 00		
	Improvement of grounds		2,000 00		
	Library			1,000 00	

Table XXV.—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1889..	Additional stock and farm implements			\$3,000 00	
	Painting		\$5,000 00		
	Furniture and fixtures			10,000 00	
	Mortuary building			3,000 00	
	Land			10,000 00	
	Bakery and store-room			6,000 00	
	Boilers chimney-stack and coal-house			7,000 00	
	Additional stock barn			1,500 00	\$51,500 00
	Ordinary expenses for 1889, \$216,000; for 1890, \$236,000	\$452,000 00			
	Repairs		20,000 00		
	Library			1,600 00	
	Enlarging kitchen, etc.			6,500 00	
	Enlarging laundry building, etc.			7,000 00	
	Straw and wagon shed			1,800 00	
	Electric lights and machinery			7,500 00	
	Concrete floors in basement, etc.			1,600 00	
	Completion of south wing employes quarters			1,500 00	
	Converting farm-house into cottage and building new farm house			2,000 00	
	Root-house			1,000 00	
	Painting		7,500 00		
1891..	Land drain and sewer			2,000 00	
	Coal sheds			1,500 00	
	Furniture and fixtures			10,000 00	537,000 00
	Ordinary expenses	497,000 00			
	Repairs		20,000 00		
	Library			17,000 00	
	Buildings for three hundred patients			163,000 00	
	Improvement of grounds, and additional stock, etc.			3,000 00	
	Furniture and fixtures			10,000 00	
	Painting, inside and outside			5,000 00	
	Shop building, with machinery for patients' work			10,000 00	
	Covering steam pipes			4,000 00	
	Projections for outside water-closets			12,000 00	
	Land drain and repair of sewer and plumbing			4,500 00	
	Concrete walks			450 00	
	Addition to bath-house			5,000 00	
	Building for soap-making and rendering			800 00	
	Fire apparatus			1,316 00	
	Addition to farm ward			903 00	
	Finishing dining-rooms in basements			2,500 00	
1885..	Furnaces to heat relief south, etc.			3,000 00	
	Steam pump at water-works			2,000 00	
	Tiling for kitchens, sculleries, bath rooms and water-closets			2,500 00	
	Increased accommodations for officers and employes			6,500 00	
	Railroad track repairs			2,000 00	757,169 00
		\$2,410,250 00	\$132,000 00	\$1,523,839 00	\$1,066,119 00
	SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.				
	Purchase of site, land and constructing buildings thereon, complete for use			\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00
1887..	Ordinary expense to July 1, 1887	\$40,000 00			
	Contingent		\$5,000 00		
	Ordinary expenses for 1887, \$100,000; for 1888, \$124,500	224,500 00			
	Hospital building			25,000 00	
	Furnishing and equipping hospital			3,500 00	

Table XXV.—Concluded.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvements of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated each session
1889..	Fencing boundary lines, bridge etc			\$6,000 00	
	Farm buildings, etc.....			5,000 00	
	Additional boilers.....			3,000 00	
	Additional cottages.....			87,600 00	
	Architect, superintendent of construction, etc			6,000 00	
	Additional land			900 00	\$406,500 00
	Ordinary expenses	\$260,000 00			
	Repairs		\$10,000 00		
	Library			1,000 00	
	Barns, stables, shops and out buildings.....			5,000 00	
1891..	Roads, walks and improvement of grounds.....			2,000 00	
	Cold storage house			2,000 00	
	Additional cottage.....			12,000 00	\$202,000 00
	Ordinary expenses	230,000 00			
	Repairs.....		10,000 00		
	Library.....			1,000 00	
	Improvement of grounds.....		3,000 00		
	Extension of hospital and equipment			13,000 00	
	Detached boiler house, boiler, stack, tunnel, etc.....			4,800 00	
	Land			14,000 00	
1889..	Barn for at least 75 cows			2,500 00	
	Dairy equipment			200 00	
	Piggery building			500 00	
	Cows			1,300 00	
	Hogs			250 00	
	Heater and piping to furnish all cottages with hot water			2,750 00	\$343,300 00
		\$814,500 00	\$28,000 00	\$399,300 00	\$1,241,800 00
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.				
	Building and furniture.			\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00
1891..	Ordinary expenses	\$50,000 00			
	Repairs		\$2,000 00		
	Library			200 00	52,200 00
		\$50,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$50,200 00	\$102,200 00

Recapitulation.

	INSTITUTIONS.	Ordinary expenses.	Repairs and improvement of grounds.	Other special appropriations.	Total appropriated.
1839 } to } 1891 }	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Jacksonville.....	\$2,518,039 89	\$102,950 00	\$333,887 13	\$2,954,877 02
1841 } to } 1891 }	Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville	3,526,455 53	129,993 39	846,008 67	4,502,457 59
1849 } to } 1891 }	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	884,500 00	40,850 00	231,340 25	1,156,690 25
1865 } to } 1891 }	Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln	1,179,000 00	39,525 00	351,245 00	1,569,770 00
1867 } to } 1891 }	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal	1,223,394 81	43,475 00	309,330 75	1,581,200 56
1867 } to } 1891 }	Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago..	396,000 00	19,000 00	88,514 00	503,514 00
1869 } to } 1891 }	Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin	2,000,000 00	102,000 00	989,746 41	3,091,746 41
1869 } to } 1891 }	Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna.....	1,730,750 00	180,500 00	873,772 00	2,785,022 00
1867 } to } 1891 }	State Reform School, Pontiac.....	814,000 00	48,910 00	356,832 07	1,219,772 07
1877 } to } 1891 }	Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee.....	2,410,250 00	132,000 00	1,523,869 00	4,066,119 00
1885 } to } 1891 }	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	814,500 00	28,000 00	399,300 00	1,241,800 00
1889 } to } 1891 }	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester	50,000 00	2,000 00	50,200 00	102,200 00
		\$17,551,890 23	\$869,233 39	\$6,354,045 28	\$24,775,168 90

TABLE XXVI.—Showing the names and addresses of keepers of county almshouses, county physicians, and sheriffs (S), or jailors (J), in charge of county jails.

Countries.	Name of Keeper.	Postoffice Address.	Name of County Physician.	Postoffice Address.	Name of Sheriff or Jailor.
Adams.....	Wm. J. Bates.....	Coatsburg.....	Dr. W. E. Gilliland.....	Coatsburg.....	John R. Maples, J.....
Alexander.....	James W. Ice.....	Beech Ridge.....	Dr. E. J. Gans.....	Hodge's Park.....	Richard Fitzgerald, J.....
Bond.....	George Kimbro.....	Greenville.....	Dr. — Kirkham.....	Greenville.....	J. E. Wright.....
Boone.....	C. C. Leach.....	Elviders.....	None employed.....	Elviders.....	Albert T. Ames, S.....
Brown.....	Wm. Langan.....	Mount Sterling.....	Dr. G. W. Lucas.....	Mount Station.....	John T. Finch, J.....
Bureau.....	J. O. Craig.....	Princeton.....	Dr. — Owens.....	Princeton.....	Wm. C. Cox, J.....
Burlough.....	Kinkade & Wilson.....	Harlin.....	Dr. G. A. Williams.....	Harlin.....	F. M. Linkogle, J.....
Carroll.....	David M. McLaughlin.....	Mount Carroll.....	Dr. Henry S. Metcalf.....	Mount Carroll.....	Wm. H. Griffith, S.....
Cass.....	Thomas R. Williams.....	Bluff Springs.....	Dr. C. A. Felton.....	Beardstown.....	Charles Thompson, J.....
Champaign.....	Neals Deniston.....	Urbana.....	Dr. J. E. White.....	Urbana.....	Samuel C. Fox, S.....
Christian.....	L. F. Gardner.....	Owaneco.....	Dr. A. Higgins.....	Pana.....	Henry W. Johnson, S.....
Clark.....	Edward Gardner.....	Marshall.....	Dr. O. Mitchell.....	Marshall.....	Allen Hurst, S.....
Clay.....	E. M. Koe.....	Xenia.....	Dr. T. A. Johnson.....	Xenia.....	John H. Tolliver, J.....
Clinton.....	Joseph Machtmann.....	Carlyle.....	Dr. H. A. McLaughlin.....	Carlyle.....	Adam Junker, S.....
Coles.....	Joshua Kicketts.....	Ashmore.....	Dr. Thomas Walton.....	Ashmore.....	Wm. M. Cheekley, S.....
Cook Infirmary.....	Dr. H. E. Dodge.....	Dunning.....	Dr. Noble Reed, Assistant.....	Chicago.....	Wm. Morris, J.....
Cook Insane Asylum.....	Dr. Arthur Loeroll.....	Dunning.....	Drs. A. J. Behrendt & Helgo.....	Dunning.....	.....
Cook County Hospital.....	George W. Deal.....	Chicago.....	.....	Chicago.....	.....
Cook County Detention.....	Dr. Noble.....	Chicago.....	.....	Chicago.....	.....
Crawford.....	James Conrad.....	Trimble.....	Dr. W. H. Hoskins.....	Trimble.....	Woodford D. Hand, S.....
Cumberland.....	Cloud Brothers.....	Toledo.....	Dr. A. J. Reeves.....	Toledo.....	Samuel Wisely, S.....
DeKalb.....	Robert Read.....	DeKalb.....	Dr. Charles Carter.....	DeKalb.....	Hiram Ostrander, S.....
DeWitt.....	Charles C. Parlier.....	Hallville.....	Dr. C. T. McLan.....	Hallville.....	Levi R. Murphy, S.....
Douglas.....	John T. Lewis.....	Tuscola.....	Dr. F. Spores.....	Tuscola.....	Joshua C. Cutler, S.....
DuPage.....	George Broughton.....	Wheaton.....	Dr. C. S. Owens.....	Wheaton.....	L. L. Stark, S.....
Edgar.....	R. M. Williams.....	Paris.....	Dr. L. O. Jenkins.....	Paris.....	Elmer Cornwell, J.....
Edwards.....	T. J. Kilough.....	Albion.....	Dr. A. L. Low.....	Albion.....	George Ebonys, S.....
Effingham.....	Jacob Young.....	Effingham.....	Dr. W. W. Duncan.....	Effingham.....	James P. Tedrick, S.....
Fayette.....	John H. Merriman.....	Vandalia.....	Dr. H. D. Smith.....	Vandalia.....	J. R. McAfee, J.....
*Ford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	James R. Reznor, S.....
Franklin.....	T. R. Hutchens.....	Benton.....	Dr. J. A. Durham.....	Benton.....	Elmsley Moore, J.....
Fulton.....	Louis Jones.....	Canton.....	Dr. J. E. Colman.....	Canton.....	Levi M. Donnelly, S.....
Gallatin.....	Leonard Edwards.....	Onasha.....	Dr. John L. Cook.....	Ridgeway.....	W. M. Phelps, J.....
Greene.....	Asa Sloan.....	Carrollton.....	Dr. Clinton Armstrong.....	Carrollton.....	James G. Pennell, S.....
Grundy.....	Thomas Sykes.....	Morris.....	Dr. H. J. Taxis.....	Mazon.....	Lorenzo E. Daniels, S.....

Table XXVI.—Continued.

Counties.	Name of Keeper.	Post-office Address.	Name of County Physician.	Post-office Address.	Name of Sheriff or Jailor.
Hamilton	A. D. Loran	McLeansboro	Dr. J. J. Hassett	McLeansboro	Marshall Irvin, J.
Hamock	Charles N. Martin	Carthage	Drs. Carleton & Casburn	Carthage	Addison F. Helms, S.
Harila	John M. St. John	Elizabethtown	Dr. Isaac A. Foster	Shuttlerville	A. A. Gastin, S.
Henderson	W. P. Morey	Ottawa	None employed.	Geneseo	W. P. Morey, J.
Henry	Lyman J. Wilkinson	Geneseo	Dr. E. C. Gilbert	Geneseo	George H. McChung, S.
Ironquels	J. H. Miller	Watseka	Dr. D. L. Jewett	Watseka	F. X. Maxfield, J.
Jackson	Mrs. Alicia Robinson	Carbondale	Dr. T. C. McKinney	Carbondale	James McKissick, J.
Jasper	Thomas Price	Farmouth	Dr. Wm. Kling	Rose Hill	L. D. Laffer, J.
Jefferson	Albert Schultz	Mount Vernon	Dr. Walter Watson	Mount Vernon	Thomas M. Gray, S.
Jersey	Charles Campbell	Jerseyville	Dr. E. L. H. Barry	Jerseyville	Cosmos Keller, S.
Jedavies	Thomas Byrne	Galena	Dr. H. F. Gunn	Galena	Lewis Honrath, S.
Johnson	W. W. Stout	Vernon	Dr. Geo. Braddon	Vernon	J. W. McCorkle, J.
Kane	S. E. Keyes	Bainvia	None employed.	Kankakee	William H. Reed, S.
Kankakee	R. H. Sauer	Kankakee	Dr. E. E. Rice	Kankakee	Arthur Byrns, S.
*Kendall					Morgan A. Skinner, S.
Knox	John Cook	Knoxville	Dr. Ed. Schwartz	Knoxville	Robert G. Mathews, S.
Lake	Charles Appleby	Libertyville	Dr. F. C. Knight	Libertyville	Albert F. Conrad, S.
LaSalle	P. A. Butterfield	Ottawa	Drs. Hathaway & Butterfield	Ottawa	Dan A. Maher, J.
Lawrence	M. L. Ridgely	Bridgeport	Dr. H. V. Lewis	Bridgeport	W. R. Blackburn, J.
Lee	Henry Bly	Eldena	Dr. — Crowell	Dixon	Geo. F. Stumbrook, S.
Livingston	J. N. Guthrie	Pontiac	Dr. J. J. Pearson	Pontiac	Harvey Wise, J.
Logan	Charles Phillips	Lincoln	Drs. Wilson & Ewing	Lincoln	A. T. Hays, S.
Macoupin	W. J. Magee	Deatur	Dr. M. H. Palmer	Deatur	Peter Pearl, S.
Madison	John R. Chenevier	Carlinville	Dr. E. H. Head	Carlinville	Wm. Melnough, J.
	Robert Friday	Edwardsville	Dr. H. T. Wharf	Edwardsville	George Holz, S.
Marion	Joshua James	Salem	Dr. J. E. Schoonever	Salem	Michael J. Helm, S.
Marshall	Henry Sutt	Sturand	None employed.	Sturand	C. C. Brondkus, J.
Mason	Engene Waudell	Teteran	Dr. J. S. Kenley	Easton	George W. Craig, J.
Massac	J. M. Slack	Metropolis	Dr. J. E. Gowan	Metropolis	G. M. Clark, J.
McDonough	Hardin Kinkade	Macomb	Dr. W. R. Pittman	Macomb	Ben Stutken, J.
McHenry	N. S. Robb	Hartland	Dr. E. V. Anderson	Woodstock	Isa Udell, S.
McLean	H. C. Lott	Bloomington	Dr. F. N. Godfrey	Bloomington	James W. Swain, J.
Menard	John Rysen	Petersburg	Dr. J. C. Fisher	Petersburg	James W. Estill, S.
Me-er	James McDonald	Alado	Dr. M. G. Reynolds	Alado	Richard J. Graham, S.
Monroe	Christian Schultheis	Waterloo	Dr. Alphonso Wetmore	Waterloo	Louis Arns, S.

Montgomery.....	O. M. Williamson.....	Hillsboro.....	Dr. W. W. Douglas.....	Hillsboro.....	Henry Michel, S.....
Morgan.....	M. H. Carroll.....	Jacksonville.....	Dr. Brock Mayfield.....	Jacksonville.....	James M. Self, S.....
Moultrie.....	George W. Barger.....	Sullivan.....	Dr. W. E. Stedman.....	Sullivan.....	Charles M. Webb, S.....
Ogle.....	Charles W. Sammons.....	Oregon.....	Dr. Henry Mix.....	Oregon.....	Charles H. Berebmer, S.....
Peoria.....	C. C. Elliott.....	Peoria.....	Dr. L. A. McFadden.....	Peoria.....	Ed. J. Palmer, J.....
Perry.....	<i>Frank Boze</i>	Pineknexville.....	Dr. W. L. McCandless.....	Pineknexville.....	E. J. Harris, J.....
Piatt.....	W. R. Hyde.....	Monticello.....	Dr. W. B. Caldwell.....	Monticello.....	Joseph M. Woolington, S.....
Pike.....	James M. Hayes.....	Pittsfield.....	Dr. R. Q. Smith.....	Pittsfield.....	Matthew S. Darrah, S.....
*Pope.....	Isaac Grevelius.....	Olmsted.....	Dr. G. W. Greelius.....	Olmsted.....	Alfred Unsall, J.....
Pulaski.....	<i>Cleopans Kaise</i>	Hennepin.....	None employed.....	Hennepin.....	Charles Wehrenborg, S.....
Putnam.....	A. S. Harris.....	Chester.....	Dr. N. Zetkin.....	Chester.....	Thomas Paxon, S.....
Randolph.....	<i>Wanda James</i>	Ohre.....	Dr. J. A. Jeffries.....	Claremont.....	S. F. Crozier, J.....
Rock Island.....	W. H. H. Dow.....	Coal Valley.....	None employed.....	Harrisburg.....	George M. Swain, S.....
Saline.....	<i>John Douglas</i>	Harrisburg.....	Dr. L. M. Parish.....	Harrisburg.....	Edward Wright, J.....
Sangamon.....	Cornelius O'Laughlin.....	Buffalo.....	Dr. L. P. Rogers.....	Buffalo.....	J. B. Strickland, J.....
Schuyler.....	<i>Francis Anderson</i>	Rushville.....	Dr. L. W. Clark.....	Rushville.....	Wm. Maloney, J.....
Scott.....	John W. Taylor.....	Winchester.....	Drs. D. D. & G. C. Brengle.....	Winchester.....	Geo. S. Greer, J.....
Shelby.....	<i>L. J. Heng</i>	Shelbyville.....	Dr. F. P. Bevins.....	Shelbyville.....	H. P. Lewis, J.....
Stark.....	<i>Orlando Grace</i>	Toulon.....	None employed.....	Shelbyville.....	Daniel L. Colbert, S.....
St. Clair.....	<i>J. E. Owen</i>	Belleville.....	Dr. C. G. Rayhill.....	Belleville.....	Mathew H. bounds, J.....
Stephenson.....	Charles Garrison.....	Freeport.....	Dr. C. R. Sheets.....	Freeport.....	Alfred L. Dawson, S.....
Tazewell.....	S. H. Paterbaugh.....	Fremont.....	Dr. Alexander McCoy.....	Pekin.....	C. C. Stroka-ker, J.....
Union.....	Frank B. Harrell.....	Anna.....	Dr. R. Sunders.....	Anna.....	J. C. Friedrich, S.....
Vermilion.....	Geo. W. Wolf, Jr.....	Danville.....	Dr. J. M. Guy.....	Danville.....	William C. Rich, Jr., S.....
Wabash.....	Charles Marx.....	Mount Carmel.....	Physician in each precinct.....	Danville.....	O. Phillips, J.....
Warren.....	Jonas Mower.....	Larchland.....	Dr. G. E. Luster.....	Larchland.....	Alex Compton, S.....
Washington.....	Marion Merker.....	Nashville.....	Dr. W. D. Carter.....	Nashville.....	David Turnoull, S.....
Wayne.....	<i>Madison M. Brown</i>	Fairfield.....	Dr. Jeff Hillard.....	Fairfield.....	John Ball, J.....
White.....	<i>Charles L. Frazer</i>	Carmel.....	Dr. R. Mayhew.....	Carmel.....	James O. Calvin, S.....
Whiteside	George E. Ely.....	Round Grove.....	Dr. A. J. Nowlan.....	Morrison.....	John A. Pilster, J.....
Will.....	<i>Philip Smith</i>	Joliet.....	Dr. Thos. J. Spragin.....	Joliet.....	Joel W. Farley, S.....
Williamson.....	<i>John Jeller</i>	Marion.....	None employed.....	Marion.....	Conrad Reitz, J.....
Winnebago.....	<i>Alexander Collier</i>	Rockford.....	Dr. W. Franklin.....	Rockford.....	B. F. Chitty, J.....
Woodford.....	Joseph W. Meek.....	Metamora.....	Dr. James Whitmire.....	Metamora.....	Joel Burbank, S.....
					Joseph R. Tool, S.....

NOTE—Keepers whose names are printed in *italics* have been engaged since the date of last report.

* No almshouse.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the date of visitation of county almshouses, the number of inmates present, the movement of the population for the year ending January 1, 1892, and the number of insane cases on the county court dockets from April 1, 1891, to April 1, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Date of visitation.	INMATES PRESENT.															
		TOTALS.		WHITE.				Color'd		Under 16 years of age.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Insane, stru'd	
		M.	F.	—		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
				Native.	Foreign.												
		Both sex.														Insane locked in rooms.	Idiots, Epileptics.
1892.																	
Adams	June 25.	105	68	37	32	21	34	15	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	32	19
Alexander	May 2.	12	8	4	4	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Bond	May 25.	11	7	4	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Boone	Aug. 15.	6	5	1	2	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brown	June 23.	13	8	5	2	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bureau	Aug. 11.	63	42	21	16	8	26	13	1	2	14	2	1	1	1	6	9
Calhoun	June 13.	11	6	5	6	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
Carroll	Aug. 18.	23	17	6	6	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
Cass	June 1.	9	7	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3
Champaign	June 9.	31	21	10	6	4	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	3
Christian	June 3.	10	7	3	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clark	May 24.	28	9	19	9	19	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clay	May 13.	12	7	5	7	5	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Clinton	May 17.	11	4	7	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coles	June 8.	15	13	5	7	10	6	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	4
Cook Infirmary	Aug. 1.	1,041	686	355	221	130	450	220	15	5	15	20	4	25	3	9	12
Cook Insane Asylum	Aug. 1.	808	329	479	73	85	251	378	2	16	9	7	6	3	5	329	479
Cook County Hospital	July 27.	727	531	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
Cook Detention Hospital	July 27.	32	17	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Crawford	May 21.	10	6	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cumberland	May 23.	14	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
DeKalb	Aug. 25.	26	18	8	1	1	16	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
DeWitt	Sept. 2.	16	9	7	7	7	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Douglas	June 7.	11	4	7	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
DuPage	Aug. 20.	14	8	6	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1

Edgar	June 8.	36	21	15	78	141	3	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	4	6	.....	3	1	1	1
Edwards	May 20.	7	2	3	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Efingham	May 24.	8	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	May 25.	20	10	10	6	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ford	July 7.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	April 28.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	June 22.	12	3	9	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin	May 4.	39	21	18	6	16	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galatin	May 7.	7	2	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	June 14.	29	18	11	15	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grundy	Aug. 12.	30	22	8	6	.....	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	Mar. 4.	27	7	20	6	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	June 24.	30	15	15	12	14	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin	May 5.	11	7	4	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	June 28.	4	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	June 30.	72	36	36	18	1	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois	July 7.	42	22	20	11	13	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	April 29.	21	9	12	6	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper	May 23.	13	7	6	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	May 12.	5	9	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey	June 13.	13	13	3	10	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JoDavies	Aug. 19.	49	33	16	5	9	27	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	May 9.	18	9	9	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane	May 22.	59	26	2	7	6	31	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kankakee	Aug. 29.	33	16	17	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	Aug. 12.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	June 27.	91	59	32	25	17	32	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	Aug. 5.	47	29	18	9	7	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LaSalle	Aug. 9.	168	99	69	13	21	84	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	May 21.	14	9	5	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	Aug. 23.	26	17	9	4	3	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	Aug. 30.	30	21	9	7	4	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan	Sept. 7.	47	33	14	16	16	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon	June 4.	43	32	16	22	13	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macoun	May 27.	36	21	12	11	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	May 13.	110	81	29	2	78	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	May 17.	11	4	7	3	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	July 6.	8	8	7	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	June 1.	27	20	7	8	6	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massac	May 6.	15	9	6	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	June 27.	30	19	11	17	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table XXVII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Date of visita- tion.	INMATES PRESENT.																			
		TOTALS.		WHITE.				Colord	Under 16 years of age.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Insane re- strain'd		Insane locked in rooms.		Idiots, Epilep- tics.				
		Both sex.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.						F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
McHenry	Aug. 16.	36	22	14	12	6	10	8	2	4	1	2	1	6	7	2	1	1	1	1	
McLean	July 1.	101	61	40	24	24	30	16	2	2	1	1	1	15	15	1	3	1	8	2	
Menard	May 31.	29	19	10	10	8	8	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	4	8	2	1	
Mercer	June 29.	30	24	6	10	4	14	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	
Monroe	April 26.	8	8	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	May 26.	24	14	10	6	8	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	5	1	1	
Morgan	June 15.	81	52	32	37	27	13	4	2	1	3	1	1	22	9	1	1	1	3	1	
Moultrie	June 7.	17	8	8	8	8	25	4	.....	6	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1
Ogle	Aug. 24.	45	33	12	8	8	36	24	2	1	6	2	2	8	3	1	1	1	3	2	
Peoria	June 21.	140	80	60	42	35	36	24	2	1	6	2	2	25	21	1	1	3	5	1	
Perry	April 27.	9	6	3	.....	3	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Piatt	June 10.	13	10	3	8	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2
Pike	June 16.	58	22	36	17	31	5	5	.....	4	2	1	2	3	12	1	.....	5	1	2
Pope	May 5.	11	7	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Pulaski	May 7.	4	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
Putnam	Aug. 9.	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	April 27.	35	23	12	5	11	12	6	1	2	2	1	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	2
Richland	May 20.	3	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	Aug. 10.	100	60	40	6	14	53	25	1	1	.....	5	1	26	24	.....	2	7	1	3
Saline	May 10.	29	12	17	12	17	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	1
Sangamon	Sept. 2.	96	58	38	28	19	28	14	2	5	1	2	2	20	25	.....	22	6	5	5
Schuyler	June 22.	32	10	22	9	22	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	3	2	2
Scott	June 11.	16	9	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
Shelby	June 6.	33	16	17	16	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	1	1	2	1	1
Stark	July 1.	7	1	6	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	April 25.	94	51	43	15	16	31	27	5	.....	2	1	4	1	11	.....	1	1	4	4
Stephenson	Aug. 17.	40	23	17	.....	1	23	16	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	9	1	.....	.....	2	1
Tazewell	June 20.	68	42	26	16	18	26	8	.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Union	April 30.	12	5	7	4	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Vermilion	June 9.	44	24	20	16	14	8	6	.....	6	1	2	1	6	.....	.....	2	1	1	1

Franklin.....	9	8	5	14	2	1	11	5	9	2	5	.....
Fulton.....	45	36	14	59	14	4	41	10	3	3	9	1
Gallatin.....	7	7	4	4	.....	.....	11	5	4	1	9	2
Greene.....	27	23	18	45	12	5	28	5	5	.....	4	1
Grundy.....	24	25	4	28	5	4	19	5	2	.....	5	.....
Hamilton.....	23	17	11	34	11	1	22	12	10	.....	12	.....
Hancock.....	28	25	29	57	21	6	30	10	6	.....	10	.....
Hardin.....	7	11	5	12	.....	6	11	10	4	.....	10	.....
Henderson.....	8	8	1	9	.....	2	7	8	4	.....	8	.....
Henry.....	97	66	27	124	47	10	67	11	8	3	11	.....
Iroquois.....	47	51	43	90	48	2	40	17	13	4	17	.....
Jackson.....	31	22	34	69	41	4	24	8	2	6	8	.....
Jasper.....	16	12	15	31	14	1	16	12	8	1	12	.....
Jefferson.....	18	19	19	37	11	2	24	4	3	1	4	.....
Jersey.....	21	14	22	43	16	3	24	4	2	2	3	1
JoDavies.....	59	55	18	77	15	10	52	9	7	2	9	.....
Johnson.....	15	11	16	31	13	2	16	7	4	3	7	.....
Kane.....	89	72	71	160	71	9	86	36	18	18	35	.....
Kankakee.....	23	25	27	50	18	2	30	15	8	7	14	1
Kendall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4	7	.....
Knox.....	92	92	53	145	40	12	93	12	8	4	11	1
Lake.....	50	50	25	75	12	3	69	11	6	5	11	.....
LaSalle.....	168	160	179	347	134	26	187	57	34	23	53	4
Lawrence.....	20	14	30	59	.....	.....	20	3	2	1	2	1
Lee.....	29	23	29	58	23	5	30	9	8	1	8	1
Livingston.....	35	30	13	48	9	4	35	19	16	3	19	.....
Logan.....	50	48	42	92	40	6	46	12	6	6	11	1
Macoupin.....	43	47	91	137	78	7	49	15	9	6	15	.....
Macoupin.....	45	36	62	107	53	6	48	11	8	3	10	.....
Madison.....	139	97	140	279	123	24	132	18	11	7	18	.....
Marion.....	21	19	39	69	41	4	15	9	6	3	9	.....
Marshall.....	19	19	5	24	4	4	16	5	2	2	4	1
Mason.....	30	28	17	47	8	4	35	6	5	1	6	.....
Massac.....	15	13	23	38	18	2	18	6	4	2	5	1
McDonough.....	33	38	13	46	12	3	31	16	11	5	16	.....
McHenry.....	42	37	10	52	6	3	43	10	6	4	9	1
McLean.....	103	101	53	156	99	14	103	32	19	13	31	1
McHard.....	95	27	11	36	4	4	28	5	3	2	5	.....
Mercer.....	36	34	7	43	4	5	34	7	5	2	7	.....
Monroe.....	15	9	16	31	14	1	16	2	.....	2	2	.....

Table XXVII—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.						INSANE CASES ON COUNTY COURT DOCKET FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1892.					
	Present January 1, 1891.	Present July 1, 1891.	Admitt'd during year.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remain- ing Jan. 1, 1892.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ad- judged insane.	Not insane.
Montgomery	24	25	11	35	11	4	20	11	7	4	11	.....
Morgan.....	107	102	30	137	32	9	96	20	14	6	19	1
Moultrie	19	19	7	26	4	2	20	7	6	1	5	2
Ogle.....	60	50	24	84	32	8	50	7	7	3	6	1
Peoria.....	151	145	65	216	59	19	147	37	24	13	37	.....
Perry.....	21	9	25	46	29	3	14	2	2	.....	2	.....
Piatt.....	20	17	13	33	17	2	14	9	4	.....	9	.....
Pike.....	63	47	22	85	13	7	65	11	6	5	11	.....
Pope.....	15	14	2	17	1	1	15	3	2	1	8	.....
Pulaski	6	5	7	13	7	2	4	5	5	.....	5	.....
Putnam.....	4	4	1	5	.....	1	4	3	1	2	2	1
Randolph	37	38	42	79	41	3	35	6	4	2	6	.....
Richard	4	4	10	14	8	.....	6	2	1	1	2	.....
Rock Island.....	115	100	68	183	70	13	100	27	14	13	27	.....
Saline.....	17	17	13	30	9	3	18	4	2	2	4	.....
Sangamon	99	104	82	181	62	16	103	33	16	17	33	.....
Schuyler.....	27	26	17	44	8	2	31	9	5	4	9	.....
Scott.....	13	13	13	31	16	.....	15	8	2	1	8	.....
Shelby.....	34	31	16	44	8	4	32	12	6	6	12	.....
Stark.....	12	12	7	19	6	.....	13	3	2	1	3	.....
St. Clair	125	110	351	476	394	57	115	23	11	12	21	2
Stephenson.....	37	41	12	49	6	1	42	20	13	7	20	.....
Tazewell.....	71	70	28	99	20	5	74	11	7	7	11	.....
Union.....	16	14	39	55	37	2	16	12	5	7	12	.....
Vermilion.....	56	48	81	137	72	4	61	18	11	7	18	.....
Wabash.....	13	12	10	23	8	2	13	5	2	3	5	.....
Warren.....	44	31	25	69	23	2	44	15	8	7	15	.....
Washington	24	19	20	44	17	2	25	1	1	1	1	.....
Wayne.....	27	20	18	45	23	1	21	9	2	7	8	1
White.....	89	27	31	61	30	.....	31	6	2	4	6	.....

Whiteside.....	48	48	22	70	18	8	49	15	11	4	12	3
Will.....	77	82	34	111	20	6	85	21	11	10	21	.....
Williamson	20	10	25	45	26	1	18	8	6	.....	8	.....
Winnebago.....	76	65	31	107	28	7	72	13	9	4	13	.....
Woodford.....	44	41	14	58	10	4	44	3	.....	3	3	.....
Totals.....	6,897	5,906	18,323	35,225	16,427	2,032	6,766	2,216	1,235	981	2,041	175

b One committed suicide. *c* No almshouse.

Douglas...	June 7.....	4.....					3.....	2.....		
DuPage.....	Aug. 20.....	2.....					2.....			
Edgar.....	June 8.....	2.....					1.....	1.....		
Edwards.....	May 20.....	2.....					2.....			
Effingham ..	May 24.....	1.....					1.....			
Fayette.....	May 25.....	1.....						1.....		
Ford.....	July 7.....	2.....					2.....			
Franklin.....	April 28.....	1.....					1.....			
Fulton.....	June 22.....	4.....					3.....	1.....		
Gallatin.....	May 4.....	1.....					1.....			
Greene.....	June 14.....	5.....					3.....		Ins. 2	
Grundy.....	Aug. 12.....	4.....					3.....	1.....		
Hamilton.....	May 4.....									
Hancock.....	June 24.....									
Hardin.....	May 5.....									
Henderson.....	June 28.....									
Henry.....	July 30.....	6.....						3.....	Pen. 1	
Ir. quois.....	July 7.....	5.....					5.....			
Jackson.....	April 29.....	2.....					2.....			
Jasper.....	May 23.....	1.....					1.....			
Jefferson.....	May 12.....	12.....					9.....	3.....		
Jersey.....	June 13.....	2.....					1.....	1.....		
JoDavies.....	Aug. 19.....	3.....					1.....	2.....		
Johnson.....	May 9.....	3.....					2.....	1.....		
Kane.....	Aug. 22.....	16.....					16.....			
Kankakee.....	Aug. 2.....	2.....					2.....			
Kendall.....	June 12.....	8.....					3.....			
Knox.....	June 27.....	7.....					4.....	1.....	Pen. 2	
Lake.....	Aug. 5.....	11.....					11.....			
LaSalle.....	Aug. 9.....	20.....					9.....	11.....		
Lawrence.....	May 21.....	1.....					1.....			
Lee.....	Aug. 23.....	3.....					2.....	1.....		
Livingston.....	Aug. 30.....	6.....					6.....			
Logan.....	Sept. 6.....	11.....					9.....	2.....		
Macon.....	June 4.....	22.....					19.....	3.....		
Macoupin.....	May 27.....	5.....					4.....	1.....		
Madison.....	July 13.....	7.....					7.....	1.....		
Marion.....	July 17.....	9.....					9.....			
Marshall.....	July 6.....	1.....						1.....		
Mason.....	June 1.....	6.....					6.....			

Table XXVIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	DATE OF INSPEC- TION.	PRISONERS PRESENT.											
		Total.		Under 16 years of age.		Insane.		Awaiting trial.		Serving sen- tence.		Awaiting re- moval to Pen- it., S., or hospital.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1892												
Massac.....	May 6.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	Ins., 1	.....
McDonough.....	June 27.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
McHenry.....	Aug. 16.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLean.....	July 1.....	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	12	.....	2	.....
Menard.....	May 31.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer.....	June 29.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	April 26.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	May 26.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Morgan.....	June 15.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Moultrie.....	June 7.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogle.....	Aug. 21.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pecoria.....	June 21.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	Ins., 1	.....
Perry.....	April 27.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piatt.....	June 10.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	June 16.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pope.....	May 5.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	May 7.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulnam.....	Aug. 9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph.....	April 27.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richardson.....	May 20.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island.....	Aug. 10.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Saline.....	May 10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon.....	Sept. 2.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Schuyler.....	June 22.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	June 11.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby.....	June 6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark.....	July 1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair.....	April 25.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stephenson.....	Aug. 17.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tazewell.....	June 20.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Statement XXVIII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.													Tramps committed...		
	Prisoners present Jan. 1, 1891..	Committed during year.....	Total.	DISCHARGED OR REMOVED.							REMAINING JAN. 1, 1892.					
				Out on bail.	Discharged without trial.....	Acquitted..	Escaped....	SENTENCED TO				Awaiting trial.....	Serving sentence..			
								Pay fine.	Serve in jail.	R. S.	Pen.				Exo-cu-tion.	
Adams.....	15	132	147	8	53	27	1	1	16	4	30	.....	9	1	10	20
Alexander.....	12	119	131	12	27	2	2	10	12	10	24	.....	9	.....	6	.....
Bond.....	1	22	23	13	3	.....	1	3	4	4	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....
Boone.....	1	26	27	7	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	10	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau.....	1	15	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	A2	6	3
Calhoun.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Carroll.....	1	15	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	4	23	27	8	10	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaign.....	6	62	68	7	15	3	1	.....	13	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian.....	2	52	54	9	4	.....	.....	12	14	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	2	45	47	8	4	13	.....	5	8	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Clay.....	2	24	26	6	3	.....	1	3	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	2	15	17	4	4	1	.....	.....	33	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coles.....	8	100	108	11	18	6	1	9	232	39	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook.....	233	4,147	4,380	.....	3,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford.....	.....	21	21	1	1	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	.....	7	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb.....	.....	14	14	5	4	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt.....	5	63	68	8	30	3	.....	.....	11	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	4	20	24	4	5	2	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DuPage.....	4	77	81	8	25	.....	.....	3	32	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgar.....	7	88	95	19	20	4	.....	.....	21	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edwards.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Efingham.....	1	42	43	10	15	2	.....	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	3	25	28	3	1	3	.....	.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ford.....	2	6	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	21	14	16	2	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTIES.	MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.													Prisoners present July 1, 1891.....	Tramps committed...			
	Prisoners present Jan. 1, 1891..	Committed dur- ing year.....	Total.	DISCHARGED OR REMOVED.								REMAINING JAN. 1, 1892.						
				Out on bail.	Discharged without trial.....	Acquitted..	Escaped....	SENTENCED TO			Insane hos- pital or almshouse	Died.....	Witnesses.			Otherwise discharged	Awaiting trial	Serving sentence..
								Pay fine, in jail.	R. S.	Pen.								
Menard.....	2	13	15	6	3	3	4	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	3
Mercer.....	2	31	33	3	6	6	4	1	5	1	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	
Monroe.....	.....	8	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	9	34	43	6	5	5	.....	1	6	2	13	3	.....	.....	7	4
Morgan.....	6	66	72	9	20	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	5	1	.....	3	6	10
Moultrie.....	3	30	33	12	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Ogle.....	6	29	35	4	7	1	.....	.....	10	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Peoria.....	13	250	263	60	72	10	.....	3	26	6	22	22	.....	12	32	32
Perry.....	2	29	31	5	15	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	3
Piatt.....	4	20	24	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	5	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Pike.....	11	57	68	9	10	7	.....	6	23	6	5	2	.....	.....	7	2
Pope.....	1	25	26	7	6	1	.....	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	13	36	49	12	9	3	1	3	.....	3	6	4	.....	.....	8	4
Punam.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph.....	1	11	18	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Richardson.....	2	82	84	3	12	4	3	31	27	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2
Rock Island.....	18	155	173	7	35	1	.....	13	67	4	10	25	.....	1	10	24
Saline.....	4	26	30	6	6	.....	.....	4	.....	2	8	1	.....	.....	2	1
Sangamon.....	60	1,298	1,358	101	1,001	.....	.....	127	.....	46	.....	25	.....	9	49	600
Schuyler.....	1	13	14	1	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	11	1
Scott.....	6	21	27	3	6	3	.....	6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Shelby.....	2	33	35	7	7	3	4	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	.....	5	1
Stark.....	1	4	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair.....	36	278	274	29	64	7	.....	18	77	1	33	7	.....	8	30	36
Stephenson.....	10	31	44	3	11	3	.....	.....	9	1	14	1	.....	.....	2	7
Tazewell.....	2	36	38	5	2	7	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Union.....	2	22	24	3	1	3	.....	1	4	1	8	1	.....	.....	2	8
Vermilion.....	11	200	211	23	21	12	.....	14	102	2	17	5	.....	8	12	16

STATEMENT XXIX.—Showing the amounts paid for maintenance, and repairs and improvements of almshouses; the amounts paid for outdoor relief, and the allowance per day for clothing prisoners; the amount paid for repairs and improvements of county jails, and the amounts paid for other jail expenses for one year.

COUNTIES.	PAUPER EXPENSES.					JAIL EXPENSES.				
	For year ending.	Maintenance of almshouses.	Repairs and improvements.	Outdoor relief.	Total.	Per diem for clothing prisoners.	Dieting prisoners.	Repairs and improvements.	Other expenses.	Total.
Adams.....	Sept. 1, 1891	\$8,216 59	\$7,192 70	\$23,138 05	\$38,547 34	35 to 40 cts.	\$1,453 78	\$396 00	\$629 75	\$2,477 53
Alexander.....	Sept. 1, 1891	.....	3,066 90	4,912 70	7,979 60	10 cents...	1,168 40	.....	107 42	1,275 82
Bond.....	Sept. 1, 1891	1,063 22	.....	2,722 82	3,786 04	60 "	574 10	19 25	101 65	725 00
Boone.....	July 1, 1892	.....	.....	2,709 40	3,559 40	50 "	418 60	.....	.....	418 60
Brown.....	Dec. 31, 1891	1,121 82	750 00	855 01	2,707 43	75 "	5 30	6 50	154 80	724 65
Bureau.....	June 30, 1892	4,073 00	.....	13,950 56	17,123 56	50 "	1,309 00	795 92	319 95	2,451 85
Calhoun.....	Sept. 21, 1891	1,044 88	50 00	500 00	1,594 88	50 "	28 00	.....	100 00	128 00
Carroll.....	May 31, 1892	2,981 53	53 20	2,487 52	5,522 25	50 "	501 80	.....	103 30	408 10
Cass.....	Mar. 30, 1892	900 47	55 00	2,903 77	3,919 24	50 "	502 00	2,970 40	16 70	3,519 70
Champaign.....	Dec. 1, 1891	1,682 82	.....	12,655 58	14,338 40	40 "	883 53	.....	660 91	1,546 47
Christian.....	Dec. 1, 1891	1,829 03	321 21	3,052 63	5,805 90	50 "	963 68	95 95	776 15	1,835 78
Clark.....	Sept. 1, 1891	2,552 38	.....	3,022 11	5,574 49	50 "	1,221 00	.....	241 39	1,466 99
Clay.....	Dec. 1, 1891	734 30	.....	2,757 53	3,491 83	70 "	373 10	21 88	107 63	508 01
Clinton.....	Sept. 1, 1891	1,036 02	51 02	2,714 11	3,801 15	60 "	655 65	131 18	397 90	1,187 73
Coles.....	Dec. 1, 1891	736 65	.....	8,615 62	9,352 27	50 "	1,157 20	.....	567 01	1,724 27
Cook Infirmary.....	Dec. 31, 1891	198,907 71	.....	192,164 25	391,071 96	25 "	31,717 45	.....	8,000 00	39,717 45
Cook Insane Asylum.....	Dec. 31, 1891	195,719 72	.....	.....	195,719 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook County Hospital.....	Dec. 31, 1891	211,763 11	.....	.....	211,763 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook Detention Hospital.....	Dec. 31, 1891	6,047 66	.....	.....	6,047 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford.....	Dec. 1, 1891	310 85	195 30	1,114 27	1,650 42	60 cents...	291 10	458 21	.....	749 31
Cumberland.....	Dec. 1, 1891	978 08	13 00	2,857 97	3,849 05	60 "	260 20	25 00	12 50	297 70
DeKalb.....	Sept. 1, 1891	2,200 00	.....	5,836 88	8,036 88	50 "	507 75	.....	129 00	830 75
De Witt.....	Dec. 1, 1891	789 46	196 31	3,380 67	4,366 47	50 "	871 00	314 11	204 60	1,419 71
Douglas.....	May 31, 1892	1,232 65	9 00	4,207 70	5,449 41	50 "	692 50	1,020 90	315 24	2,028 64
DuPage.....	July 1, 1892	820 43	910 30	550 58	2,321 31	50 "	729 30	80 78	512 67	1,315 75
Efear.....	June 1, 1892	4,681 41	.....	10,857 95	15,539 36	60 "	2,406 52	110 27	1,503 10	4,080 22
Edwards.....	Sept. 1, 1891	956 81	.....	1,595 13	2,551 94	50 "	3 60	.....	.....	5 60
Edgingham.....	Dec. 1, 1891	282 21	57 45	4,000 49	4,339 15	50 "	354 00	45 20	41 60	443 80

Fayette	June	1,1892	1,679 46	194 56	1,861 93	3,738 55 60	581 75	343 84	362 04	1,227 63
Ford	Mar.	1,1892	.....	.....	5,191 13	5,191 13 50	118 00	15 00	196 42	329 42
Franklin	Sept.	1,1891	1,305 83	329 68	1,438 60	3,065 11 50	305 71	.....	198 09	503 80
Fulton	Sept.	1,1891	1,520 00	.....	9,218 11	10,768 11 50	2,106 45	1,054 25	1,407 27	4,627 97
Gallatin	Jan.	1,1892	674 35	.....	658 15	1,432 56 45	478 90	.....	160 08	638 98
Greene	Sept.	1,1891	3,017 45	.....	2,798 30	6,415 75 50	792 95	.....	792 95	792 95
Grundy	Mar.	1,1892	2,356 01	16 90	5,617 30	8,420 21 50	851 46	244 07	403 4	1,498 46
Hamilton	Sept.	1,1891	455 60	111 91	1,139 42	2,236 03 50	723 95	.....	101 50	828 45
Hancock	Mar.	31,1892	3,080 05	250 32	3,408 11	6,738 48 50	939 15	31 91	102 79	1,073 85
Hardin	June	30,1891	2,040 36	.....	1,107 35	4,010 09 60	264 76	.....	.....	254 76
Henderson	June	1,1892	1,828 59	.....	1,757 35	3,585 91	300 00	.....	65 00	365 00
Henry	April	30,1892	6,765 34	.....	6,805 87	13,571 21 45 cents...	350 10	27 55	59 39	437 61
Iroquois	Aug.	30,1891	2,776 08	.....	6,381 31	9,157 39 40	651 60	.....	136 12	787 72
Jackson	Sept.	1,1891	966 54	.....	4,013 86	5,010 40 40	1,245 60	244 10	463 20	1,352 90
Jasper	Sept.	1,1891	1,129 72	69 28	1,478 74	2,627 03 50	136 30	68 45	34 10	298 85
Jefferson	Sept.	1,1891	1,006 97	130 73	1,067 95	5,210 80 50	722 75	47 75	274 00	1,014 50
Jersey	Sept.	1,1891	1,119 59	63 05	2,345 20	3,527 84 50	474 09	56 20	23 80	554 09
JoDavies	Feb.	1,1892	4,538 57	.....	2,007 50	6,546 07 50	1,006 65	100 00	723 86	1,830 51
Johnson	Dec.	1,1891	723 27	324 00	527 55	1,574 82 40	382 05	.....	105 07	487 12
Kane	Mar.	1,1892	8,076 78	.....	21,326 49	29,403 27 50	4,405 92	.....	807 22	5,273 11
Kankakee	Jan.	1,1892	1,800 12	2,016 26	1,981 29	5,857 67 50	707 50	5 00	174 80	917 30
Kendall	Dec.	1,1891	.....	.....	5,426 59	5,426 59 60	305 45	51 61	34 82	391 88
Knox	April	1,1892	10,663 76	575 05	2,041 95	13,280 76 35	1,497 20	468 88	1,430 38	3,396 46
Lake	Nov.	30,1891	3,954 10	.....	3,884 76	7,838 86 50	831 00	.....	185 76	1,016 76
LaSalle	Sept.	1,1891	13,567 28	221 46	23,496 38	37,285 12 35	2,754 05	273 15	285 73	3,312 97
Lawrence	Dec.	31,1891	1,004 66	66 77	2,619 62	3,631 05 50	641 30	9 50	124 76	775 56
Lee	Mar.	1,1892	4,527 13	.....	6,949 54	11,376 67 40	853 60	70 82	332 39	1,456 81
Livingston	Feb.	1,1892	2,427 43	.....	9,401 40	11,350 81 40	633 30	329 47	334 02	1,356 79
Logan	June	1,1892	4,961 10	6,411 02	6,061 64	17,434 36 50	961 00	106 40	39 34	1,106 71
Macon	May	30,1892	2,564 39	165 35	18,788 73	21,458 47 35	3,185 58	167 59	782 73	4,086 20
Macoupin	Nov.	30,1891	1,906 55	.....	3,339 59	7,296 14 54	1,165 50	64 00	809 08	2,038 58
Madison	Sept.	1,1891	8,688 87	400 00	14,181 08	23,269 45 35	2,211 62	400 00	629 15	3,270 77
Marion	Nov.	30,1891	2,084 64	.....	3,563 29	5,617 93 40	1,320 40	34 50	452 53	1,807 43
Marshall	Mar.	1,1892	2,579 01	.....	2,446 36	5,025 37 50	177 50	157 55	105 60	500 65
Mason	Jan.	1,1892	1,781 69	30 80	822 01	2,634 50 60	1,085 20	25 02	209 70	1,530 48
Massac	Sept.	30,1891	713 22	428 71	1,666 32	2,835 25 50	638 39	.....	60 05	723 46
McDonough	Dec.	1,1891	5,231 33	155 89	5,338 49	10,725 71 50	893 10	41 33	812 42	1,746 85
McHenry	July	1,1892	3,162 97	.....	3,631 44	6,794 41 50	546 50	54 30	100 60	701 40
McLean	June	1,1892	6,889 12	5,598 03	9,224 57	21,712 62 40	2,848 42	414 69	1,605 90	4,869 01
Menard	June	1,1892	1,945 90	32 25	6,108 59	8,146 74 50	330 75	955 87	44 90	1,351 32

Statement XXIX—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PAUPER EXPENSES.				JAIL EXPENSES.					
	For year ending.	Maintenance of almshouses.	Repairs and improvements.	Outdoor relief.	Total.	Per diem for dieting prisoners.	Dieting prisoners.	Repairs and improvements.	Other expenses.	Total.
Merger.	June 1, 1892	\$1,319 51	\$673 44	\$3,235 25	\$5,227 20	50 cents ...	\$413 50	\$239 60	\$248 22	\$901 32
Monroe.	Sept. 1, 1891	2,696 21	218 63	965 78	3,910 61	60 "	508 50	14 50	48 60	571 00
Montgomery.	Sept. 1, 1891	1,693 17	.....	3,108 31	4,801 81	50 "	770 20	.....	133 54	903 74
Morgan.	Mar. 1, 1892	7,730 42	.....	8,105 60	15,836 02	50 "	1,918 75	.....	1,031 90	2,950 65
Moultrie.	June 1, 1892	1,311 89	12 98	1,939 41	3,290 28	60 "	1,074 80	.....	75 43	1,150 27
Ogle.	June 1, 1892	2,776 00	.....	1,488 07	4,264 07	50 "	1,168 10	213 05	120 09	1,501 24
Peoria.	Dec. 1, 1891	7,913 77	.....	27,115 31	35,089 08	50 "	3,024 35	487 81	815 58	4,927 72
Perry.	Sept. 1, 1891	1,386 10	201 00	1,857 19	3,444 29	50 "	655 50	198 02	80 20	938 72
Platt.	April 1, 1892	1,026 21	.....	3,219 10	4,815 61	60 "	888 20	.....	354 77	1,239 97
Pike.	April 1, 1892	3,030 63	4,905 60	4,526 43	13,062 75	36 "	723 79	.....	580 68	1,310 47
Pope.	Sept. 30, 1891	.....	.....	1,859 39	1,859 39	50 "	308 70	.....	70 30	379 00
Pulaski.	Sept. 1, 1891	488 11	30 10	654 62	1,181 86	40 "	1,119 80	1 70	217 66	1,369 16
Putnam.	Sept. 1, 1891	313 75	.....	1,465 83	1,810 58	65 "	11 80	.....	.....	11 80
Randolph.	Sept. 1, 1891	2,478 76	377 22	1,803 13	4,819 11	45 "	366 33	188 24	328 15	882 69
Richland.	Sept. 30, 1891	484 15	29 26	2,359 30	2,872 71	60 "	397 90	29 08	424 3	851 91
Rock Island.	Aug. 31, 1892	9,422 38	2,008 47	13,297 64	21,728 49	40 "	3,761 42	393 29	1,955 73	6,110 38
Saline.	June 30, 1891	1,915 40	.....	500 87	2,506 27	75 "	381 55	.....	49 55	431 10
Sangamon.	Mar. 1, 1892	9,332 22	361 76	18,550 75	28,211 73	30 "	3,615 60	2,839 61	4,133 88	10,089 09
Schuyler.	Sept. 10, 1891	1,991 51	920 10	2,359 41	5,311 02	50 "	530 36	50 30	49 20	579 56
Scott.	Dec. 1, 1891	1,028 85	2,219 85	2,031 38	5,313 08	75 "	1,667 35	.....	163 23	1,880 88
Shelby.	July 1, 1892	2,236 02	.....	6,489 08	8,725 10	65 "	474 35	35 50	295 01	804 89
Stark.	Nov. 30, 1891	1,265 67	10 29	645 70	1,921 66	50 "	231 65	.....	27 61	279 29
St. Clair.	Sept. 1, 1892	11,526 11	325 00	8,310 85	20,161 96	40 "	5,035 53	252 55	463 85	5,751 93
Stephenson.	Oct. 1, 1891	3,066 00	.....	4,621 11	7,757 11	50 "	1,313 95	328 05	409 18	2,051 18
Tazewell.	May 1, 1892	3,178 77	.....	7,711 70	10,920 47	25 "	941 50	12 65	63 35	1,017 50
Union.	Dec. 1, 1891	1,557 41	.....	806 71	1,264 15	40 "	397 20	19 50	4 50	421 20
Vermilion.	Aug. 31, 1891	3,014 75	.....	30,153 89	33,168 64	49 "	1,600 05	.....	300 00	1,900 05
Wabash.	Sept. 30, 1891	619 53	.....	2,011 38	2,633 91	50 to 75 cts.	404 95	37 95	.....	442 90

Warren,.....	Sept. 1, 1891	2,719 52	.....	4,053 04	6,782 56 50 cents.....	708 90	584 00	61 45	1,354 85
Washington.....	Sept. 1, 1891	1,892 76	.....	9,836 98	5,229 74 50	612 12	280 00	.....	852 12
Wayne.....	Nov. 30, 1891	1,473 15	.....	1,744 51	9,217 66 75	604 25	3,969 91	319 42	4,323 58
White.....	Sept. 1, 1891	1,151 37	213 04	4,012 55	5,377 26 65	546 65	.....	384 59	931 24
Whiteside.....	Mar. 1, 1892	4,710 42	.....	5,971 11	9,981 53 35	608 70	.....	116 32	725 02
Will.....	Sept. 1, 1891	1,177 59	316 29	1,429 22	2,993 10 10	1,246 00	20 00	291 39	1,557 39
Williamson.....	Dec. 31, 1891	947 92	63 50	2,139 61	3,151 03 4	669 10	113 55	113 47	896 12
Winnabago.....	April 1, 1892	3,984 30	..	6,612 26	10,626 56 50	1,501 60	735 02	332 50	2,569 12
Woodford.....	April 1, 1892	3,466 14	927 22	3,447 55	7,810 91 50	224 00	90 03	244 98	559 01
Totals.....	.....	\$825,054 26	\$44,379 80	\$722,288 85	\$1,591,722 91	\$131,322 03	\$22,774 72	\$13,957 25	\$198,054 00

STATEMENT XXX—Showing the date of visitation of Industrial Training Schools; the number of inmates present; the movement of the population for the last fiscal year, and the expenditures and receipts for same period.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	Date of visitation.	Inmates present	MOVEMENT OF POPULATI N.								EXPENDITURES.		RECEIPTS.			
			Present at beginning of year....	Present at middle of year	Admitted during year	Total	Returned to friends..	Placed in homes	Otherwise discharged	Died	Ran away .	Remaining	Maintenance	Building and repairs	Earnings ..	Donations..
Chicago Industrial School for Girls, Chic. <i>a</i> Illinois Industrial School for Girls, South Evanston <i>b</i> Illinois School of Agriculture for Boys, Glenwood <i>c</i> St. Mary's Training School for Boys, Peabunville <i>a</i>	1892. July 29	125	66	70	72	138	36	4	.....	.....	104	\$10,267 14	\$15,000 00	\$7,985 54	\$2,281 60
	Aug. 4	169	128	130	77	205	27	39	3	2	133	16,279 70	.....	13,630 16	1,235 01
	Aug. 3	175	177	170	208	445	.....	251	.....	.....	194	25,531 83	.....	15,329 58	7,281 00
	Aug. 2	346	249	333	339	688	.....	363	.....	.....	325	19,398 38	8,916 00	21,907 61	4,907 96
		815	670	703	806	1,476	57	657	3	1	2	756 <i>d</i>	\$71,477 01	\$23,916 00	\$38,812 89	\$15,705 57

" Fiscal year ends January 1.

Fiscal year ends October 1.

Fiscal year ends May 1.

c Fiscal year ends May 1.

STATEMENT XXXI—Showing the date of inspection of Houses of Correction; the number of prisoners present; the movement of the population for the year ending January 1, 1892, and the expenditures and receipts for one year.

PRISONS.	Date of inspection.	PRISONERS PRESENT.			MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM JANUARY 1, 1891, TO JANUARY 1, 1892.										EXPENDITURES.		Receipts or credits.....
		Male.....	Female	Under 16 years	Present Jan. 1, 1891	Present July 1, 1891	Committed during year	Total.....	Escaped....	Died	Discharged	Remaining Jan. 1, 1892	Vagrants ..	Maintenance	Buildings and repairs		
Chicago House of Correction.....	1892. July 28	966	85	75	833	953	8,249	9,082	12	13	8,064	993	185	\$92,153 71	\$7,839 19	\$63,738 87	
Peoria House of Correction	June 21	35	7	1	55	50	320	375	.....	.....	322	53	158	12,835 66	1,058 67	14,883 46
Quincy House of Correction.....	June 25	14	2	.....	17	20	303	320	.....	.....	297	23	83	5,026 56	3,868 38	9,279 78
		1,015	94	76	905	1,023	8,872	9,777	12	13	8,683	1,069	426	\$110,015 93	\$12,756 19	\$92,901 71	

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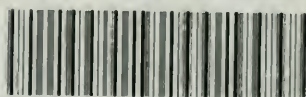
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